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An Universal Etymological
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DICTIONARY;

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The Derivations of the Generality of Words in the *English* Tongue, either Ancient or Modern, from the Ancient *British, Saxon, Danish, Norman*, and Modern *French, Teutonic, Dutch, Spanish, Italian*; as also from the *Latin, Greek*, and *Hebrew* Languages, each in their proper Characters.

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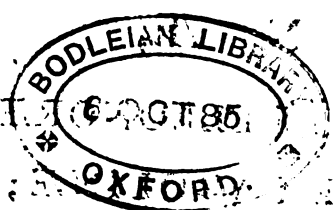
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WALLIÆ Principi;

PRINCIPIBUSQUE Serenissimis

A N N Æ,

AMELIÆ SOPHIÆ ELEONORÆ,

ELIZABETHÆ CAROLINÆ;

GEORGII et CAROLINÆ,

Magnæ Britanniaë, &c. Regis et Reginaë,

PROPAGINI CLARISSIMÆ.

Serenissimi PRINCIPES,

CUM Divina Providentia, quæ periclitanti
Britanniaë semper fuit Adjutrix, Patri
augustissimo vestro, Regi GEORGIO,
Britannici regiminis habenas benevola
commiserit manu, sub cujus mitissimo ac justissimo
imperio Patria, Libertate, Legibus, Religione salvis
adhuc foelices fruimur; non possumus non nobis

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ipsis

DEDICATIO.

ipsis gratulari, non modo quod quædam Vos Stirpis
 ipsum nos jam nacti sumus Patriæ Patrem; sed
 etiam quod Vos tam chara pignora ob oculos ha-
 beamus, ut hæc tanta bona a se, per Patris vestri
 serenissimi Walliæ Principis manus, ad seram
 posteritatem tandem transmittantur. Permittati
 igitur & me quoque cum omnibus bonis promissi
 patrio solo beneficia ex Progenie tam Augusta, scælici
 & æquali Indole or nata, lætum & exultantem ani-
 mum significandi ansam qua licuit arripere. Ideo
 que hoc meum Opusculum illustrissimo Nomin-
 vestro dicere sustinui, quod esset tantis Principibus
 hæud satis dignum forsân videatur, aliquid saltem
 adminiculi studiis vestris Anglicanis allaturum spe-
 rarem. Quapropter nota, ac solenni regiæ Stirpis
 benevolentia fretus, quicquid sit, ea, qua par est,
 submissa mentis devotione Vobis offerre ausus sum.
 Quod dum nimis forsân audaciter facio, ut gene-
 rose mihi condonetis, & pro assueta bonitate pro-
 pitio vultu intuentes, propenso erga Vos studio &
 cultui tribuatis, quam humillime rogo ac deprecor.
 Macti estote, Ornatiissimi PRINCIPES, ingenta Vir-
 tute, bonis Literis, omnibusque regis Ornamentis,
 quibus summam illam Expectationem, quam
 cuncti de Vobis conceperint, non exæquare, modo
 sed & superare possitis. Teque, FREDERICE Nos-
 bilissime, ut olim, cum Deo O. M. omnium re-
 rum Gubernatori, avi Patris vitæ hujus & terrenæ
 sollicitatis saturum, Britannicum cum cælestibus
 commutare soliis visum fuerit, Paternum tenentem
 Sceptrum læta Britannia, scælicesque Posteris con-
 spicere gaudeant, animo pietissimo exoptat, orat-
 que,

N. BAILEY.



THE INTRODUCTION.

THE Faculty of Speech, which makes so considerable a Difference between a Man and a Brute, is of excellent Use, as it renders Mankind conversible one with another; and as the various natural Endowments, Observations, Experiences, and Attainments of every individual Man, are hereby, with a wonderful Facility, mutually communicated. And we may add to this the Invention of Letters, by means of which we are not confined within the narrow Limits of our Acquaintance and Contemporaries, but one Man may be acquainted with the Attainments of Multitudes of the wisest Men in Present and Ancient Times, either in his own or remote Countries. Words are those Channels, by which the Knowledge of Things is convey'd to our Understandings: And therefore, upon a right Apprehension of them depends the Rectitude of our Notions; and in order to form our Judgments right, they must be understood in their proper Meaning, used in their true Sense, either in Writing or Speaking: For, if the Words of the Speaker or Writer, though ever so opposite to the Matter, be taken in a wrong Sense, they form erroneous Ideas in the Mind concerning the Thing spoken or written of; and if we use Words in a false and improper Sense, this causes Confusion in the Understanding of the Hearers, and renders the Discourse unintelligible.

It ought, therefore, to be the special Care and Study of every one, who would have his Mind furnished with the useful Knowledge of Things in any kind, to get a true and distinct Idea of the proper Sense and Meaning of Words, and Terms of Art, in which they are express'd, without which no good Progress can be made.

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FINIS

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It has therefore been the universal Practice of all polite Nations, to make the Study of Letters the first Business of Life: And because this Accomplishment is necessary to all Persons; and but few, comparatively speaking, have the Advantage of a learned Education to any considerable Proficiency, *Dictionaries* have in all Languages been compiled, to which, as to Store-houses, such Persons may have recourse, as often as any thing occurs in Conversation or Reading, with which they are unacquainted; or when they themselves would speak or write properly and intelligibly.

And as such Helps have been thought useful in all civilized Nations, they appear more eminently necessary in the *English* Tongue, not only because it is, perhaps, the most copious Language of any in *Europe*, but is likewise made up of so great a Variety of other Languages, both Ancient and Modern, as will plainly appear to any one who shall peruse the following *Dictionary*. Of the Reason of which Mixture, and by what Accidents it was brought about, I shall give the following Account.

That Languages are liable to Changes and Alterations (besides that ancient Confusion of Tongues at the Building of the Tower of *Babel*) there have been too many Instances to require any Proof. The Causes of Change in Languages are, in general, Three:

First, *Commigrations* or *Conquests* of Nations, by which, in Tract of Time, there succeeds a Coalition of the Languages of the Conquerors with the Conquered. So the *Italian* Language sprang from the *Latin*, being mixed with *German-Gothic*: The *Spanish* from *Latin*, *German*, and ancient *Gaulish* or *Morisco*; The *French* from the *Latin*, *German*, and ancient *Gaulish* or *Gallie*.

Secondly, From *Commerce*, by which Offices, Dignities, the Names of Wares, and Terms of Traffick, are introduced, which we commonly take with the Wares from the Persons of whom we have them, and new form them according to the Genius of our own Tongue.

Thirdly, From the *Esteem* and valuable *Properties* of any particular Language, by which we endeavour to imitate this or that Tongue, as the more *Learned*, *Elegant*, *Copious*, or *Expressive*. So learned Men all over *Europe* esteem the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, as the *Treasures* of all Science; *Christian* Divines reverence the *Hebrew* and *Greek*; the *Turks* and *Mahometans* the *Arabick*, as the *Mistress* of Religion; the *Dutch*, *Germans* and

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and *English*, the *French*, for its Softness and Smoothness of Expression; the *Danes* and *Swedes* the *Teutonic*, as more copious.

If a Tongue be once esteemed more learned, from thence the Learned commonly borrow *Technical Words*, or Words of Art; as in *Physick*, *Philosophy*, *Mathematicks*, and others, from the *Greek*. If it be esteem'd more elegant or fine in Pronunciation, then Courtiers, who are apt to dislike any thing that is common, and the Product of their own Country, and to delight in what is foreign, borrow a great many Words of Complaisance and Address.

First, The ancient Language of *Britain* is generally allow'd to have been the same with the *Gaulic* or *French* (this Island, in all probability, having been first peopled from *Gallia*) as both *Cæsar* and *Tacitus* affirm, and prove, by many strong and conclusive Arguments, as by their Religion, Manners, Customs, and the Nearness of their Situation. But now we have very small Remains of the ancient *British* Tongue left in *England*, except in *Wales* and *Cornwall*; which will not appear strange when what follows is considered.

Julus Cæsar, some Time before the Birth of our Saviour, in the Time of King *Cassivellane*, made a Descent upon *England*, tho' he rather discover'd it than made a Conquest of it; but about the Year of Christ 45, in the Time of *Claudius*, *Aulus Plautus* was sent over with some Roman Forces, by whom, and *P. Ostorius Scapula*, *Codrigunus*, and *Caractacus*, two Kings of the *Britons*, were severally overcome in a Battle. A Roman Colony was planted at *Malden* in *Essex*, and the Southern Parts thereof reduced to the Form of a Roman Province; and after that, the Whole was conquered, as far as to the Friths of *Dunbarton* and *Edinburgh*, by *Agricola*, in the Time of *Domitian*; and the Remains of the unconquered *Britons* retired to the West Part, call'd *Wales*, carrying their Language with them over the Mountains, where they have preserv'd it to this Day.

Britain being thus become a Roman Province, tho' still suffer'd to be governed by Kings of its own, as Vice-Roys under the Roman Emperors, the Roman Legions residing in *Britain* for the Space of above two hundred Years, undoubtedly disseminated the Latin Tongue; and the People being also governed by Laws written in Latin, must necessarily make a Mixture of Languages. This seems to have been the first Mutation the Language of *Britain* suffered: However, so tenacious were our Forefathers of their Native Language, that it over-grew the Roman.

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Thus the *British* Tongue continued for some time mix'd with Provincial *Latin*, till the *Roman* Legions being call'd home, upon account of intestine Troubles, about the Year 433, the *Scots* and *Picts*, taking the Advantage of their Absence, harra's'd the Northern Parts of *Britain*; against whom King *Vortigern*, about the Year 440, call'd in the Assistance of the *Saxons*, a Great and Potent Nation among the *Germans*, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, but greater by the Aggregation of many People under their Name and Service, as the *Jutes* from *Jutland*, and the *Angles* from *Sleswick*; who coming hither under the Conduct of *Hengist* and *Horsa*, having overcome the *Picts* and *Scots* in a pitch'd Battle, near *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*, were afterwards rewarded for this Victory with the Isle of *Thanet*, and after that with the whole County of *Kent*, where they governed for about 350 Years, under the Titles of Earls of *Kent*; but they growing powerful, began afterwards to quarrel with their Landlords, whom by Degrees they disposse's'd of all the Country on this Side the *Severn*, parcelling it out into seven Kingdoms, called the *Saxon Heptarchy*, destroying the *British* Tongue, then mix'd with the Provincial *Latin*, together with the Inhabitants, by a long and destructive War, the Remains of them being again oblig'd to retire with the *British* Tongue over the Mountains of *Wales*.

So the *British* Language being in a manner quite extinct in all other Parts of *Britain*, the *Saxon* Language became the Language of the Country, and so continued till near the Year 800, when the *Danes* infested *England*, and made Settlements in the North and East Parts of *Britain*, and at length, in about 200 Years, arriv'd at the sole Government of it; but their Government lasting only about 26 Years, made not so considerable a Change in the *English Saxon*, as the next Revolution. Then about the Year 1067, *William* Duke of *Normandy*, commonly called *William the Conqueror*, came over to *Britain*; and, having vanquished *Harold* the *Danish* King, made an entire Conquest of *Britain*: And as a Monument of their Conquest, the *Normans* endeavour'd to yoke the *English* under their Tongue, as they had them under their Command, by compelling them to teach their Children in their Schools nothing but the *French*, by publishing their Laws in *French*, and by enforcing them most rigorously to plead and be impleaded in that Tongue, for the Space of about 350 Years: By which means the Language of *Britain* became a Dialect of the *English Saxon*, and *Norman French*, which now are the Ground-work or Fundamentals of the present Language of *Great-Britain*.

Having thus shewn how the ancient *British* Language was in a manner extirpated by the *Romans*, *Danes*, and *Saxons*, and suc-

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succeeded by the *Saxon*, and after that, the *Saxon* blended with the *Norman French*. Before I proceed to account for the Alteration of the *English Saxon*, by the two other Causes, I shall mention something relating to the *Saxon Tongue*, of a great Part of which the *Normans* despoil'd us, giving a worse for a better.

“ Great, verily (says *Camden*) was the Glory of our Tongue
“ before the *Norman Conquest*, in this, that the Old *English*
“ could express most aptly all the Conceptions of the Mind in
“ their own Tongue, without borrowing from any:” And of this gives the following Examples.

The *Shewen* of God, called *Religion*, they called *Can-farner*, as the only *Assurance* and safe Anchor-hold of our Souls Health.

The *Gladsome Tidings* of Salvation, which the *Greeks* call *Eὐαγγέλιον*, they called *Temp-spel*, i. e. God's Speech.

Our *Saviour*, in *French* *Sauveur*, of *Salvator*, Lat. they called *Al-hael*, i. e. All-Health.

The *Plurims*, *Sandep* halgon, i. e. Religious Men, which had sundred and separated themselves from the Men of the World.

The *Letter*, *Boo-Menn*, i. e. Book-Men.

The *Sacrament*, *Heligdom*, i. e. Holy Judgment.

Forðell, *Gomder-Welle*, i. e. the Wealth of the Earth.

The *Judgment*, *Dome-settle*, i. e. the Settling of Doom.

A *Parliament*, *Witten-mot*, i. e. an Assembly of Wise Men.

Confessio, *Inryt*, i. e. that which they did inwardly wot or know certainly.

Also the Names they gave to their *Months* were significant; as,

JANUARY [*Wulfre-Monath*, *Sax.* i. e. Wolf-Month] because in that Month the Wrens were most mischievous to them, for that, through the Extremity of Cold and Snow, they could not find Beasts sufficient to satisfy their ravenous Appetites.

FEBRUARY [*Spyrre-Kele*, *Sax.* i. e. Cole-Wort or Spring-Wort] because the Worts begin to sprout.

MARCH [*Lenct-Monath*, *Sax.* i. e. the Lengthening Month] because then the Days begin in Length to exceed the Nights.

APRIL [*Ostern-Monath*, *Sax.*] because their *Easter* generally fell in *April*.

MAY [*Tri-male*, *Sax.* i. e. three Milkings] because they then milk'd their Cows three Times a Day.

JUNE [*Mede-Monath*, *Sax.* i. e. Meadow-Month] because then their Cattle were used out to feed in the Meadows.

JULY [*Hey-Monath*, *Sax.* i. e. Hay-Month] because then they generally cut Hay.

AUGUST [*April-Monath*, *Sax.* i. e. Barn-Month] because they then filled their Barns.

SEPTEMBER [*Espre-Monath*, *Sax.* i. e. Grist-Month] because they carried their new Corn to the Mill.

OCTOBER [*Wyn-Monath*, *Sax.* i. e. Wine-Month] because then Grapes were usually press'd to make Wine.

NOVEMBER [*Wynbe-Monath*, *Sax.* i. e. Windy-Month] because of the high Winds blowing commonly in that Month.

DECEMBER [*Wynber-Monath*, *Sax.* i. e. Winter-Month] because of the Cold beginning late in the year, and afterwards, *Helig-Monath*, *Sax.* i. e. Holy-Month] on account of the Nativity of Christ.

I shall only add one Piece of Saxon Antiquity more, and so proceed, which is the *Lord's Prayer* in the Saxon Language, written about the Year of Christ 900, by *Aelfred* Bishop of *Durham*.

By these Instances it does appear, that the *English Saxon* Language, of which the *Normans* dispoiled us in great Part, had its Beauties, was significant and emphatical, and preferable to what they imposed upon us.

Secondly, As to Commerce, the *Britains* having been of a long Time a Trading Nation, as it generally happens, we have had many Words introduced by that Means; and besides, *Britain* having been a considerable Time under Subjection to the *Sec. of Rome* in Ecclesiastical Affairs, the *Italians* coming over hither to manage the Pope's Concerns, and others for Church Dignities, and many *Britains* going hence to *Rome* on account of Ecclesiastical Suits, Priesthoods, Abbacies, and Bishopricks, must unavoidably introduce some *Italian* Words among us.

So that at this Day our Language, which 1800 Years ago was the ancient *British* or *Welsh*, is now a Mixture of *Saxon*, *Teutonic*,

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Latin, Dutch, Danish, Norman, and Modern French; imbellish'd with the Greek and Latin.

Yet is not this, I think, any Disparagement to the *English* Tongue as now spoke (for this Change is nothing but what all Languages have been liable to, and have undergone, and do interchangeably participate each with other, having likewise enfranchis'd many Words from the *Latin* and *Greek*, tho' perhaps not so many as we) but it rather makes to the Advantage of its Character; for transplanting Foreign Words into our Native Soil, and new forming them, we have so enrich'd it, that now it is become the most Copious and Significant Language in *Europe*, if not in the World.

Thus *Camden* said of it in his Time, "That though he would not say the *English* Tongue was as sacred as the *Hebrew*, or as learned as the *Greek*, yet that it was as fluent as the *Latin*, as courteous as the *Spanish*, as courtlike as the *French*, and as amorous as the *Italian*; so that being beautified and enriched out of other Tongues, partly by enfranchising and indenizing Foreign Words, partly by implanting new ones with artful Composition, our Tongue is as copious, pithy and significant as any other in *Europe*."

And Dr. *Heylin* says of it, "That whereas the *English* Tongue is a Compound of *Latin, French, Dutch, &c.* it rather adds to its Perfection, than detracts any thing from its Worth, since out of every Language we have culled the most significant Words, and equally participate of what is excellent in them, their Imperfections being rejected: For it is neither so boisterous as the *Dutch*, nor so effeminate as the *French*, yet as significant as the *Latin*, and, in the happy Conjunction of two or more Words in one, little inferior to the *Greek*."

If then the *English* Tongue, in the Opinion of these learned Authors, deserved this Character in their Time, how much more now, having since received so considerable Improvements from so many celebrated Writers.

Having given this short Account, by what Steps and Gradations the *English* Tongue is arriv'd to be what it now is, I shall proceed to give a brief Account of the Method I have taken in the following Work.

It is not my Design to depreciate the Labours of those worthy Authors, whose Writings of this kind have saved me much Pains: I shall only say, as, *facile est inventis addere*, in perusing the best Books of this kind extant, I have found in them both a

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Redundancy and Deficiency; the former of which I have omitted, to make room for the latter, having enriched this with several thousand *English Words and Phrases* in no *English Dictionary* before extant.

As for the Etymological Part, or those Words from Foreign Languages, whence the *English Words* were derived, I think am the first who has attempted it in *English*, except what Mr. *Blount* has done in his *Glossography*, which is a very small Part, and those of a *Latin Derivation* chiefly, besides a small Extract of Dr. *Skinner's Etymologicon*.

However; I shall not enlarge at present upon the Usefulness of that Part, supposing that such Persons who understand the Languages need no such Information; and as to them which do not, the Etymological Part is separated so distinctly from the rest, being inclosed within Crotchets, that they may pass it over without any manner of Trouble or Inconvenience.

In order to the more easy apprehending the Method I have taken, I shall give the following Account:

1. In those Words of a Northern Derivation, I have generally given the *Saxon Word* first, from whence the *English Word* in all Probability, was derived; and afterwards the *Teutonic Danish*, and *Low-Dutch*, where I have found them in the same or a cognate Signification.

2. In many Words, for which no *Saxon Words* are to be found, I have given the *Teutonic, Low-Dutch, Danish*, or others where they are to be found of the same or a like Signification though it is very probable they came to us immediately from the *Saxon Tongue*; but the Fewness of the Books we have now left in the *Saxon Language* does not furnish us with them; and inasmuch as it is certain, that the *English Saxon* is another than the Dialect of the ancient *Teutonic*, it appears the more probable.

3. In Words derived from the Southern Languages, I have set down the *French*, and afterwards frequently the *Italian and Spanish*, if they have them in the same or a like Signification, and lastly, the *Latin*, from which probably they were all derived.

4. In Terms of Art, as *Anatomy, Chymistry, Logick, Mathematicks, Philosophy, Physick, Surgery*, and others, I have generally given the *French*, if they have them, then the *Latin*, and afterwards the *Greek*, from whence they generally proceeded.

5. In many Words of a *Latin or Greek Original*, not properly Terms of Art, I have likewise in the first Place set the *French*, afterwards the *Latin and Greek*, so far complying with those who are of Opinion, that we have them immediately, or in the first Place, from the *French*; though I cannot entirely give into this Notion, for Reasons which will appear in some of the following Articles.

6. The words in the general, but more particularly as for the Words which the *French* have very near in Spelling, and like the *Latin*, I have set down the *French* first, and after the *Latin*, from which they are derived.

7. It seems especially those that end in *ion*, as *Salvation*, *Generation*, which are evidently derived from the *Latin*, and the Spelling of the Book, by setting down the *Latin* and *French* Words, I have put *R.* of *L.* at the End of the Paragraph, which signifies the Words *Generation*, *Salvation*, &c. are as well *French* as *English* literally, which come of the *Latin*, *Salvatio*, *Generatio*, &c. and differ only by the Addition of *s* at the End.

8. In other *Nouns*, where the *English* Word is pure *Latin*, and the *French* differs in Spelling, in some Letter or Letters, as *Amour*, *L. Amour*, *F. I* have set the *French* within a Crochet, and *L.* at the End, which denotes the Word to be literally *Latin*.

9. In many *Adjectives* in *an*, *conclusus*, &c. which are not found in *Latin* Dictionaries, though they might be analogically formed, as well as the Adverb *conclusiva*, I have omitted to set *L.* at the End.

10. In *Adjectives* and *Participles*, I have omitted to set down the *French*, because it appears plain to me, they were rather derived of the *Latin* than the *French*, as *Desolate*, of *Desolatus*, *L.* rather than *Desolé*, *F.* This may suffice for the rest.

11. As to *Verbs*, I have for the most part set down the *Latin* form, as the Words from which the *English* are immediately derived, rather than the *Infinitive* Moods, especially those of the third Conjugation in *Latin*, because nearer in the Spelling, as *collat*, from *Collatum*, Supine, rather than *Colligare*, Infinitive, for the Reason before-mentioned.

I have not confined myself to derive from those *Latin* Words only, that may be found in Authors call'd *Classick*, or of the past Ages of the *Latin* Tongue; since it is evident we have derived from many *Latin* Words, which have been handed down to us by Writers of a later Date, *Schoolmen*, *Philosophers*, *Physicians*, *Mathematicians*, and others.

If any of those Words, given as the *Etyman* of the *English* Word, should be thought too remote in Sense of Spelling, it may be sufficient to obviate such an Objection, that nothing is more common in the transplanting Words from one Language to another, than to make considerable Variations; as in the Word *Knav*, from the *Saxon* *Cnafa*, which differs literally and in Sense too; for it signified in *Saxon* Times no more than *Servant*, but now generally is used to signify a *dishonest Person*. And so

INTRODUCTION.

to the Spelling, the different Orthography of Nations has so disguised many Words of the same Pronunciation and Signification, that they appear so unlike, that such as are not acquainted with each Language, nor accustomed to Etymological Observations, can hardly discern their Affinity: And besides, very few of the Etymological Words are my own, but I have generally the Suffrage of *Semner, Camden, Verstegan, Spelman, Casaubon, Dr. Th. Henshaw, Skott, Junius, Menagius, Minshew*, and other great Names, and approved Etymologists, to bear me out,

To conclude; I have omitted nothing to render this Work as compleat as all the Helps I could come at, and other Circumstances would admit of. And I hope, that, considering the vast Variety both of Words and Things, as few Errors have escaped my Notice as could reasonably be expected. If any dissent from me in any Particular, it ought to secure me from Censure, that I pretend only to propose to, and not impose upon, their Judgment; and shall conclude with *Horace*,

———*Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.*

N. BAILEY.



ABBREVIATIONS *made use of in this* *following* WORK.

<i>A.</i>	Arabick.	<i>M. P.</i>	Military Phrase.
<i>B.</i>	British.	<i>M. T.</i>	Military Term.
<i>Belg.</i>	Belgic, <i>or.</i> Dutch.	<i>N. C.</i>	North Country.
<i>C.</i>	Country Word.	<i>O.</i>	Old Word.
<i>Can.</i>	Caning Word.	<i>O. C.</i>	Old Character.
<i>C. Br.</i>	Welsh.	<i>O. F.</i>	Old French.
<i>Ch.</i>	Chaldee.	<i>O. L.</i>	Old Latin.
<i>C. L.</i>	Civil Law.	<i>O. P.</i>	Old Phrase.
<i>C. T.</i>	Chymical Term.	<i>O. R.</i>	Old Records.
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish.	<i>O. S.</i>	Old Statute.
<i>D.</i>	Dutch.	<i>P. T.</i>	Physical Term.
<i>E. C.</i>	East Country.	<i>P. W.</i>	Poetical Word.
<i>F. or Fr.</i>	French.	<i>Sax.</i>	Saxon.
<i>F. L.</i>	Forest Law.	<i>Sc.</i>	Scotch.
<i>F. of L.</i>	French of Latin.	<i>S. C.</i>	South Country.
<i>Gr.</i>	Greek.	<i>S. L.</i>	Statute Law.
<i>H.</i>	Hebrew.	<i>Span.</i>	Spanish.
<i>H. P.</i>	Hunting Phrase.	<i>S. P.</i>	Sea Phrase.
<i>H. T.</i>	Hunting Term.	<i>S. T.</i>	Sea Term.
<i>Ital.</i>	Italian.	<i>S. W.</i>	Scripture Word.
<i>L.</i>	Latin.	<i>Syr.</i>	Syriac.
<i>L. P.</i>	Law Phrase.	<i>Teut.</i>	Teutonic, <i>or</i> Ancient German.
<i>L. S.</i>	Present Lower Saxon.	<i>W. C.</i>	West Country.
<i>L. T.</i>	Law Term.		



ALPHA-

**ALPHABETS of the English, Saxon, Greek,
and Hebrew Characters, parallel'd for the Use
of those who would acquaint themselves with
Etymological Words.**

<i>Englſh Capitals,</i>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	
<i>O. Englſh Capitals,</i>	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ	Ⓙ	Ⓚ	Ⓛ	Ⓜ	
<i>Saxon Capitals,</i>	A	B	Ɔ	Ɔ	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	Ɔ	
<i>Greek Capitals,</i>	Α	Β		Δ	Ε	Η	Γ		Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ	
<i>Englſh ſmall,</i>	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	
<i>O. Englſh ſmall,</i>	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ	ⓓ	ⓔ	ⓕ	ⓖ	ⓗ	ⓓ	Ⓚ	Ⓛ	Ⓜ	
<i>Saxon ſmall,</i>	a	b	Ɔ	Ɔ	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	
<i>Greek ſmall,</i>	α	β		δ	ε	ζ	η		ι	κ	λ	μ	
<i>Hebrew,</i>	א	ב		ד			ו	ז	ח	ט	כ	ל	
<i>Englſh Capitals,</i>	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	U	W	X	Y	Z
<i>O. Englſh Capitals,</i>	Ⓝ	Ⓞ	Ⓟ	Ⓠ	Ⓡ	Ⓢ	Ⓣ	Ⓥ	Ⓚ	Ⓦ	Ⓡ	Ⓨ	Ⓩ
<i>Saxon Capitals,</i>	N	O	P		R	S	T	V		X	Y	Z	
<i>Greek Capitals,</i>	Ν	Ο	Ρ		Σ	Τ				Χ	Υ	Ζ	
<i>Englſh ſmall,</i>	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	v	u	w	x	y	z
<i>O. Englſh ſmall,</i>	Ⓝ	Ⓞ	Ⓟ	Ⓠ	Ⓡ	Ⓢ	Ⓣ	Ⓥ	Ⓚ	Ⓦ	Ⓡ	Ⓨ	Ⓩ
<i>Saxon ſmall,</i>	n	o	p	Ɔ	r	s	t	v	u	w	x	y	z
<i>Greek ſmall,</i>	ν	ο	ρ		σ	τ				φ	ψ	ζ	
<i>Hebrew,</i>	נ	ו	ז		ח	ט	כ	ל					
<i>Greek,</i>	Χ	Υ	Ζ	Φ	Θ	Π	Ψ	Τ	Θ	Σ	Ο	Σ	Σ
<i>Hebrew,</i>	Ch	ח	G	נ	Ph	ב	Sh	ו	Th	ח	Tz	ז	א
<i>Saxon,</i>	Th	ⓓ	Ⓢ	p	That	Ⓟ							
<i>Hebrew Vowels,</i>	a	י	e	-	i	o	u	u					





AN UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL
English Dictionary :
 BEING ALSO
An Interpreter of Hard Words.

A B

A AN Abbreviature of *Anno* and *Ar-*
rum, as *A. D. Anno Domini*, in
 the Year of our Lord; *A. B. Ar-*
tium Baccalaureus, Bachelor of
 Arts; *A. M. Artium Magister*, Master of Arts;
de Anno Mundi, in the Year of the World. *L.*
 A and Q, are used hieroglyphically as a
 Name of God and CHRIST, as A and Q, the
 beginning and the End, the First and the Last;
 they being the first and last Letters of the
 Greek Alphabet.

A } [for *Ana* in Physicians Bills] fig-
AA } nify equal Quantities of the Ingre-
 dients in the same Receipt.

ARRON [עֲרֹן *H. i. e.* a Mountaineer,
 a Mountain of Strength, or אֶרֶץ a Mountain]
 the High Priest of the Jews.

ABACISTA, an Arithmetician. *O. L.*

ABACK } back, backwards, behind,
ABAKE } *Cbauc.*

ABACOT, a Cap of State, made like a
 double Crown, worn anciently by the Kings
 of England.

ABACTED [*abactus, L.* drawn away by
 Force or Violence.

ABACTORS, they that steal or drive
 away Cattle in great Numbers, or whole
 Herds. *L. T.*

ABACUS [in *Old Records*] a Counting-
 table used for Calculations and Schemes.

ABACUS [in *Architecture*] a Four-square
 Table at the Top of a Pillar, the Crowning.

AB-ADDIRES [Great Fathers] certain
 Gods of the Carthaginians. *Pun.*

ABAD'DON [אֲבַדְדֹן, *Gr.* of אֲבַד *H. i. e.* the Destroyer] one of the Names
 given to Satan.

ABAFT or **AFT** [*Abactan* and *Æf-*
an, Sax. behind] that Part of a Ship which

A, B

is between the Main-Mast and the Stern.
S. T.

ABAI'SANCE [of *abaissement*, an
 humbling one's self, *F.*] a Respect paid to
 a Person by a Congee or low bowing of the
 Body.

ABALIENATION, an Alienation or E-
 strangement from.

To **ABAN'DON** [*abandonner, F.* *abando-*
ner, Sp.] to forsake utterly, to cast off; to give
 up one's self wholly to any prevailing Passion
 or Vice.

An **ABAN'DONED Wretch**, one who has
 given himself over to some Vice.

ABAN'DUM [*Old Law*] any thing that is
 sequestered, forfeited, or confiscated.

ABANET } [אֲבֵנֵי *H.*] a sort of Girdle
AB'NET } worn by the Priests of the
 Jews.

ABANNA'TION } Banishment for a
ABANNI'TION } Year. *L.*

ABAP'TISTON } [אֲבֵרֶטֶס *Gr.*]

ANABAP'TISTON } a Surgeon's Instru-
 ment, or Trepan, to lay open the Scull.

ABARNA'RE [*Abapian, S.*] to detect or
 discover to a Magistrate any secret Crime. *L. T.*

ABARTICULATION, a good Construc-
 tion of the Bones, whereby they are apt to
 move easily and strongly; such as is in the
 Arms, Hands, Thighs, Feet, &c. *L.*

To **ABA'SE** [*abaisser, F.*] to lower, bring
 down, or humble.

To **ABA'SE** a Flag [*Sea Term*] to strike,
 lower, or take it in, as a Token of Submission.

ABA'SED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Top
 of the Vol or Wings of an Eagle are turned
 downwards towards the Point of the Shield.

ABASE'MENT [*Abaissement, F.*] a being
 brought low.

To **ABASH'** [*שבביר*, F. to affrighten] to make ashamed, or confound.

ABASH'MENT, Astonishment, a being put into Confusion.

ABAS'SI, a Coin in *Perfis*, and elsewhere, in Value about 1 s. 2 d. *Sterling*.

To **ABA'TE** [*in Law*] to come to nought, be abolished, quashed, or rendered of no effect.

To **ABA'TE** [*abbatre*, F.] to make or grow less, to diminish, disable, to defeat or overthrow.

To **ABA'TE** [*in Ht'smanship*] a Horse is said to abate, when working upon Curvets, he puts his two hind Legs to the Ground both at once, and observes the same Exactness at all times.

ABATE'MENT [*Abatement*, F.] a lessening; that which is abated: In a Law Sense, the Act of Abating, Disabling or Defeating; as the Abatement of a Writ, &c.

ABATE'MENT of Honour [*in Heraldry*] is an accidental Mark annexed to a Coat of Arms, whereby its Dignity is debased, by reason of some dishonourable Quality or Stain in the Bearer.

An **ABA'TER**, one that abateth, *i. e.* intrudeth into Houses or Lands void by the Death of the former Possessor, and not yet taken up by his Heir. *L. T.*

ABATU'DE, diminished. *L. T.*

A'BATURES [among Hunters] Foiling the Sprigs or Grass that a Stag throws down in passing by.

ABAW'ED, abashed, daunted. *Cbauc.*

To **ABA'Y** or **ABEY**, to suffer great Pain, to pay dear for. *L. T.*

ABBA [*אבא*, Syr.] a Scripture Word, signifying Father.

AB'BACY ? [*Abbatia*, L. of *ACC'ista*,

AB'BATHY ? Gr.] an Abby; or the same to an Abbot as a Bishoprick to a Bishop. *L. T.*

ABBA'TIS [*Old Records*] an Avenier, a Steward of the Stables, an Hostler.

AB'BESS [*Ab'esse*, F.] a Governess of Nuns, or of a Nunnery.

AB'BEY [*Abbaie*, F.] a Monastery, or Convent, a House of religious Persons.

AB'BAT ? [*Abap*, *Abbo*, Sax. *Abt*,

AB'BOT ? *Teut.* of *אבא* Father] the chief Ruler of an Abby.

To **ABBRE'VIATE** [*abbreviatum*, L.] to abridge or make short.

ABBRE'VIATION, an abbreviating or expressing a thing in fewer Terms. *F. of L.*

ABBRE'VIATOR [*Abbreviateur*, F.] one who abridges, or makes a brief Draught of a Thing. *L.*

ABBRE'VIATURE, a shortening, as a Letter put for a Word. *F. of L.*

ABBREUVO'IR, a Watering-Place. *F.*

ABBREUVO'IRS [*in Masonry*] the Spaces between the Stones to put the Mortar in as they are laying. *F.*

To **ABBRIDGE'** [*abregger*, F.] to curtail make shorter. See *Abridge*.

ABBROCH'MENT, the buying up or engrossing any Wares before they are brought to a Fair or Market, in order to sell them by Retail. *L. T.*

ABBUT'TALS, Buttings and Boundings of Lands, High-ways, &c. shewing how they lie in respect to other Places. *L. T.*

AB'DALS, religious Persons among the *Perfis*, who make a Profession of Poverty, and lodge in Churches.

AB'DERITE, *Democritus*, a Philosopher who lived at *Abdera in Thrace*.

ABDE'RIAN *Laughter*, a foolish and incessant Laughter, so called from *Democritus* the *Abderite*, a great Laughter.

ABDE'VENAM [among *Astrologers*] the Head of the twelfth House in a Scheme of the Heavens.

AB'DI [*עבדי*, H. *i. e.* my Servant, of *עבד*, a Servant, and *י*, my] the Father of *Kish*, King *Saul's* Grandfather.

To **AB'DICATE** [*abdiquer*, F. *abdicatum*, L.] to renounce, to resign, or give up.

ABDICA'TION, the voluntary Act of Abdicating, Disowning, Renouncing, &c. and in the Civil and Common Law it is used where there is only an implicit Renunciation; as when a Person does Actions that are altogether inconsistent with his Trust. *O. L.*

AB'DIEL [*עבדי*, H. *i. e.* the Servant of God, of *עבד*, a Servant, and *אל*, God] a Man's Name.

ABDITO'RUM, a Chest in which Reliques were kept, or a Place to hide and keep Goods, Plate, and Money. *O. L.*

ABDO'MEN [*in Anatomy*] the lower Cavity of an Animal Body, situated between the Diaphragm or Midriff and the Privities. Of *abdo* and *omentum*, L.

ABDOM'INOUS [of *Abdomen*] paunch-bellied, unweildy.

ABDU'CENT *Muscles*. See *AbduFlores*.

ABDUCTION, leading, drawing, or carrying away. *L.*

ABDUCTION [*in Logick*] signifies an Argument that leads from the Conclusion to the Demonstration of a Proposition.

ABDUCTOR *Indicis* [*in Anatomy*] the Muscle that serves to draw the Fore-finger from the others. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti* [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle which draws the Little-finger from the rest. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis*, a Muscle of the Thumb, which draws it from the Fingers. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *Oculi*, a Muscle that draws the Eye from the Nose. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti pedis*, a Muscle of the little Toe, which draws it from the rest. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis Pedis*, a Muscle of the great Toe, which draws it from the rest. *L.*

ABDUCTO'RES [*in Anatomy*] *Abducent Muscles*, are universally those that serve to open or pull back diverse Parts of the Body, as Arms, Legs, Eyes, &c. *Google*

ABEARING, Behaviour; as to be bound to a good A-bearing, is to be bound to a good Behaviour. *L. T.*

ABCE'DARY, belonging to the Letters *A, B, C*, or the Alphabet.

ABCE'DARIAN, one who teaches or learns the *A, B, C*, or Alphabet.

ABECHED [of *abcher*, to feed, *O. F.*] fed, furnished.

ABEGGE } to abide, to suffer. *Chaucer*
ABEG } *cor.*

ABEL [אֵבֶל *H. i. e.* Vanity] the Name of *Adam's* second Son.

ABELE-TREE, a fine kind of white Poplar.

ABELTINS, a sort of Christian Hereticks in *France*, who adopted Sons and Daughters to inherit their Estates, passing by their Children by their Wives, as if they were illegitimate.

ABENT, a steep Place.

ABERCON'WEY [of *Aber*, *C. Br.* a Mouth, and *Conwy*, *i. e.* the Mouth of the *Liver* Cassey] a City in *Carnarvonshire*, in *Wales*, once named *Caerbaen*; rebuilt by King *Edward III.* out of the Ruins of *Caerbaen*.

ABERDENE [of *Aber*, *C. Br.* and *Don*, *i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Don* or *De*] a Bishop's See, and an University in *Scotland*.

ABERFRAW [of *Aber*, *C. Br.* a Mouth, and *Fraw*, *g. d.* the Mouth of the River *Fraw*] a Place in the Isle of *Anglesey*.

ABERGAVEN'NY } [of *Aber*, *C. Br.*
ABERG'ENVY } a Mouth, and *Gen*
ENVY, *g. d.* the Mouth of the River *Gen*
a City in *Monmouthshire*.

ABER-MURDER, plain downright Murder. See *Ebre*, murder.

ABER'RANCY } a wandering or going
ABERRA'TION } out of the Way. *L.*

ABESSED, humbled or cast down. *O. Aeth.* *F.*

To **ABET** [of *Betan*, *Sax.* *Botten*, to kindle or blow up, as Fire, *L. S.*] to encourage, incite, egg or set on; to maintain, uphold, or back; to assist or aid.

ABETMENT [in *Law*] the Act of abetting, encouraging, or setting on to commit a Crime.

ABETTER } one that advises, eggs on,
ABETTOR } or assists another in doing a mischievous Act; except Murder, Treason, &c. in which Cases the Law deems every Person a Principal.

ABETTORS [in *Law*] are such as without cause procure others to sue out false Appeals of Murder or Felony against Persons, in order to render them infamous.

ABAY'ANCE } [of *Bayer*, *F.* to gape
ABY'ANCE } after] signifies a thing to be in possession only, and not in *usu*. Lands, Tenements, Goods, &c. are said to be in Abeyance, when they are only in Expectation or Understanding, in the Intendment or Consideration of the Law, and not in actual Possession.

To **AB'GREGATE** [*abgregatum*, *L.*] to send out from the Flock, to separate.

To **ABHOR** [*abhorrer*, *F.* of *abhorre*, *L.*] to loath or hate, to detest, to abominate.

ABHOR'RENCE } [*abhorrens*, *L.*] aver-
ABHOR'RENCY } sion from, abhorring or loathing.

ABU'AM [אֲבִי אֱמִי *H. i. e.* the Will of the Lord, of אֱמִי he willed, and אֲבִי the Lord] the Son of *Samuel* the Prophet.

ABIA'THAR [אֲבִי אֶתְרָר *H. i. e.* excellent Father, of אֲבִי a Father, and אֶתְרָר Excellent, or the Father of the Remnant or Contemplation, of אֲבִי a Father, and אֶתְרָר a Remnant] the Name of a Son of *Abimelech*.

A'BIB [אֲבִיב *H. i. e.* a ripe Ear of Corn] the first Month in the *Hebrew* Ecclesiastical Year, which answers commonly to Part of our *March*, and Part of *April*.

To **ABIDE** [*abidan*, *Sax.*] to continue, tarry or stay; to dwell or live in a Place; to suffer or endure,

To **ABIDE**, to forbear, to refrain. *Chaucer*.
ABIDE, to abide, to suffer for. *Chaucer*.

ABJECT [*abjectus*, *L.*] cast away, mean, base, vile, wretched. *L.*

An **ABJECT** [a Cast-away] a Person of no Repute or Esteem. *L.*

ABJECTION } abject Condition, low
ABJECTNESS } Estate, Wretchedness, Meanness, Vileness. *F. of L.*

ABIE'ZER [אֲבִי עֶזֶר *H. i. e.* the Father's Help, of אֲבִי a Father, and עֶזֶר Help] one of King *David's* thirty Champions.

ABIGAIL [אֲבִיגַיִל *H. i. e.* the Father's Joy, of אֲבִי a Father, and גַּיִל Joy] *Nabal's* Wife, and afterwards King *David's*.

ABIGE'VUS [or *Abigeus*] a Thief who has stolen Cattle. *L. T.* The same as *Abductor*.

ABILITY [of *habilitas*, *L.*] Capacity, Ableness, Power of doing a Thing; Skill, also Wealth.

ABIM'ELECH [אֲבִימֶלֶךְ *H. i. e.* my Father the King, of אֲבִי my Father, and מֶלֶךְ a King] a King of *Greece*.

AB'INGDON [*g. d.* Abby-Town] a Town in *Berkshire*, formerly called *Shroveham*, afterwards Abandoned by the *English Saxons*, probably from an Abby built there by *Cissa* King of the *West-Saxons*.

ABINTES'TATE, an Heir to one who died without a Will. *L. T.*

ABIS'HAG [אֲבִישָׁג *H. i. e.* the Father's Error, of אֲבִי a Father, and שָׁגָג an Error] a beautiful young Virgin, who cherished King *David* in his old Age.

ABIS'HAI [אֲבִישָׁי *H. i. e.* my Father's Reward, of אֲבִי my Father's, and שָׂרָא a Reward] one of King *David's* Champions.

ABISH'ERISING, a Forfeit, Amerciament, or being free from Amerciaments, Forfeitures, or Fines, for any Transgression. *L. T.*

AB'BIT } abideth, dwelleth. *Chaucer.*
ABITTE }

ABIT'ION, a going away, a dying. *L.*

ABJURA'TION, a forswearing, or renouncing by Oath, a sworn Banishment, or forswearing the Realm, a Privilege anciently allowed to one who had committed Felony, and betook himself to a Sanctuary, and there confessed his Crime to the Justice or the Coroner. *O. L.*

ABJURA'TION, an abjuring or denying a Thing by Oath. *F. of L.*

To **ABJU'RE** [*abjurer*, *F. of abjure*, *L.*] to quit an Opinion, &c. to forswear the Realm for ever, rather than come to a legal Trial. *O. L.*

ABLA'DIUM, Corn mow'd and reap'd. *O.*

ABLACTA'TION, the weaning of a Child that has suck'd some time. *L.*

ABLACTA'TION [*in Gardening*] a kind of Grafting, when the Cyon is not cut off, but weaned, as it were by degrees, till it be firmly united to the Stock. *L.*

To **ABLA'QUEATE** [*ablaqueatum*, *L.*] to uncover the Roots of Trees, &c.

ABLAQUEA'TION, a laying open or bare the Bottom of the Trunks and Roots of Trees, that so being exposed to the Sun and Air, &c. they may bear Fruit the better. *L.*

ABLA'TION, a taking away. *L.*

AB'LATIVE Case [*in Grammar*] the last of the six Cases in Nouns and Participles.

A'BLE [*habilis*] capable to perform.

ABLEGA'TION, a sending forth, or out of the way. *L.*

ABLEPSY [*Ablepsia*, *L. of Ἀβληψία*, *Gr.*] want of Sight, Blindness, Unadvisedness.

ABLIGURI'TION, a prodigal spending in Belly-Cheer. *L.*

To **AB'LOCATE** [*ablocatum*, *L.*] to set or let out to Hire.

ABLUENT Medicines, the same with *Abfergents*; which see.

ABLU'TION, a Purgation or Washing, in use among Popish Priests. *F. of L.*

ABLU'TION [*in Chymistry*] the Preparation of a Medicine in any Liquor, to cleanse it from its Dregs and Impurities.

AB'LYNG, enabling. *Chauc.*

ABNEGA'TION [*in Divinity*] is the renouncing one's Interest, Pleasures, Passions; Self-denial. *L.*

AB'NER [אבנר *H. i. e.* the Father's Lamp, of אבנר a Father, and נר a Lamp] an Uncle of King *Saul*, and Captain-General of his Army.

To **ABNO'DATE** [*abnodatum*, *L.*] to prune Trees, &c.

ABNODA'TION, the Pruning of Trees, and cutting off their Knobs and Knots. *L.*

ABNOR'METH [*of abnormis*, *L.*] disguiseth, disguiseth. *Chauc.*

ABNOR'MITY [*abnormitas*, *L.*] Mismatch, Hugeness.

ABNORM'OUS [*abnormis*, of *ab*, Negative, and *norma*, a Rule, *L.*] mismatch, v. huge.

ABOARD, within the Ship. *S. T.*

ABODE, Delay, also a Dwelling-Place. *Chaucer.*

ABOGEN [עבוגען, *Teut.*] bowed.

To **ABOL'ISH** [*abolir*, *F. of abolere*, *L.*] to deface, to destroy utterly, to reduce to nothing, to repeal.

ABOL'ISHMENT [*Abolissement*, *F.*] abolishing or disannulling.

ABOL'ITION [*in Law*] the destroying absolute repealing of a Law or Custom, so that it shall be of no Force: Also Leave given the King or Judges to a criminal Accuser forbear farther Prosecution. *F. of L.*

ABOL'ITION [*in Metaphysics*] is an utter Destruction of any Being, so that no Footsteps of it do remain.

ABOM'INABLE [*abominabilis*, *L.*] that is to be abominated, abhorred or hated; hateful. *F.*

ABOM'INANTS, those who abhor and dread any bad Omen or Prefage, and pray to the Gods to prevent its falling on the Heads.

To **ABOM'INATE** [*abominatum*, *L.*] to turn from as ominous, to abhor, loath or hate.

ABOMINA'TION, a detestable Thing, Thing to be abhorred or loathed. *L.*

ABOR'IGINES, the *Italians*, or such other Nations, who pretend to be without Origins from any other People; whence the Word is made use of to signify any People born where they live; the first Inhabitants or Natives of a Country, as the *Indians in America*, the *Britains in England*, &c. *L.*

ABORSE'MENT [*of Abortus*, of *Abortiri*, *L.*] an Abortion, an untimely Birth.

ABOR'TION, Miscarriage in Women; the bringing forth a Child or Fetus before its due Time, so that 'tis in no Capacity to live, *L. Abortus.*

ABOR'TIVE [*abortif*, *F. abortivus*, *L.*] belonging to such a Birth; still-born, untimely; that miscarries, or comes to nought; also fine Vellum made of the Skin of a cast Lamb or Calf.

ABO'TE, cast down, daunted. *Chauc.*

ABOVE [בזמן, *Sax. above*, *Belg. boven*, *L. S.*] aloft, high, over-head.

ABOUGHT } bought, suffered, paid dear

ABOUGHTIN } for. *Chauc.*

ABOUT [אבותן, *Sax.*] as round about, also near in Time and Place.

ABOUT, *i. e.* doing, or about to do, as *I am about.*

ABRACADA'BRA, a Word used as a Charm against Agues.

To **ABRA'DE** [*abradere*, *L.*] to shave or pare off.

A'BRAHAM [אברהם *H. i. e.* Father of a great Multitude, of אבנר a Father, נר for רב many, and אבנר for אבות a Com-

Adam, at first called *Adam*, High Father, the great Patriarch of the Nation of the Jews.

ABRAHAM: *Balm*, the Hemp-tree, a kind of Willow so called.

ABRAID [of *Abrebian*, or *Abroben*, *See*] *swaked, rised up. Chauc.*

ABRAM [𐤀𐤁𐤓𐤍 *H. i. e.* High Father; of 𐤀𐤁𐤓 a Father, and 𐤀𐤁𐤓 High] the equal Name of the Patriarch *Abraham*.

ABRAM *Cave*, naked or poor Man, *Cant.*

ABRA'SION, a shaving off, a rasing or pulling out.

ABREDE, abroad. *Chauc.*

To **ABREDDGE** } to abridge, to shorten,
To **ABREGGE** } *Abreger, F. Chauc.*

To **ABREIDE** } to start up, to awake,
To **ABREYD** } arise. *Chauc.*

ABREIDING, upbraiding. *Chauc.*

ABRENUNCIATION, a renouncing or forsaking a Thing entirely. *L.*

ABRIG
ABRICK } [among *Chymists*] Sulphur.

To **ABRIDGE** [*abreger, F.*] to make shorter in Words, still retaining the Sense and Substance; also to restrain a Person from some Liberty, &c. before enjoyed.

To **ABRIDGE** [in *Common Law*] to make a Declaration, or count shorter, by leaving out Part of the Plaint or Demand, and praying the Defendant may answer to the other way.

An **ABRIDGEMENT** [*Abbregement, F.*] is Epitome, a short Account of a Book, Writing, or Matter.

To **ABROGATE** [*abroger, F. abrogatum, L.*] to diminish, to abolish, to take away; to repeal or make void a Law which was before in force.

ABROGATION, the Act of Repealing, &c. *F. of L.*

ABRUPT [*abruptus, L.*] broken off on a sudden, hasty, rough, unreasonable.

ABYALOM [𐤀𐤁𐤓𐤍 *H. i. e.* the Father's Peace, of 𐤀𐤁𐤓 a Father, and 𐤀𐤁𐤓 Peace] King *David*'s rebellious Son.

ABYALONISM, the Practice of Rebellion against a Father.

ABCESS } [*Abces, F. Abscessus, L.*] an
ABCESSE } Ulceration arising in any Part of the Body, and tending to Suppuration; the same with Imposthume.

ABCESSION, a going away. *L.*

ABCE'SAE [in *Conic Sections*] are the Part of the Axis cut off by the Ordinates.

ABCESSION, a cutting off. *L.*

ABCESSION [in *Astrology*] is when three Planets being within the Bounds of their Orbs, and in different Degrees of the Sign, the third comes to a Conjunction with the middle Planet, and cuts off the Light of the first.

To **ABSCOND** [*abscondere, L.*] to conceal or hide one's self. *L.*

ABSCON'SION, an hiding. *L.*

AB'SENT [*absens, L.*] not present, out of the Way, missing. *F.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS [*absentaneus, L.*] done in Absence, pertaining to Absence.

AB'SIS } [of *A, B, C,*] Alphabets of Let-
AP'SIS } ters to be leaped; Horn-Books, Primers, &c.

AB'SIS } [*Aψis, Gr.*] the bowed or arched
AP'SIS } Roof of an Oven, Room, House, &c. the Ring or Compass of a Wheel: Also a Term used by *Astronomers*, when the Planets moving to their Apogæum or Perigæum are at a stay.

ABSOLU, absolved. *Chauc. F.*

ABSOLVATORY [*absolvatoire, F. of absolutorius, L.*] belonging to a Pardon or Acquittal.

To **ABSOLV'E** [*absolvere, L.*] to acquit or discharge of an Accusation or Crime laid against one. *L.*

ABSOLUTE [*absolu, F. of absolutus, L.*] free from the Power of another; that has Perfection in itself, arbitrary, unlimited.

ABSOLUTE Equations [in *Astronomy*] are the Sum of the Eccentric and Optick Equations.

ABSOLUTE Estate [*Law Term*] is one free of all manner of Incumbrances and Conditions.

ABSOLUTE Gravity [among *Philosophers*] is that Property in Bodies by which they are said to weigh so much, without any regard to any Circumstances of Modification, and is always as the Quantity of Matter therein contained.

An **ABSOLUTE Number** [in an *Algebraick Equation*] is that which possesseth one intire Part or Side of the Equation, and is always a known Quantity.

ABSOLUTE Space, is that which considered in its own Nature, without regard to any outward Thing, always continues the same, and is immovable.

ABSOLUTELY [*absolument, F. of absolute, L.*] after an absolute Manner, as the Terms of a Proposition are said to be taken absolutely, *i. e.* without relation to any thing else. Sometimes it is used in opposition to Terms and Conditions; as, *God does not forgive Men absolutely, but upon Condition of Repentance and Amendment.*

ABSOLUTION, a Pardoning, Remission or Forgiveness of Sins pronounced by a Priest. *F. of L.*

AB'SONANT [*absonans, L.*] properly, sounding harsh, disagreeing from the Purpose, absurd.

AB'SONOUS [*absonus, L.*] the same as *Absonant*.

ABSONIA'RE [*Old Records*] to shun, avoid, detest.

To **ABSORB** [*absorbere, F. absorbere, L.*] to swallow up, to waste or consume.

ABSORBENTS [*absorbentia*, L.] such Medicines as temper and qualify the acid Juices in the Body, by imbibing or drinking them up.

ABSORPT [*absorptus*, L.] supped, or swallowed up; devoured.

To **ABSTAIN** [*abstinere*, F. of *abstinere*, L.] to keep from, or forbear.

ABSTEMIOUS [*abstemius*, L.] properly abstaining from Wine; sober, moderate, temperate in Diet.

ABSTENTION [in *Common Law*] is a withholding the Heir from taking Possession of his Estate. L.

To **ABSTERGE** [*abstergere*, L.] to wipe off, or cleanse.

ABSTERGENT [*abstergens*, L.] of a cleansing or scouring Quality.

ABSTERGENTS [*abstergentia*, L.] cleansing Medicines.

ABSTERSION, wiping away or cleansing; and in particular, the Effect produced by *absterse* Medicines. L.

ABSTERSIVE [*abstersif*, F. of *abstersif*, L.] cleansing or scouring.

ABSTINENCE [*abstinencia*, L.] Temperance, Forbearance, restraining one's self. F.

ABSTINENT [*abstinens*, L.] temperate in Meat, Drink, &c. F.

ABSTORT'ED [of *abs* and *tortus*, L.] wrested from by Force.

ABSTRACT [*abstractum*, L.] a small Draught or Epitome of any greater Work; a short Draught of an Original Writing; an Abridgment of a Writing, Deed, Book, &c.

ABSTRACT [in *Logick*] signifies any Quality, as it is considered apart without any regard to its Concrete or Subject.

ABSTRACT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such as are considered as pure Numbers, without being applied to any Subject.

To **ABSTRACT'** [*abstrahere*, F.] to draw away from, to separate, to take from or out of.

ABSTRACTION, a Power peculiar to the Mind of Man, in Contradistinction to the Souls of Beasts; by which he can make his Conceptions, arising from particular Things, become general. Thus if the Eye represent to a Man the Whiteness in a Wall, he can abstractedly consider the Quality of Whiteness, and find it may be attributed to many other Things, as to Milk, Snow, Chalk, &c. and thus considered in the Concrete or Subject in which it adheres, it is said to be taken in the Abstract.

ABSTRACTIVE [in *Pharmacy*] a Term used to distinguish that Spirit which is drawn from Plants naturally abounding with it.

To **ABSTRUDE** [*abstrudere*, L.] to thrust away from.

ABTRUSE [*abstrus*, F. of *abstrusus*, L.] secret, obscure, dark, lying hid, not easy to be understood.

ABTRUSENESS } Darkness, Obscurity, Unintelligibility.

ABSTRU'SITY } bleness.

ABSRD [*absurde*, F. of *absurdus*, L.] not agreeable to Reason or common Sense; silly, foolish, impertinent.

ABSRDITY [*absurditas*, F. of *absurditas*, L.] Foolishness, impertinence, Disagreeableness to Reason, &c.

ABUNDANCE [*Abundantia*, F. of *Abundantia*, L.] great Plenty.

ABUNDANT [*abundant*, F. of *abundant*, L.] abounding with, plentiful.

ABUNDANT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are those whose Parts added together make more than the whole Number; as, e. g. 12, whose Parts are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; which, added together, make 16; So the aliquot Parts of 20 make 22; as 1-10th is 1, 1-10th 2, 1-5th 4, 1-4th 5, and 1-half 10; which 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10, make 22.

ABUSE [*Abus*, F. of *Abusus*, L.] an ill Usage, bad Usage, an Affront.

To **ABUSE** [*abuser*, F. of *abusum*, L.] to make an ill use of, to misuse, to treat ill, to affront, to do one an Injury.

ABUSION, an Abuse. Cbauc.

ABUSIVE [*abusif*, F. of *abusivus*, L.] apt to abuse, injurious, affrontive, offensive.

To **ABUT'** [*abuter*, F.] to border upon.

ABUTALS. See *Abutals*.

ABYDOCO'MISTS [*Abydoctoma*, L. of *Αβυδοκτομα*, of *αβυδος* to elate one's self, and *Abydos*, the Inhabitants of which were noted for inventing Slanders] Sycephants who boast of their Fallhood.

ABYSS [*Αβυσσος*, Gr. *Abyssus*, F.] a bottomless Pit, a great unfathomable Depth; the unmeasurable Depth of Waters supposed to be inclosed in the Bowels of the Earth.

ABYSSINES, a People of *Ethiopia*, Christians of the Greek Church, whose Emperor, styled the Grand Negus, is falsely taken by some for *Proffer John*.

ABYSS'MAL [of *Abyssus*, F.] deep, bottomless.

A. C. signifies *Anno Christi*, i. e. the Year of Christ.

ACADEM'ICAL [*academique*, F. of *academicus*, L. of *Ακαδημικος*, Gr.] belonging to an Academy.

ACADEM'ICKS [*Academici*, L. of *Ακαδημικοι*, Gr.] the Followers of *Plato* were anciently so called, because they studied in the Publick School called *Academia*, a Place near *Athens*, built and planted with Trees by *Cadmus* the *Phanician*; or, as some say, by *Academus*. Afterwards a Sect of Sceptical Philosophers were so called, who held, that all Things were uncertain, and Reason and Truth changeable; and therefore, that a Man ought to doubt of every thing, and believe nothing.

ACADEMIST ? [*Academiste*, F.] one

ACADEMIAN [th t studies, or has studied in, or keeps an Academy.

ACADEMY [*Acadēia*, F. of *Academia*, L. of *Academia*, Gr.] an higher School or University, a Place where young Men are instructed in the Liberal Arts and Sciences: Also a particular Society of ingenious Persons established for the Improvement of Learning.

ACADINA, a Fountain in *Sicily*, wherein all false Oaths writ on Tables used to sink.

ACAFD, a Word used by some Chymists for *Vapour*.

ACALE, cold. *Chauc.* *Ruhle*, *Teut.* **ACAMATOS** [*ἀκάματος*, Gr. of *ἀκαμάω*, to be wearied] unwearied.

ACANACEOUS [of *ἄκανθα*, a Thorn, of *ἀκύνω*, Gr. to sharpen] all Plants that are of the Thistle Kind, and are prickly: Also the sharp and prominent Parts of Animals are so called.

ACANTHAPOLUS [*Ἀκανθαπόλος*, of *ἄκανθα* a Thorn, and *βάλλω* to throw away, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument, like a Pair of Pliers, to take out any thing that sticks in the Oesophagus, or Gullet.

ACANTHA [*ἄκανθα*, Gr. a Thorn] the most backward Protruberance of the Vertebrae of the Back, called the Spine.

ACAN'ZIL, *Turkish* Light-Horse, the *Beut-Guard* of the Grand Signor's Army.

ACAR'NAR } a bright fix'd Star of
ACHER'NER } the first Magnitude in *Brienne*.

ACARON. See *Accaron*.

ACARUS, a little Worm that breeds in Wax, a Mite, the Hand-Worm; also a Mush-room. L.

ACATALECTOS, or *Acatalectic Verse*, a Verse exactly perfect, where not so much as one Syllable is too much or too little. Gr.

ACATALEPSY [*Ἀκαταλέψια*, of *ἀκατάλητος*, and *κατάλησις* Comprehension, Gr.] incomprehensibility, Impossibility of being comprehended.

ACATERY, a sort of Cheque between the Clerk of the King's Kitchen and the Purveyor.

ACAPITA'RE, to pay Relief to the chief Lord. L.

ACAPPTIUM, Relief to the chief Lord. L. T.

ACCARON, a City in *Palestine*, in *Hebrew* called *Ἄκαρον*, where *Baalzebub* the God of Flies was worshipped.

ACCEDAS *ad Curiam*, a Writ made out of Chancery, requiring the Sheriff to go to the Court of some Lord or Francife, where a false judgment is supposed to have been made in any Suit in a Court which is not a Court of Record, in order to make a Record of the said Suit there, and to certify it into the King's Court.

ACCEDAS *ad Vice Comitum*, a Writ commanding the Coroner to deliver a Writ to the

Sheriff, who having a *Panc* delivered him superseffs it.

To **ACCE'DE** [*accedere*, L.] to come or draw near to.

To **ACCE'LERATE** [*accelerare*, F. *acceleratum*; L.] to hasten, or quicken, or put on or forward.

ACCELERATION, the Act of hastening, or quickening. F. of L.

ACCELERATO'RES Urine [in *Anatomy*] are a Pair of Muscles belonging to the *Pennis*, whose Use is to expedite the Passage of the Urine and Genitura.

ACCEND'ED [of *accendere*, L.] lighted, kindled, or set on fire. L.

ACCEN'SION, the inkindling or setting any Body on fire. L.

ACC'ENT [*Accentus*, L.] Tune, Tone, or Tenor; the rising and falling of the Voice. F.

ACCENT [in *Grammar*] is a Mark on a particular Syllable of any Word, to shew it to be pronounced with a stronger or weaker Voice.

ACCENT [in *Musick*] is a Modulation or Warbling of the Voice, to express the Passions either naturally or artificially.

To **ACCENT'** [*accentuer*, F.] to mark with an Accent.

ACCENT'OR, he that sings the highest Part, or Treble, in a Choir, &c. L.

To **ACCEPTV** [*accepter*, E. of *acceptum*, L.] to receive favourably or kindly.

ACCEPT'ABLE [*acceptabilis*, L.] that may be received kindly, agreeable.

ACCEPT'ANCE } a taking in good
ACCEPTATION' } part, an accepting or receiving kindly: In a *Law Sense*, a tacit agreeing to some former Act done by another, which without such Acceptance or Agreement, might have been undone or avoided. F. of L.

ACCEPTA'TION [with *Grammarians*] the received Meaning of a Word, or the Sense in which it is usually taken. F. of L.

ACCEPTILA'TION [in *Civil Law*] is the same with an Acquittance in *Common Law*, i. e. the verbal Discharge from the Creditor to the Debtor.

AC'CESS [*Acces*, F. of *Accessus*, L.] Admittance, Approach, or Passage to a Place or Person.

ACCES'S [among *Physicians*] the Fit or Return of a periodical Disease.

ACCES'SIBLE [*accessibilis*, F.] that is easy to come at, approachable.

ACCES'SIBLE Height, is either that which may be mechanically measured by the Application of a Measure to it, or else an Height whose Base and Foot can be approached to, and from thence a Length measured on the Ground.

ACCES'SION, coming to; as the Accession of a King to the Crown: also Addition or Increase. L.

ACCESSOR, a Comer to. *L.*

ACCESSORINESS, the being accessory.

ACCESSORY [*accessoire*, *F.*] additional.

ACCESSORIUS *Willisi* [*in Anatomy*] a Nerve that arises from the *Medulla Spinalis*; so called from *Dr. Willis*, the Discoverer of it.

ACCESSORY [*in Common Law*] a Per-
ACCESSARY son guilty of Felony, not Principally, but by Participation; as Command, Advice, or Concealment.

ACCESSORY [*in the Civil Law*] any
ACCESSARY thing that of Right be-
ongs to or depends on another, tho' separate from it.

ACCIDENCE [*Accidens*, *L.*] a little Book containing the first Principles of the Latin Tongue, so called either from *accedo*, *q.* *accedence*, an approaching to the Grammar; or from *accido*, *q.* *accidents*, as containing the Flexion of Nouns and Verbs, which are Accidents or Appurtenances to the Grammar.

ACCIDENT [*Accidens*, *L.*] Casualty, Chance, &c. *F.*

ACCIDENT, is used by Logicians in a three-fold Sense. 1. Whatsoever does not essentially belong to a Thing, tho' it be a Substance in itself, but casually, as the Cloaths a Man has on, the Money in his Pocket, &c. 2. In Contradistinction to essential Properties of any Subject, many Qualities are called Accidents, because they are there not Essentially, but Accidentally; as a particular Colour, as a Whiteness in a Wall, &c. 3. In Opposition to Substance, when it is in its Essence or Nature to adhere or subsist in some Substance, and cannot be alone; and thus it is with all Qualities whatsoever.

ACCIDENTS [*in Heraldry*] are the Points and Abatements in an Escutcheon.

ACCIDENTS [*in Astrology*] the most remarkable Chances that have happened to a Man in the Course of his Life; as a remarkable Fortune at such a time, a signal Deliverance at another, a great Sickness at another, &c.

ACCIDENTAL [*accidental*, *F.* of *accidentalis*, *L.*] belonging to Accidents; happening by Chance, &c.

ACCIDENTAL Dignities and Debilities [*in Astrology*] are certain casual Dispositions and Affections of the Planets, whereby they are either strengthened or weakened by their being in such a House of the Figure, &c.

ACCIDENTAL Point [*in Perspective*] is a Point on the Horizontal-Line, where Lines parallel among themselves, tho' not perpendicular to the Picture, do meet.

ACCIDIE [*Accidia*, *L.* of *Ακδία*, *Gr.*] Sloth, Laziness, an Indisposition to Devotion. *Chauc.*

ACCLAMATION, a crying out of the People; a Shouting for Joy; the Applause given to Persons and Things upon several Occasions. *F.* of *L.*

ACCLIVITY [*Acclivitas*, *L.*] the rising Steepness of an Hill, properly the Steepness reckoned upwards on a Slope-line, as Declivity is a Steepness downward.

ACCLOYED [*q. d. accloué*, from the *F.*
CLOYED } *Clou*, a Nail [of a Horse
i. e. nailed or pricked in Shoeing.

To **ACCOAST**, to land from on board Ship, Boat, &c. to go a-shore.

ACCOLADE, clipping and colling, embracing about the Neck; a Ceremony formerly used in Knighthood by the King, putting his Hand about the Knight's Neck. *F.*

To **ACCOMMODATE** [*accommodare*, *L.*] to adjust, to apply, to fit to provide for, to furnish with; to agree to make up a Difference.

To **ACCOMMODATE** [*among Geometricians*] signifies to fit a Line or Figure into a Circle, &c. as the Condition of the Proposition requires.

ACCOMMODATION, the Act of accommodating, adjusting, fitting. *L.*

ACCOMMODABLE, that may be composed or brought to an Agreement. *F.*

To **ACCOM'PANY** [*accompagner*, *F.*] to keep Company with, or wait on a Person; to go or come along with.

ACCOM'PLICE [*Complice*, *F.*] one that has a Hand in a Business, or that is privy to the same Design or Crime with another.

To **ACCOM'PLISH** [*accomplir*, *F.* of *accomplere*, *L.*] to perform, finish or fulfil, to execute or bring to Perfection.

ACCOM'PLISHED [*accompli*, *F.*] as a Person well accomplished, *i. e.* a Person of extraordinary Parts or Endowments.

ACCOM'PLISHMENTS [*accomplissement*, *F.*] Acquirements in Learning.

ACCOMPT. See *Account*.

ACCORD [*Accord*, *F.*] Agreement, Consent: In *Common Law*, an Agreement or Contract from one Man to another, to make Satisfaction for an Offence or Trespas committed, or some Damage done.

ACCORD'ANCE, Agreement.

ACCORD'ANT, agreeable. *F.*

To **ACCORD** [*accorder*, *F.*] to agree, to hang together, to unite.

To **ACCOST** [*acoster*, *F.*] to approach, to draw near to, to make, come up to, or set upon a Person.

ACCOUNT [*of Accompter*, *O. F.* of *ac-computare*, *L.*] Reckoning, Esteem, Repute, Relation or Nearness.

ACCOUNT [*in Law*] Account or Account, in a Writ or Action which lies against a Bailiff or Receiver, who ought to render an Account to his Lord or Master, and refuses it.

An **ACCOUNT** of Sales [*in Traffick*] an Account in which the Sale of Goods is set down in Particulars.

ACCOUNT'ABLE, liable to give an Account, answerable for or to.

ACCOUNT'ANT,

ACCOUNTANT, one well versed in casting up Accounts.

ACCOUNTANT [in *Law*] one who is obliged to render an Account to another.

ACCOUPED, [*g. de Accuped*], as his Conscience accouped him, i.e. reprehended, blamed.

O. L.

TO ACCOUPTR [*accouter*, *F.*] to attire, dress, trim, or furnish.

ACCOUTREMENT, Attire, Dress, Garb, Furniture. *F.*

TO ACCOV, to assuage. *O.*

ACCRETION [of *accretio*, *L.*] properly a growing or sticking to.

ACCRETION [with Naturalists] an Addition of Matter to any Body externally.

TO ACCREW ? [*accretre*, *F.* of *accretere*,

TO ACCRUE } *L.*] to be increased or added to; to rise from; to fall to.

ACCRUACHMENT, an Encroachment, of another, to hook in. *F.*

TO ACCUMB [*accumbere*, *L.*] to lie down or to a Table.

TO ACCUMULATE [*accumular*, *F.* *accumular*, *L.*] to heap up, to gather in Heaps.

ACCUMULATION, an heaping up, or piling together. *L.*

ACCURACY } [*Accuratio*, *L.*] Ex-

ACCURATENESS } actness, Carefulness, Exactness.

ACCURATE [*accuratus*, *L.*] exact, curious, nicely done.

ACCURSED [of *ad*, *d* changed into *c* for the sake of Euphony, and Caprice, *Sax.*] that is under a Curse, or under a Sentence of Excommunication. See *To Curse*.

ACCUSATION, an Accusing, Charge, Imputation, or Impeachment. *F.* of *L.*

ACCUSATIVE Case [*Accusativus*, *F.* of *Accusare*, *L.*] the fourth Case of a Noun, always governed by a Verb Active, or Preposition, &c.

TO ACCUSE [*accusare*, *F.* of *accusare*, *L.*] to charge with a Crime, to inform against one, to indict, to impeach, to censure.

ACCUSMENT, Accusation. *Chauc.*

ACCUSER [*accusator*, *L.*] one who charges, indicts, or impeaches another of a Crime, either truly or falsely.

TO ACCUSTOM himself [*accoutumer*, *F.*] to use, or use himself to a thing. See *Custom*.

ACE [*A* or *As*, *F.*] that Side of the Dice on which the Number One is expressed.

ACEPHALI [*Acephalos*, of a privative, and *kephala* a Head, *Gr.* that have no Head] certain Lovers in the Time of King Henry I. who acknowledged no Church, King, Head, or Superior. Also certain Hereticks, *A. C.* 500, who asserted but one Substance in Christ, and one Nature.

ACERB [*acerbe*, *F.* of *acerbus*, *L.*] a Taste between sour and bitter, such as most Fruits have before they are ripe.

ACERBITY [*Acetibus*, *L.*] Sourness, Sharpness.

ACETABULUM [in *Anatomy*] the Cavity in the Huckle-bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone within it.

ACETARS [*Acetaria*, *L.*] Sallets and Vinegar.

ACETOSITY [*Acetinus*, *L.*] Sourness, Sharpness, Tartness.

ACETUM, Vinegar; in general, any acid Liquor, as Spirit of Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, &c.

ACETUM *Alcalifatum*, or *Alcaliticum* [among *Chymists*] Vinegar distilled, in which some alkalifate Salt is infused.

ACETUM *Philosopharum*, a sour Liquor, made by dissolving Butter or Icy Oil of Antimony in Water. *L.*

ACETUM *Radictum*, the sharpest Part of Vinegar, which hath its Phlegm drawn off. *L.*

A'CHAMECH, the Drofs of Silver, so called by *Chymists*.

A'CHAN [יֶזֶק *H. i. e.* troubling] an Israelite who was stoned to Death.

A'CHAT [*Acet*, *F.*] a Bargain or Purchase; [in *Law*] a Bargain or Contract.

ACHA'TORS, Purveyors. *O. L.*

A'CHE [*Acce*, *Sax.*] a Pain in any Part of the Body: also a Disease in Horses, proceeding from Cold, that causes a Numbness in the joints.

A'CHEKED, choaked. *Chauc.*

A'CHERON ? [*Ἀχέρων*, *Gr.*] a River of Hell.

A'CHERUNS } *Hell. Pœr. Gr.*

ACHERON'TICK, of or belonging to *Acheron*. *Gr.*

ACHERUSIA, a River taken for the Entrance of Hell.

TO ACHEVE } [of *achever*, *F.*] to attain

TO ACHIEVE } chieve, accomplish, to finish, to act. *Chauc.*

ACHILLES, the chief Champion of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

A'CHISH [אֶחִישׁ *H. i. e.* Sure it is he] a King of Gath.

ACHLYS [Ἀχλὺς, *Gr.*] a certain dark Distemper of the Eye which is reckoned among the *Amblyopia*, or Dimness of Sight.

ACHOK'EN, to choak, or surfeit. *Chauc.*

ACHOR [Ἀχὼρ, *Gr.*] a sort of crufted Scab, which makes an Itching and Stink on the Surface of the Head. *Medic.*

A'CHOR, a God of Flies, to whom the Greeks and Cyrenians sacrificed, to drive them away.

ACHROI [Ἀχρῶν, *Gr.* of a Negative, and *χρῶμα*, Colour] Persons who have lost their natural Colour.

A'CID [*acide*, *F.* of *acidus*, *L.*] tart, sour, sharp, biting.

An **ACID** or *Fixid Spirit* [in *Chymistry*] is a Spirit mixed with acid Salts, to check its volatile Quality; as Spirit of Salt, Allom, Vitriol, Sulphur, &c.

A'CIDS, Bodies whose small Particles are supposed to be somewhat longish and flexible, penetrating and attenuating, having their Points sharp and piercing.

ACID'ITY [*Aciditē*, F. of *Aciditas*, L.] Sharpness, Tartness; the Taste which acid Bodies affect the Mouth with.

ACID'UL'E, any Medicinal Waters that are not hot, like those at *Bath*. L.

ACINA'CES, a kind of Curtelase, or Scimeter, used among the *Persians*.

ACINE'SIA [*Ἀκίνησις*, of a negat. and *κίνησις* Motion, Gr.] the Immobility of the whole Body, or any Part thereof, as in a Palsy, Apoplexy, Swooning, &c. L.

ACTINFOR'MIS Tunica [in *Anatomy*] the same with the *Uvea Tunica* of the Eye, L. which see.

A'CINUS, a Grape-stone [among *Botanists*] the Fruit of all such Plants as bear it in Clusters. L.

To **ACK'ELE**, to cool. *Chauc.* See *Acule*.

To **ACKNOW'LEDGE** [from the Preposition *ad*, or *ac*, and *Caap*, contracted of *Chapan*, to know, and *Legan*, to put, Sax. i. e. to put into Knowledge] to own or confess, to be thankful or grateful for, to reward or requite.

ACKNOW'LEDGMENT, Confession, Owning; Gratitude, Thankfulness.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT-Money, Money paid by some Tenants at the Death of their Landlord, as their Acknowledgment of and to their new one.

ACKNOWN, known, acknowledged, &c. *Shakspeare*.

To **ACLOYE**, overcharge. *Chauc.*

ACMAS'TICA *Febriis*, a continued Fever; the same with *Synochus*, Gr.

ACME [*ἄκμῃ*, Gr.] the Height or Top of any thing, the Point of a Weapon, the Prime of any thing, the Flower of Age.

ACME [among *Physicians*] the Height of a Disease.

ACOEME'TI, an Order of Monks at Constantinople, that never slept altogether, but by turns. Gr.

To **ACOLE**, to quiet, ease, relieve. *Chauc.* probably of *kühlen* to cool. *Teut.*

ACOLYTE [*Ἀκόλυτος*, Gr.] an inferior Church-Servant, in the Primitive Times, who waited on the Priest, &c. lighted the Candles, carried the Bread, Wine, &c. Now, among the *Roman Catholics*, the Chief of the Minor Orders, or the Priest's Attendant while he says Mass.

ACOM'BER, to encumber, to lie down, to wallow. *Chauc.*

ACOM'BEROUS, cumbersome, troublesome. *Chauc.*

ACONITE [*L'Acnit*, F. of *Aconitum*, L. of *Ἀκόνιτον*, probably of *ἀκόν*, a Whetstone, Gr.] a poisonous Herb called Wolf's or Libbard's Bane.

ACOPICA [*Ἀκόπιμα*, of a privative and *κόπος*, Labour, Gr.] Ingredients put into Medicines against Weariness.

A'COPUM [*Ἀκώπυς*, Gr.] a Fomentation of warm and emollient Ingredients, to allay

the Sense of Weariness; also a Medicine: the same Purpose.

A'COR [with *Physicians*] a Sourness of the Stomach, contracted by Indigestion, from whence Flatulencies and sour Belchings arise. L.

A'CORN [*Acornus*, of *Aac* as Oak, and *Corn* Grain, Sax. *Ēckor*, *Teut.*] the Fruit of the Oak.

AEO'SMY [*Acosmia*, L. of *Ἀεσμία*, of privative, and *ἀσμία* Ornament, Gr.] an State of Health, joined with the Loss of natural Colour in the Face.

To **ACOUPE** to reprehend or reprove.

q. d. *Acup.*

ACOU'STICA } [*Ἀκουστικά*, of *αἰσίνω* **ACOUS'TICKS** } hear, Gr.] Medicines Instruments which help the Hearing.

To **ACQUAINT' ONE**, or make one acquainted with, [*Acquaint*, F.] to make known to one, to give Notice or Intelligence, to inform one of.

ACQUAINT'ANCE [*Acquaintance*, F. Correspondence, Conversation, Fellowship also the Person with whom one converses & corresponds.

To **ACQUIES'CE** [*acquiescere*, F. of *acquiescere*, L.] to rest satisfi'd, to comply with, to consent, to yield, to submit to.

ACQUIES'CENCE } [*Acquiescentia*, F. **ACQUIES'CENCY** } the Act of Acqui **ACQUIES'CEMENT** } elcing, Consent Compliance, Condescension.

ACQUIETAN'DIS *Plagius*, a Writ lying to a Surety against the Creditor, that refuses to acquit him after the Debt is paid. L. T.

ACQUIETANDIS in *Spiris* & *Hundredis*: a being free from Suit and Service in Shires and Hundreds. L. T.

ACQUIETA'RE, to pay the Debts of a Person deceased, as the Heir of those of his Father, &c. L. T.

To **ACQUYRE** [*acquirere*, F. of *acquirere*, L.] to get, to attain, to purchase.

ACQUISITION, an acquiring, obtaining or purchasing. F. of L.

ACQUISITS } [*Acquisiti*, F. of *Acquisiti* **ACQUES'TS** } L.] properly Victories gained, or Conquests won by the Sword, Goods acquired by Purchase or Donation.

To **ACQUIT'** [*acquitter*, F.] to discharge or free from.

ACQUIT'TAL } [*Acquit*, F.] a Dis **ACQUIT'MENT** } vivrance, Discharge or setting free from the Suspicion and Guilt of an Offence; and is twofold, in Law as Fact.

ACQUIT'TAL [in Law] is when two Persons are indicted of Felony, one as Principal, the other as Accessory; the Principal being discharged, the Accessory is by Consequence acquitted.

ACQUIT'TAL [in Fact] is when a Person is not found guilty of the Offence with which he is charged.

ACQUITTANCE [*Quittance*, F.] a Release or Discharge in Writing, of a Debt, or any other Duty formerly due.

ACRASY [with *Physicians*] the Excess or Predominancy of one Quality above another, in Mixture, or in the Constitution of a Human Body.

ACRE [*Acra*, Sax. probably of *Äcker*, Ger. a Piece of arable Land,] a Measure of Land containing forty Perches in Length, and four in Breadth. A Welsh Acre containeth usually two English ones.

ACREME, ten Acres of Land. *L. T.*

ACRESPIRE. See *Acrespire*.

ACRID, acrimonious, sharp.

ACRIMONIOUS [*acrimoniosus*, L.] sharp, tart, full of Sharpness or Tartness.

ACRIMONIOUS Bodies, are those whose Particles do eat, fret, destroy and dissolve what comes in their way; or which have a great Acrimony.

ACRIMONY [*Acrimonia*, F. of *Acrimonia*, L.] Sharpness, Bitterness, Tartness, a Quality in Bodies by which they corrode, destroy, or dissolve others.

ACRISY [*Acrysis*, L. of *Ἀκρίσις*, of a sort, and *crisis* to make a Judgment of, Gr.] any of which no Judgment is passed, or Choice made; a Matter in Dispute; also Want of judgment, or Rashness in judging.

ACRISY [in *Physick*] such a State or Condition of a Disease that no right Judgment can be made of it, or of the Patient, whether he will recover, or no. *Gr.*

ACRITUDE [*Acritudo*, L.] Sharpness.

ACRITY [*Acritus*, F. of *Acritas*, L.] Sharpness in Taste, Tartness.

ACROATICKS, *Aristotle's* Lectures in the more difficult and nice Parts of Philosophy, to which some but Scholars and Friends were admitted.

ACROCHORDON [*ακροχόρδον*, Gr.] with *Physicians*, a particular Species of Warts, more sharp and prominent than the common sort.

ACRODRYA [*Ἀκρόρυς*, of *ἄκρον*, the Extremity, and *δρυς* an Oak or Tree, Gr.] all Fruits having hard Rinds or Shells, such as Acorns, Almonds, Nuts, Chestnuts, &c.

ACROKE, crooked, awry; wrong. *Cba.*

ACROMION [*Ἀκρόμιον*, of *ἄκρον*, the Extremity, and *μιον*, the Shoulder, Gr.] the upper Process of the Shoulder-Blade.

ACROMPHALUM [*ἀκρόμφολον*, of *ἄκρον*, the Extremity, and *μφολον* the Navel, Gr.] the middle of the Navel. *Anat.*

ACHRONICAL [*Ἀχρονικός*, of *ἄκρον* and *νύξ* Night, Gr. in *Astronomy*] is the rising of a Star when the Sun sets, or the setting of a Star when the Sun rises; which when they do, they are said to set and rise Achronically; one of the three poetical Settings and Rises.

ACROS [*Ἀκρος*, Gr.] the utmost End of any Member; also a little Stem or Stock.

ACROS [in *Anatomy*] the Prominence, Knobs and Tops of Bones.

ACROS [in *Botany*] Tops of Plants.

ACROS [in *Physick*] the Height and Vigour of Diseases.

ACROSPIRE, or *Acrespire*, [with *Malibers*] a sprouting at the Blade-end.

ACROS/TICK [*Ἀκροστίχης*, of *ἄκρος* the Top or Extremity, and *στίχης* a Verse, Gr.] a Poem or certain Number of Verses, whose initial Letters make up some Person's Name, Title, or some particular Motto.

ACROTERIA ? [*Ἀκροτέρια*, Gr. in *Architecture*] sharp Pinnacles and spiry Battlements, which stand in Ranges about flat Buildings, with Rails and Balusters; also Pedestals on the Corner and Middle of Pediments, to support Statues.

ACT [*Actio*, F. of *Actum*, L.] a Deed or Decree of Parliament, or any other Court of Judicature: Also the Time when Degrees are taken at *Oxford*; the same with *Commencement* at *Cambridge*.

Clerk of the ACTS, an Officer who receives and enters the Lord Admiral's Commissions and Warrants, and registers the Acts and Orders of the Commissioners of the Navy.

ACTIFS, an Order of Friars, that wear tawney-coloured Habits, and feed on Roots.

ACT/LIA. Military Utensils. *L. T.*

ACTINOBOLISM [*Ἀκτινοβολισμός*, of *ἄκτις* a Sun-beam, and *βολή* a Plumb-line, of *βάλλω* to cast, Gr.] Diffusion or Diradiation of Light or Sound, by which it is carried or flows every way from its Center.

ACTION, an Act, Deed, or Feat; a particular Way of Delivery in a Speech or Sermon. *F. of L.*

ACTION *Physical* and *Philosophical*, is an Operation or Function which Men perform either by the Body alone, or by both Body and Mind; and it is either voluntary or spontaneous.

Voluntary ACTION depends on the Will; as Seeing, Walking, Running, &c.

Spontaneous ACTION depends not on the Will, as the Circulation of the Blood, the Beating of the Heart, Arteries, &c.

ACTION [in a *Law Sense*] is the Process or Form of a Suit given by the Law in order to recover a Right.

ACTION upon the Case, is a Writ brought against any one for an Offence done without Force, and by Law not specially provided for.

ACTION Civil, tends only to the Recovery of that which by Contract, &c. is due, Money lent, &c.

ACTION mixed, is when it is part Real and part Personal; and also is a Suit given by the Law to recover the Thing demanded, and Damages for the Wrong done.

ACTION *Penal*, aims at some Penalty or Punishment in the Person sued, either Corporal or Pecuniary.

ACTION *Personal*, is whereby a Man claims Debts, or other Goods and Chattels, or Damage for them, or for Wrong done to his Person.

ACTION *Popular*, is upon Breach of some Penal Statute, which any Man that will, may sue for himself and the King.

ACTION *Prejudicial* or *Preparatory*, is that which arises from some Doubt in the Principal.

ACTION *Real*, is whereby the Plaintiff claims Title to Lands, Tenements, Rents, or Commons, in Fee Simple, Fee Tail, or for Term of Life.

ACTION of *Writ*, is when the Defendant pleads some Matter, by which he shews the Plaintiff had no Cause to have the Writ which be brought.

ACTION upon the Statute, is an Action brought against a Man upon an Offence against a Statute, whereby a Penalty is laid for so doing.

ACTION *Ancestral*, is that which we have by some Right descending from our Ancestors.

ACTION [spoken of a Horse] is the Agitation of the Tongue and Mandible, by champing on the Bridle, which is a Sign of Mettle.

ACTIONABLE, that will bear an Action, or afford Cause on which an Action may be grounded. F.

ACTION [of a Company] a Share or Part of the Stock of a Company, as that of India, South-Sea, &c. F.

ACTIONARY } a Person who owns, or
ACTIONIST } is possessed of Actions, Shares, or Stock in a Company.

ACTIONA'RE, to prosecute one at Law. L. T.

ACTITA'TION debating of Law suits. L.

ACTIVE [*actif*, F. of *actifus*, L.] ready or fit to act, quick, nimble, lively.

ACTIVE Principles [with Chymists] are Spirit, Oil, and Salt; because their Parts being briskly in Motion, do cause Action in other Bodies.

ACTIVE Voice of a Verb, which signifies Action or Doing. Gram.

ACTIVITY [*Activité*, F. of *Activitas*, L.] Briskness, Nimbleness, Vigour.

Sphere of ACTIVITY, all the Place or Space wherein any thing extends its Power, Virtue or Efficacy.

ACTQ, ACTON, } a Coat of Mail.
AKETON, } O. R.

ACTON [of Aac. Sax. an Oak, and *Town*, q. d. Oak-Town] a Town in the County of Middlesex, and elsewhere.

ACTON-BURNEL, a Castle in Shropshire, famous for a Parliament there held in the Time of Edward I. in which was ordained the Statute-Merchant, thence called the Statute of *Acton Burnel*.

ACTOR, properly the Doer of any thing; an Actor of the Stage. L.

ACTOR [in the Civil Law] an Advocate or Proctor.

ACTRESS [*Actrice*, F. *Actrix*, L.] a Woman Player, she that acts on the Stage.

ACTUAL [*actuel*, F. of *actualis*, L.] really done: In *Metaphysics*, that is actual or in Act, which has a real Being or Existence; and is opposite to Potential.

ACTUALITY } Perfection of Being,
ACTUALNESS } L.

ACTUARY [*Actuaris*, L.] a Clerk that registers the Acts and Constitutions of a Convocation, &c.

To **ACTUATE**, to bring into Act, to stir up, to move, to quicken. L.

ACU'LEATE [*Aculeatus*, L.] having a Sting.

To **ACU'MINATE** [*acuminare*, L.] to sharpen, or bring to a Point.

ACUMINOUS [*acuminatus*, L.] sharp-edged, pointed, subtle.

ACUTE [in Chymistry] is when a Liqueur is heightened, and made more piercing by a stronger.

ACUTE [*acutus*, L.] sharp-pointed, keen; sharp-witted, ingenious, subtle.

ACUTE-ANGLE [in Geometry] any Angle that is less than a Right one, or which contains less than ninety Degrees.

An **ACUTE-ANGLED Triangle**, is that which hath all its Angles acute.

ACUTE-ANGULAR Section of a Cone, was a Term used by the ancient Geometricians for the *Ellipsis*.

An **ACUTE Disease**, is that which is over in a little Time, but not without imminent Danger to the Patient.

An **ACUTE Accent** [in Grammar] shews when the Voice is to be raised, and is expressed thus (').

ACU'TO [in Musick Books] a Voice or Sound is so called, when high or shrill.

ADACT'ED [*adactus*, L.] beat in, driven in by Force.

AD'AGE [*Adagium*, L.] a Proverb, an old Saying.

ADA'GIAL, Proverbial.

ADA'GIO } [in Musick Books] signifies the
ADA'G° } slowest Movement in Musick,

AD° } especially if the Word be repeated twice, as *Adagio, Adagio*.

ADAM [*Adam*, L. i. e. Red Earth] the first Man created.

ADAMANT [*Adamas*, L. of *Adápnē*, Gr.] a Diamond, the most glittering, hardest, and most valuable of all other Stones.

ADAMANTINE [*adamantinus*, L.] of or belonging to Adamant; hard, indelible.

ADAM'ICAL, of or belonging to Adam.

ADAMITES, a sort of Hereticks in *Babylonia*, who pretending to be restored to Adam's Innocence, went naked to their Assemblies;

and we fail to condemn Matrimony; and have Women in common.

To ADAPT [*adaptare*, F. of *adaptare*, L.] to make fit, to suit, to apply one thing to another.

ADAR [TN H. i. e. Mighty] the Name of the Twelfth Month among the Jews, answering commonly to Part of February and Part of March with us.

ADARCON, a Jewish Gold Coin, worth three Shillings Sterling.

ADARIDGE, *Sol Armoniac*. C. T.

ADASHED, ashamed. O.

To ADAWE, to awaken, *Chauc*. To issue, *Spenser*.

To ADCORPORATE [*adcorporare*, L.] to join Body to Body.

ADCREDLITA'RE, to purge himself of an Offence by Oath. L. T.

To ADD [*addere*, L.] to join or put to.

To ADDECIMATE [*addecimare*, L.] to take Tithes.

ADDELE, added, annexed. *Chauc*.

ADDELE-headed, silly, stupid; drunken.

ADDEPHAGY [*Addephagia*, of *addē* and *phagē*, to eat, Gr.] unfuitable *Lang*, *Glennay*.

ADDER [*Ador*, Sax. *Adder*, Du. *Adter*, *Tosc*.] a Serpent, whose Poison is most deadly.

ADDERBOURN [of *Adder* and *bourn*, a River so called from its crooked Windings, *Wiltshire*] a Town in the County of *Wilt*.

ADERS-TONGUE, an Herb having a single Leaf, in the midst of which is a little Stalk like the Tongue of an Adder. *Opbioglossum*, L.

ADDER-SCAMP, said of Cattle when stung with venomous Reptiles, as Adders, Scorpions, &c. by a Hedge-hog or Shrew.

ADDER } [*Adera*, Sax. *Ascia*, L.
ADZE } [*Asia*, Gr.] an Instrument usually made use of by Coopers.

To ADDICT [*addicere*, L.] to give up one's self wholly to a Thing, to apply one's self altogether to it, to follow it close.

ADDICTIO [in the Roman Law] a transferring or passing over Goods to another, or to him that will give most.

ADDICTIO is *Dien*, an adjudging a Thing or Person for a certain Price, unless, by such a Day the Owner, or some other Person, give more for it; It is also used for taking in administration, and paying the Debts of the deceased. L. T.

ADDITIONAMENT [*Additionamentum*, L.] a Thing added; an Increase or Advantage.

ADDITIONMENTS [in *Physick* and *Chymistry*] are Things added a-new to the ordinary Ingredients of any Composition.

ADDITION [in *General*] an adding, putting, or joining to; Increase, Advantage, or Ornament. F. of L.

ADDITION [in *Arithmetic*] a Rule by which several Numbers are added together,

to the End that their Total or Sum may be discover'd.

Simple ADDITION, is the gathering together of several Numbers, that express Things of the same kind, into one Sum.

Compound ADDITION, is the adding or summing up of Things of different Names or Kinds.

ADDITION [in *Algebra*] is the conjoining the Quantities proposed, still preserving their proper Signs.

ADDITION [in *Law*] is that which is given to a Man, besides his proper Name and Surname, to shew of what Estate, Degree, or Mystery he is, the Place of his Birth or Habitation.

ADDITIONAL [*additionalis*, L.] that which is added, over and above.

ADDITIONALES, additional Terms, or Propositions, to be added to the former Agreement. L. C. T.

AD'DLE [Ade], a Disease, of Adrian, to be sick, *Sax*. q. d. a sick or rotten Egg rotten, empty; also when derived of *Adplan*, *Sax*. a Reward, to earn or gain. *Line*. *Noti*. &c.

ADDRESS' [*Adressse*, F.] nice or dextrous Carriage in the Management of an Affair, a fine, genteel Behaviour; also Application or Dedication to a Person; a short Remonstrance or Petition made by a Parliament to their Sovereign.

To ADDRESS' [*addresser*, F.] to make Application to, to present a Petition, to direct a Letter to.

ADDUBD', dub'd, created; *addub'd* a Knight, &c.

ADDUCENT Muscles. See *Adductores*.

ADDUCTOR *Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Eye so called, because it draws the Apple of it towards the Nose. L.

ADDUCTOR *Pollicis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle that brings the Thumb nearer the Forefinger. L.

ADDUCTOR *Pollicis Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Great-Toe, which brings it nearest the rest.

ADDUCTORES [in *Anatomy*] those Muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the Parts of the Body to which they are joined. L.

ADECATIST, one against Tithes.

A'DELARD [of *Engl*, *Tras*, noble, and *arch*, Du. Nature, i. e. one of a generous Spirit] the Christian Name of a Man.

ADELANTA'CO, the Deputy of a Province, for a King or General. *Span*.

A'DELING } [of Ade] excellent, and

A'THELING } *Lang*, *Sax*. *ling* at the

E'THELING } End of a Word denotes

Youth, as Stripling, Foundling, &c.] a Title of Honour among the English Saxons, properly belonging to the Heir apparent to the Crown.

A'DELM [of *Eab* Felicity, and *Helm* an *Helmet*, *Sax.* i. e. a Protector of Happiness] the Name of a Bishop of *Sherburn*.

A'DELMAN [*Coelman*, *Teut.*] a Gentleman.

A'DELRAD } [of *Ædel* excellent, and
E'THELRAD } *Rabe* Counsel, *Sax. q. d.*
an able Counsellor] the Christian Name of a Man.

A'DELWARD [of *Abel*, Felicity; and *pearlan*, *Sax.* to govern, *q. d.* one that can govern himself in Prosperity] a proper Name.

ADEMP'TION, a taking away, a Revocation. *L.*

ADE'N [*Adn*, *Gr.*] a Glandule or Kernel in any Animal Body; also a Swelling in the Groin, the same as a *Bubo*. *Anat.*

ADENO'GRAPHY [of *Adn*, a Glandule, and *graphe* to write, *Gr.*] a Treatise of the Glands.

ADE'NOSUS *Abcessus* [among *Physicians*] is a hard unripe Tumour, proceeding from obstructed Viscidities, that appears like a natural Gland, although in Parts free from them.

To **ADE'NT**, to fasten. *O.*

ADEPTISTS } [*Adepti*, of *Adipisci*, to

ADEP'TS } obtain, *L.*] the obtaining

Sons of Art, Alchymists, who have gained the Secret of Transmutation of Metals, are said to have found out the *Grand Elixir*, commonly called the *Philosophers Stone*; of which there are said to be twelve always in being, another being taken in when one dies.

ADEP'TION, getting. *L.*

ADE'QUATE [*adequatus*, *L.*] equal, even, proportional.

ADE'QUATENESS, Equality, Agreeableness with.

ADE'QUATE Ideas [in *Philosophy*] are those Conceptions that perfectly represent the Archetypes and Images which the Mind supposes them to be taken from.

ADEQUITA'TION, riding towards. *L.*

ADE'CTED *Equations*. See *Equations*.

ADFILIA'TION, Adoption.

ADHATO'DA, the *Malabar* Nut-tree.

ADHERAN'TE [*adherens*, *F.*] adhering, cleaving together. *Chauc.*

To **ADHE'RE** [*adherere*, *F.* of *adharere*, *L.*] to stick fast or cleave to, to be joined to, or take part with.

ADHE'RENCE } the Act of adhering or
ADHE'RENCY } sticking close to the Interests or Opinions of others. *F.*

ADHE'RENT [*Adherens*, *L.*] one that adheres to a Party; a Stickler, Favourer, or Follower. *F.*

ADHES'ION [*adhesio*, *L.*] a sticking, or cleaving to. *F.*

To **ADHIB'IT** [*adhibere*, *L.*] to admit, to take or apply to.

ADHIB'ITION, a taking or applying to. *L.*

ADJA'CENT [*adjacent*, *L.*] lying near to, bordering upon. *F.*

ADJA'CENT *Angles*. See *Angles*.

ADIAPHOROUS [of *Adiaphoros*, of *Ad* neg. and *diaphoros* different, *Gr.*] neutral, indifferent; a Name given by *Mr. Boyle* to a Kind of Spirit which he distilled from *Tartar*, &c.

ADIA'PHORY [*Adiaphoria*, *L.* of *Adiaphoria*, *Gr.*] Indifferency.

ADIAPNEUS'TIA [of *ad* and *diapneia*, *Gr.* to perspire] a Diminution or Obstruction of Natural Perspiration.

AD'JECTIVE [*Adjectif*, *F.* of *Adjectivum*, *L.*] a Word added to a Noun Substantive, to denote some Property of it. *Gram.*

ADIE'U, [*q. d.* *Ad Deum te commendo*, *I* commend you to God] God have you in his Protection; farewell. *F.*

To **AD'INE**, to dine, to entertain one at Dinner. *Chauc.*

AD INQUIRENDUM, a Writ in Law, commanding Enquiry to be made about the Merits of a Cause depending in the King's Court.

To **ADJOIN'** [*adjoindre*, *F.* of *adjungere*, *L.*] to join to.

ADJOIN'ING, lying near to, neighbouring, bordering upon.

ADJOIN'ING *Angles*, in *Geometry*. See *Angles*.

To **ADJOURN'** [*adjourner*, *F.* of *ad* and *jour*, a Day] to put off to another Day or Time.

ADJOURN'MENT [*Adjournement*, *F.*] an adjourning [in *Common Law*] is the putting off any Court or Meeting, and appointing it to be kept again at another Time or Place.

A'DIPAL [*Adipalis*, *L.*] fat, gross.

ADIPO'SA *Membrana* [in *Anatomy*] a Membrane or Skin that incloses the *Cellulae Adiposa*. *L.*

ADIPO'SA Vena [in *Anatomy*] a Vein arising from the Descending Trunk of the *Cava*, which spreads itself on the Coat and Fat that covers the Kidneys. *L.*

ADIPO'SI Ductus [in *Anatomy*] are Vessels which convey the *Adeps*, or Fat into the Interstices of the Muscles or Parts between the Flesh and the Skin.

ADI'POUS [*adiposus*, *L.*] full of Fat, greasy.

ADIRA'TUS [*Low Term*] a Price or Value set upon Things lost, as a Compensation to the Owner.

A'DIT [*Aditus*, *L.*] the Shaft or Entrance into a Mine.

To **ADJUDGE** [*adjudge*, *F.* of *adjudicare*, *L.*] to give Judgment, or the Sentence of the Court, to award or decree.

ADJUDICA'TION, a judging, a giving, a settling, by Sentence, Judgment, or Decree. *F.* of *J*.

ADJUMENT [*Adjumentum*, *L.*] Help, Aid, Assistance.

ADJUNCT [*Adjunctus*, *L.*] that which is joined to another Thing, a Circumstance.

AD-

ADJUNCT [in *Logic*] a Quality belonging to any thing as its Subject.

ADJUNCT [in *Philosophy*] whatever comes to any Being from without.

AD JURA Regis, a Writ that lies for the King's Clerk, against him that sought to get him out of Possession.

ADJURATION, the Act of Adjuring, or exacting Charming. F. of L.

To **ADJURE** [*adjurare*, F. of *adjurare*, L.] to charge in God's Name, strictly or exactly; to put one to his Oath; also to command an Evil Spirit by the Force of an Exorcism.

To **ADJUST** [*ajuster*, F.] to make fit, or fit in Order; to settle or state an Account; to determine or make up a Difference.

ADJUSTABLE [*adjustabilis*, L.] that may help; helping.

ADJUTANT [of *adjutare*, L.] an Assistant or Helper; an Officer in a Regiment who assists a superior Officer.

ADJUTANT-General, an Officer that assists a General of an Army, in carrying Orders, &c.

ADJUTORIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Bone so called, because it is very useful in lifting up the Arm. L.

ADJUTORIUM [in *Physick*] a Means of Cure subservient to others of more Importance.

ADJUTORY [*adjutorius*, L.] aiding or helping; the *Adjutory Bones* are two Bones that reach from the Shoulders to the Elbows. *Ans.*

ADJUVANT [*adjuvans*, L.] helping, aiding, assisting.

To **ADJUVATE** [*adjuvare*, L.] to assist, to help.

AD LIBITUM [in *Musick Books*] signifies as you will, or if you please.

ADMEA'SUREMENT [Law Term] a Writ for the bringing those to Reason who wrap more than their Part or Share.

ADMEA'SUREMENT [of *Dower*] is a Writ that lies where the Widow of a deceased Person holds from the Heir, or his Coheir, more, as her Dower, than she has a just Title to.

ADMEASUREMENT [of *Pasture*] is a Writ that lies against such as having Common Pasture belonging to their Free-holds, do overcharge it with more Cattle than they ought to do.

ADMENSURA'TION, a Measuring, or taking an Account of Dimensions. L.

ADMIN'ICLE [*Adminiculum*, L.] an Aid, Succour, or Support: Imperfect Proof. *Q. L.*

ADMINICULAR [*adminicularis*, L.] helpful, succouring.

To **ADMINISTER** [*administer*, F. of *administer*, L.] to do Service to, to aid; to give or dispense to; to govern, manage, or dispose of.

ADMINISTRATIOn, the Act of administering; the managing or doing some Affairs. F. of L.

ADMINISTRATIOn [in *Law*] the disposing of the Estate or Goods of a Person that died without making a Will.

ADMINISTRATOR [*Administrateur*, F.] one that has the doing or managing of any Affairs. L.

ADMINISTRATOR [in *Law*] he that has the Goods, &c. of a Person dying without a Will, committed to his Care. L.

ADMINISTRATRIX, she that has such Goods and Power committed to her Care. L.

ADMIRABLE [*admirabilis*, L.] that deserves to be admired, wonderful, rare, excellent. F.

ADMIRAL [supposed to be derived of *Amir*, a Governor in *Arab*, and *Amir*, Gr. belonging to the Sea] a Chief Commander of a Squadron of Ships. *Amiral*, F.

Lord High ADMIRAL of Great-Britain, he that has the chief Government of the Royal Navy, and the determining of all Maritime Causes, Civil and Criminal.

ADMIRALTY [*Amirauté*, F.] the Office or Court for adjusting Maritime Affairs.

ADMIRATIOn, the Act of admiring, wondering, &c. F. of L.

To **ADMIRE** [*admirer*, F. of *admirari*, L.] to look upon with Wonder, to be surprised at.

ADMISSION } receiving into, En-

ADMITTANCE } trance upon. F. of L.

ADMISSION [in a *Law Sense*] is when a Presentation to a void Benefice being made by the Patron, the Bishop, upon Examination, allows the Clerk to be able.

To **ADMIT** } [*admittere*, F. of *admittere*, ADMIT of } L.] to receive, to allow of, to permit.

ADMITTENDO Clerico, a Writ granted to him that has recovered the Right of Presentation against the Bishop.

ADMITTENDO in Socium, is a Writ for the Association of certain Persons to Justices of Assize, being appointed.

ADMONESTE [*admonester*, Q. F.] to admonish. *Cbauc.*

To **ADMONISH** [*admonester*, F. of *admonere*, L.] to warn, advise, hint, or put in mind of; also to reprove.

ADMONITION } a giving Warning,

ADMONISHMENT } Advice, Instruction. F. of L.

ADNATA Tunica [in *Anatomy*] the common Membrane of the Eye, otherwise called *Conjunctiva* and *Albuginea*. L.

ADNICH'ILED } annulled, brought to

ADNITCH'ILED } nothing, made void. O. L. T.

ADNU'L, to disannul, or make void, *Cbauc.*

AD OCTO [*i. e.* to the eighth Number] a Term used by some ancient Philosophers, signifying the highest or superlative Degree; because, in their Way of distinguishing Qualities, they reckoned no Degree above the Eighth. *L.*

ADO, ADOE, an Affair; to do. *Chauc.*

ADOLESCENCE ? [*Adolescentia, L.*] the

ADOLESCENCY } Flower of Youth; the State from Fourteen to Twenty-five or Thirty in Men; and from Twelve to Twenty-one Years of Age in Women. *F.*

A'DOLPH [Gaulph, of Eab, Heppiness, and Ulph, Help, *Sax.* happy Help] the Name of a Man.

A'DONAI [דניאל *H.*] *i. e.* Lord, and sometimes Lord God.

ADONI'AH [דניאל *H.*] *i. e.* ruling Lord] one of King David's Sons.

ADONI-BE'ZEK [דניאל *H.*] *i. e.* Lord of Bezek. or of Lightning, of דניאל Lord, and דניאל Lightning] a King of Canaan.

ADONICK *Verse*, a short sort of *Verse*, first made for bewailing the Death of *Adonis*.

ADONIS, the fair Son of *Gynaras*, King of *Cyprus*, who being killed by a wild Boar, was changed into a purple Flower by *Venus*, which bears its Name. *Port.*

ADONI-ZE'DEK [דניאל *H.*] *i. e.* the Lord's Justice] an ancient King of *Jerusalem*.

To **ADOPT** [*adopter, F. adoptare, L.*] to make one that is not of Kin capable to inherit. To take a Stranger into the Family, choosing him for a Son and Heir.

ADOPTION, the Act of adopting, a free Choice of one for a Son. *F. of L.*

ADOPTIVE [*adoptif, F. adoptivus, L.*] belonging to, or admitted by Adoption.

ADORABLE [*adorabilis, L.*] that is fit to be adored or worshipped. *Applied to Men* worthy of all Honour and Respect. *F.*

A'DQRAT, a Chymical Weight of four Pounds.

ADORATION, the Act of Adoring, Reverence, Worship, Observance, Respect. *F. of L.*

To **ADORE** [*adorer, F. of adorare, L.*] to pay divine Worship to, to reverence, to shew profound Submission and Respect; to dote extravagantly upon.

To **ADORN** [*adornare, L.*] to beautify, deck, trim, or set off.

ADORNATION, a decking, a trimming.

AD PONDUS OMNIUM [among Physicians] signifies that the last prescribed Medicine ought to weigh as much as all the Medicines mentioned before. *L.*

AD QUOD DAMNUM, a Writ that lies to enquire what Damage it may be for the King to grant a Fair, Market, &c. or if any one will turn a Common High-way, and lay out another as beneficial; or for a private Par-

son to give Lands in Mortmain to any religious Use.

ADRADD, afraid; much concerned. *G.*

ADRAM'MELECH [דראממלך of דראמ Greatness, or דראמ a Cloak, and דראמ a King, *H. i. e.* the King's Greatness or Cloak] an Idol of the *Affirmans*.

ADRAMING, churlish. *O.*

ADHRAMI'RE ? to oblige himself before

ADRAMIRE } a Magistrate to do a Thing. *L. T.*

ADSCITITIOUS ? [*adsciticius, L.*] added, **ASCITITIOUS** } borrowed, false, counterfeit, foreign.

AD TERMINUM *qui praterit*, a Writ of Entry, where a Man having leased Lands, &c. for Life, or Years, is kept from them by the Tenant or Possessor, after the Expiration of the Term.

ADRECTA'TE ? to satisfy, to make a-

ADRIETA'RE } mends. *L. T.*

To **ADVANCE** [*avancer, F.*] to step or go forward; to prefer or raise one; to promote or further; to give before-hand.

ADVANCE Ditch [in Fortification] is a Ditch digged all along the *Glacis*, beyond the Counter-scarp.

ADVANCE GUARD ? the first Division **VAN GUARD** } or Line of an

Army, ranged or marching in Battle-Array; Sometimes a small Party of Horse, as fifteen or twenty commanded by a Lieutenant, beyond and in sight of the Main Guard: *Avant Garde. F.*

ADVANCE'MENT [*Avancement, F.*] Preferment, Promotion, &c.

ADVANCER [among Hunters] is one of the Starts or Branches of a Buck's Attire, between the Back-antler and Palm.

ADVANTAGE [*Avantage, F.*] Benefit, Good, Gain, Profit, Over Measure.

ADVANTAGEOUS [*avantageux, F.*] tending to one's Profit or Good; convenient, useful.

ADVECTITIOUS [*advectitius, L.*] brought from another Place, foreign.

ADVENT [*Adventus, L. i. e.* a coming] a Time appointed by the Church, as a Preparation for the approaching Festival of the Nativity of our Blessed Saviour.

ADVENT Sundays are four; the first, if it fall not on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, 'tis the next Sunday after it.

ADVENTAIL'E ? a Surcoat worn over the

ADVENTAL } Armour. *Chauc.*

ADVENTITIOUS [*adventitius, L.*] that comes unexpectedly; and by chance.

ADVENTITIOUS Matter, such as does not properly belong to any natural or mixed Body, but comes to it from some other Place.

ADVENTUAL, coming by Chance. *L.*

ADVENTURE [*Adventure, F.*] Chance; Hazard, Luck; accidental Encounter, Enterprize.

To **ADVENTURE** [*aventurer*, F.] to venture, or put to the venture; to hazard or run the risk of.

ADVENTUROUS } [*aventureux*, F.]
ADVENTURESOME } bold, daring, hardy.

ADVERB [*Adverbium*, L.] a Part of Speech usually joined with a Verb, to express the Manner, Time, &c. of an Action. *Gram.*

ADVERBIAL, of an Adverb, &c. L.

ADVERSARIE, contrary. *Chauc.*

ADVERSARY [*Adversarius*, F. of *Adversarius*, L.] an Opposer, one that is against another, or is at Law with him; an adverse Party.

ADVERSATIVE [as an *Adversative Particle*] a small Part of Speech signifying some Contrariety and Opposition therein.

ADVERSE [*Adversus*, L.] contrary, opposite. F.

ADVERSE [in *Logic*] is when two Concepts have an absolute and perpetual Opposition one to the other.

ADVERSITY [*Adversitas*, F. of *Adversus*, L.] Affliction, Calamity, Misery, Misfortune, Trouble.

To **ADVERT** [*advertere*, L. to turn to] to seek, to mind, to take heed.

ADVERTENCY, Attention, Heedfulness, Mindfulness.

To **ADVERTISE** [*advertire*, F. of *Adversus*, L.] to give Intelligence or Advice of; to warn.

ADVERTISE/MENT [*Advertissement*, F.] Advice, Intelligence, Information; also a putting in Mind.

To **ADVESPERATE** [*Advesperare*, L.] to grow towards Night.

ADVICE [*avis*, F.] Counsel, Notice, or Account, Information.

To **ADVIGILATE** [*advigilare*, L.] to watch diligently.

ADVISE/ABLE, that may be advised upon, fit to be done.

To **ADVISE** [*adviser*, F.] to counsel; to give an Information or Account of; to counsel or weigh in Mind.

ADULATION, Fawning, Flattery. L.

ADULATOR [*Adulator*, F.] a fawning Fellow, a Flatterer, or full of Flattery.

To **ADULCE** [of *ad* and *duces*, L.] to soften, to make sweet.

ADULPH [of *Gabo*, Aneight, and *Ulph* *Rey. Tex. i. c.* Old Help] the Name of an Archbishop of Litchfield, Anno 790.

ADULT [*adultus*, F. of *adultus*, L.] that is grown, or come to full Ripeness of Age, or Man's Estate.

ADULTERATE [*adulteratus*, L.] adulterated, marred, spoiled, counterfeit.

To **ADULTERATE** [*adulterare*, L.] to corrupt, counterfeit, mar or spoil.

ADULTERATION, the Act of adulterating, counterfeiting, spoiling.

An **ADULTERER** [*Adulter, F. Adulter, L.*] a Man who commits Adultery.

ADULTEROUS, of, or given to Adultery.

An **ADULTERESS** [*Adultera*, L.] a Woman who commits Adultery.

ADULTERY [*Adulterium*, F. *Adulterium*, L.] is the Sin of Incontinency in a married Person, who defiling the Marriage-Bed, committeth Adultery.

ADULTERINE [*Adulterin*, F. of *Adulterinus*, L.] forged, counterfeited, sophisticated; also bastardly.

ADUMBRATED [*Adumbratus*, L.] shadowed, likened, resembled.

ADUMBRATION, a Shadowing. In *Painting*, a Sketch or rough Draught of a Picture. L.

ADUMBRATION [in *Heraldry*] an absolute taking away of the Charge or Thing borne, so that nothing of it remains but the bare Proportion of the Out-Lines.

ADUNATION, an uniting, putting, or gathering together. L.

AD UN'GUEM, at the Finger's End. L.

ADUN/CITY [*Adunestas*, L.] Hookedness, Crookedness.

ADUNQUE } [*aduncus*, L.] hooked,
ADUNCOUS } crooked.

ADVOCACIES, Law-Suits. *Chauc.*

ADVOCAs, Advocates, Patrons. *Chauc.*

ADVOCATE [*Avocat*, F. of *Advocatus*, L.] one that lays to Heart, takes care of, and secures the Interest of another: Thus Christ is said to be our Advocate.

ADVOCATE, a Man well versed in the Civil Law, who either by Word of Mouth or Writing maintains the Right of such Persons who need his Assistance.

ADVOCATE Ecclesiastical, the Patron of the Presentation and Advowson, or the Advocate of the Causes and Interests of the Church, retained as a Counsellor to maintain her Rights and Properties.

ADVOCATESHIP [*Advocatus*, L.] the Office of an Advocate.

ADVOCATIONE Decimatum, a Writ for the Claim of the fourth Part, or upwards, of the Tithes that belong to a Church. L.

ADVOUTRIE. See *Advowtry*.

To **ADVOW** } [*advow*, F.] to justify or
To **AVOW** } maintain an Act formerly done.

ADVOWEE } [*Avow*, F.] one who has
AVOWEE } a Right to present to a Benefice.

ADVOWEE/ Paramount, the highest Patron; that is to say the King.

ADVOW/SON } a Right that a Bishop,
ADVOW/ZEN } Dean and Chapter, or any Lay-Patron, has to present a Clerk to a Benefice when it becomes void. C. L.

ADVOW/SON Appendant, that which depends upon a Manour as an Appurtenance.

ADVOW/SON in Gross, that Right of Presentation which is principal, separate, or absolute.

folute, and does not belong to any Manous as part of its Right.

ADVOW'TRY, Adultery. *Chant.*

ADUST'

ADUST'ED } [*aduste*, F. of *adustus*,
L.] burnt, parched, over-
heated.

ADUST'IBLE, burnable, or that is capable of being parched, scorched, burned. L.

ADUSTION, burning, scorching, parching. L.

ADYTUM [*Adytum*, of *ai* privative, and *dyo* to go under or into, Gr.] a secret Place or Retirement in the Pagan Temples, where Oracles were given, into which none but the Priests were admitted; the Sanctuary.

ÆGAGROPILI [among *Naturalists*] Balls generated in the Stomachs of Animals, containing Matter like Hair, and hard on the Outside.

St. AGELNOTH [of *Egla* to grieve, and *not*, *i. e.* void of Grief] the Name of one, commonly called the Good Archbishop of Canterbury.

ÆGYLOPS

ANGYLOPS } [*Αἰγυλός*, of *αιγ*, a Goat, and *ος*, an Eye,

ANCHYLOPS } Gr. in *Surgery*] a Swelling about the Glandules of the Eye, called *Carcuncula Major*; also *Fistula Lacrymalis*; also Darnel and Wild Oats.

ÆGIPANES [*Αἰγίπαιος*, of *αιγ*, a Goat, and *παις*, Feet, Gr.] Beasts, partly like Men, having their Feet and lower Parts like Goats; Satyrs, Devils.

ÆGLOGA [of *Αἰγός* and *λογος*, the Speech of Goat-herds, Gr.] a Pastoral Song. See *Elogia*.

ÆGYPTIACUM [Unguentum] a kind of detestive Ointment for Ulcers.

ÆIPATHY [*Αἰπάθω*, of *αι*, always, and *πάθος*, Affection or Passion, Gr.] a Passion of long Continuance.

St. ÆLFE'GUS [of *Æl*, all, and *fergen*, Sax. merry, *q. d.* all Mirth] an Archbishop of Canterbury.

ÆUFRED [of *Æl*, all, and *fræde*, Sax. Peace, *q. d.* all Peace] a pious and invincible King of the English Saxons, who, by his Prudence and Fortitude, composed many destructive Seditions in his Time.

ÆUGIVE [of *Æl*, all, and *giban*, Sax. to give] the Name of the Wife of Edgar, King of the English Saxons.

ELM'FEON } Peter-pence, a Tribute of a

ELMS'FEON } Penny a House paid to the Pope every Year.

ÆOLIPYLE } [*Αἰόλος* and *πύλος*, Gr. the

ÆOLOPYLE } Gates of *Æolus*] an ancient Device to help smoking Chimneys; also, in Hydraulicks, a round hollow Ball made of Metal, with a Neck and small Hole, which being about two third Parts filled with Water, and set on the Fire, the vaporous Air will break forth with a great Noise and Violence: An Instrument called the *Hermetic Bellows*, to try if there be a *Vacuum* in Nature.

ÆNIGMA [*Æνigma*, Gr. intricate Sentence, a difficult

ÆNIGMATICAL } full of *Ænigma's*, or dark Ridd

ÆQUILIBRY } [*Æquilibrium*, Gr.] a quality of Weight.

ÆRA, a particular Accounting of Time and Years, from the Event; as from the Creation, the Destruction of *Troy*, the Building of *Rome*, the Nativety, Flight of *Abraham*, &c. L.

Æ'RIAL [*Aërial*, L. of *A* belonging to the Air, airy.

Æ'ROMANCY } [*Aëromancy*, Gr.] a divining or Things by certain Signs in the Air.

Æ'ROMANTICK, belonging to the Air.

ÆRUGIN'EUS [*Æruginosus*, cinkered, mildew'd.

ÆROMN'OUS } [*Æromnosus*, Trouble, wretched.

ÆS, Brass or Copper. *Æ*

ÆSCHYNOMENOUS } [*Æschynomenus*, Botani] sensitive Plants, which the Hand, shrink in their Leaves.

ÆSTIMATORY } [*Æstimator*, or belonging to pricing or valuing Price or Estimation.

ÆSTIVAL } [*Æstivalis*, L.] of ing to Summer.

To ÆSTIVATE } [*Æstivare*, I journ or lodge in a Place in Summer.

ÆSTUARY } [*Æstuarium*, L. overflowed with Sea-water, such as and Marshes in *Lincshire*, an Arm running up a good way into Land, *Bristol Channel*.

ÆSTUARY } [*in a Medical* receiving of Vapours or Steams of Sol in the Body through a Hole made in Chair.

To ÆSTONDE } [*Æstare*, L.] like the Sea.

ÆTATE PROBANDA, a Wit quiry, whether the Heir of a Tenant of the King in Chief, by Chivalry, b Age. L. *P.*

ÆTHELNOBY } [*of the Wh*

ÆTHELNEY } [*Æthel Nobl* *q. d.* an Isle of Nobles] in *Hampshire*, where the River *Pedre* and meet, in which King *Ælfred*, being csted by the *Danes*, hid himself.

Æ'THER } [*Aether*, Gr.] the Firm the Sky, that Part of the Heavens above the three Regions of the Air. L. is rather that very subtle and transparent which not only fills up the Space between Atmosphere and the Stellar Region, but traverses through all known Bodies, and nishes the Interstices of Particles.

ÆTHER } [*among* Particles] is by some for that

all other Buisness; by others, for the whole Ambition, and whatsoever is suspended in it.

ÆTHERIAL [*æthereus*, L.] belonging to the Heavens, Sky, or Air; heavenly.

ÆTHERIAL Matter [among *Naturalists*] a very thin, fine, transparent Fluid, that some will have to surround the Earth up as far as the Firmament, which easily lets all things pass through it.

ÆTHIOPS, an Herb of *Æthiopia*, with which, it is said, Incantations formerly used to open Locks, dry up Rivers, &c.

ÆTHIOPS Mineral [*Chymistry*] a Medicine made by incorporating equal Parts of running Mercury with Fleam of Brimstone, and digesting them in a Crucible.

ÆTHIOLOGY [*Æthiologia*; of *Æthio* a Oak, and *logos* a Discourse, Gr.] a shewing a Cause or Reason. *Rhet.*

ÆTHIOLOGY [in *Physick*] the Reason or Answer that is given of natural or preternatural Accidents in human Bodies.

ÆTHIOLOGICA [*Æthiologica*, Gr.] that Part of *Physick* which explains the Causes and Reasons of Diseases, and their various Symptoms, in order to their Cure.

ÆGIPES [*Ægipes*, Gr.] the Eagle's Nest (specially said to be taken out of an Eagle's Nest) but found by the Sides of Rivers, in Flocks and Mountains) which, when shaken, tremble, as if another was in it.

ÆTHA, a Volcano or burning Mountain in Sicily, which continually vomits out Fire and Smoke, with Clouds of Ashes and Cinders (which are called *Pumice-Stones*) and sometimes great Stones, into the neighbouring Country.

ÆFARE, an Affair, Business, *Chanc.*

ÆFERE } afraid. *Chanc.*

ÆFRED }

ÆFERE, in Fear; also afraid. *Chanc.*

ÆFABILITY [*Affabilis*, F. of *Affabilitas*, L.] Endow'd of Address, Courtesy, Gentleness, Kindness.

ÆFABLE [*affabilis*, L.] easy to be spoken to, civil, courteous.

ÆFAIR [*Affaire*, F.] Business, Concern, Matter, Thing.

To **ÆFFECT** [*affector*, F. of *affectare*, L.] to busy or set one's Mind upon, to have an inclination to, to hanker after, to love, to endeavour to get.

ÆFECTATION, an eager Desire; also Affectation, Feigning, Niceness, Priciousness. *F. of L.*

ÆFFECTED [*affectus*, F. of *affectus*, L.] disposed or inclined to; over-curiousness done, forced; feign'd, stiff, nice, precise.

ÆFFECTED [in a *Physick Sense*] troubled or seized with a Distemper, afflicted.

ÆFECTION, Good-will, Kindness, Inclination towards, Love, Passion. *F. of L.*

ÆFECTION [among *Physicians*] is often said where the Name of the Affection is put

adjectively, as *Hypochondriac Affection*, and the like, and then it means *Affliction*.

ÆFECTION [among *Naturalists*] is often used in the same Sense as Properties; as the Affections of Matter are those Properties with which it is naturally endued.

ÆFECTIONATE [*affectionatus*, F.] well affected to, kind, loving, full of Affection.

ÆFECTIVE, moving the Affection, *Shakesp.*

ÆFECTS, Affections. *Shakesp.*

ÆFECTUS, the Affection, Disposition, or any Motion of the Mind. *L.*

ÆFECTUS [with *Physicians*] Sickness or Disorder of the Body. *L.*

ÆFEERERS } Persons appointed in

ÆFEERERS } Court - Leets, &c. to

ÆFEERORS } set Fines on Offenders punishable arbitrarily, for which no express Penalty is prescribed by Statute. *L. T.*

To **ÆFEERE** an *Amerciament*, is properly to lessen and mitigate the Rigour of a Fine.

ÆFETTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies that the Musick must be performed in a very moving, tender or affecting Manner, and for that Reason not too fast, but rather slow.

ÆFETTUO'SO [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *Affetto*. *Ital.*

ÆFFIANCE [*Affiance*, F.] Confidence, Hope, Trust.

ÆFFIANCE [in *Law*] the Plighting of Troth between a Man and Woman upon Agreement of Marriage.

To **ÆFFIANCE** [of *offidare*, L.] to betroth.

ÆFFIDA'RE, to plight one's Faith, or give Fealty by Oath. *O. L. T.*

ÆFFIDATIO *Dominorum*, an Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

ÆFFIDA'TUS, a Tenant by Fealty.

ÆFFIDA'VIT, a Deposition or witnessing a Thing by Oath before a Magistrate. *L. T.*

To make **ÆFFIDAVIT**, to swear to the Truth of a Thing. *L. T.*

ÆFFIDIA'RE } *Ad Arma*, to be enrolled
ÆFFIDIA'RI } and mustered for Soldiers upon an Oath of Fidelity. *O. L.*

ÆFFI'NAGE [*Affinage*, F.] a refining of Metals.

ÆFFIN'ITY [*Affinitas*, F. *Affinitas*, L.] Kindred or Alliance by Marriage; Relation, or Agreeableness between several Things.

To **ÆFFIRM** [*affirmare*, F. *affirmare*, L.] to assure, to avouch the Truth of a Thing.

To **ÆFFIRM** [in *Law*] to ratify or confirm a former Law, Decree, or Sentence.

ÆFFIRM'ABLE, fit to be affirmed.

ÆFFIRM'ANCE, the Act of affirming or ratifying after such a Manner.

ÆFFIRMA'TION, an affirming, assuring or speaking point-blank.

ÆFFIRMATIVE [*affirmativus*, F. of *affirmativus*, L.] which serves to affirm, peremptory, positive.

To **AFFIX** [*affiger*, F. *affixum*, L.] to fasten to, or set up, to post up a Bill, &c.

To **AFFLICT** [*affligere*, F. *afflictum*, L.] to cast down, to grieve, trouble, disquiet.

AFFLICTION, Adversity, Calamity, Distress; Grief, Misery, Misfortune, Trouble, Sorrow, Vexation. F. of L.

AFFLICTIVE [*afflictivus*, F.] afflicting, that brings Affliction.

AFFLUENCE [*Affluence*, F. *Affluentia*, L.] Abundance, Plenty, great Store, Wealth.

AFFLUX [*Affluxus*, L.] a flowing, as of Humours to any Part of the Body.

AFFOR'ARE, to set a Value or Price upon any thing. O. L. T.

AFFOR'CIAMENT, a Fort, Fortress, or Strong-Hold. O. L.

AFFORCIAMENTUM Curia, a calling of a Court upon any extraordinary Occasion. O. L.

AFFORCIA'RE, to add, increase, or make stronger. L. T.

AFFORCIAT'US, a thin Cloth used for Caps. O. L.

To **AFFOR'D** [perhaps of *ad* and *Board*, Sax.] a Table, *q. d.* to allow Victuals for the Table, to give, yield, produce, &c.

To **AFFOR'EST**, to lay a Piece of Ground waste, and turn it into Forest. L. T.

To **AFFRANCHIZE**. See *Emfranchize*.

AFFRAID [See *Affraid*, of *affrayer*, F. to scare] to be in Fear.

AFFRAID [*q. d. j'ai froid*, F. *I am cold*] my Blood is chilled through Apprehension of some impending Evil.

AFFRAY, a Fray, Fight, or Skirmish. F.

AFFRAY [in a *Larg Sense*] Terror caused in the Subject, by making only an unlawful Shew of Violence.

AFFRETAMENTUM } the Freight
AFFRETTAMENTUM } of a Ship,
Q. L.

AFFRI } Bullocks or Beasts of the Plough,
AFFRA } O. L.

AFFRICATION, rubbing upon or against. L.

AFFRIGHT [of *A* and *Fright*, Sax.] to put into a Fright or Fear, to scare.

AFFRONT, Abuse, Injury, Wrong. F.

To **AFFRONT** [*affronter*, F. *q. d. ad-frontare*, L.] to set Front against, Front, or oppose one to one's Face, to offer an Affront, to abuse, to brave, or swagger over.

AFFRONTIVE, abusive, injurious.

AFFRONTIVENESS, Impudence, Abuse.

AFFUSION, a pouring in or upon. L.

AFFODLESS, Ungodliness. Sax.

To **AFIE** or **AFIE** [of *af*, F.] to promise, engage; to assure, to trust or put Confidence in. *Chauc.*

ITS AFIE, to give a Oath. *Chauc.* To smooth, or give a Oath to Words.

See...

AFOCED, forced, ravished. *Chauc.*

AFOREBYNE, afore, over-against. *Chauc.*

AFORENE [*For*, *Teut.*] before. *Chauc.*

AFRETE, full freighted, set full. *Chauc.*

AFRICA, one Quarter of the Earth.

AFRICUS, the Wind South-west and by West, so called from its blowing from Africa.

AFT } [*Aftan*, behind. *Absent*,
ABAFT } Sax.] any Action or Motion

from the Stern of the Ship to the Stern. S. T.

AFTER [from *Aftan*, Sax. *achter*, L. S.] later in Time, behind in Place.

AFTER-KINDRED, remote Kindred.

AFTER-MATH, the After-Grass, or second Mowings of Grass, or Grass or Stubble cut after Corn.

AFTER Sails, the Sails which belong to the Main and Mizen-Masts, and keep the Ship to the Wind.

A'GA, an Officer of the Turks, as the *Age* or Chief Captain of the *Janissaries*.

A'GABUS [*Ayag*, Gr. a Grass-hopper] the Name of a Prophet, and other Men.

AGAG [*Agan* H. i. e, a Garret or upper Room] a King of the *Amalekites*.

AGA'I, is the Difference in *Holland* or *Venice* of the Value of Current Money or Bank Notes, which in *Holland* is often 3 or 4 per Cent. in favour of the Notes.

AGAI'N [*Agen*, Sax.] another time.

AGAINST [*Agen*, *Ongan*, Sax. *entgegen*, *Teut.*] opposite to, instead of. *Chauc.*

A'GALMA [*Ayalma*, Gr.] the Image or Impression of a Seal, also a Toy. O.

AGA'PÆ [*Ayapas*, Gr.] Love-Fests, Feasts among the Primitive Christians, first before, then for the sake of Catechumens, after receiving the Lord's Supper, instituted for Works of Charity.

A'GARICK, a whitish Mushroom, or an Excrement growing in the Form of a Mushroom on the Trunks and great Branches of old Trees, especially the Larch-tree; also on Oaks. It is distinguished into Male and Female; the latter only is used in Physick, and the Male by Dyers.

AGAS'T } [*A* and *Gast*, Sax. *Geist*,
AGHAST } *Teut.* a Spirit or Spectre, *q. d.* frightened with the sight of a Ghost] put in a Fright; dismayed with Fear.

AGATE [*Athatis*, L. of *Ayast*, Gr.] a precious Stone of several Sorts and Colours.

AGATH'RD, gathered. *Chauc.*

AGE [from *Age*, F. or probably of *Aps*, Sax. always] the whole Continuance of Man's Life: Also a Space of Time of an hundred Years complete.

AGE [in *Law*] the special Time, which enables Men or Women to do that which before, for want of Years and Judgment, they might not do; as, at Twelve Years of Age a Man may take an Oath of Allegiance in a Court; at Fourteen he is at Age of Discretion, and at Twenty, and at full Age.

See...

See...

See...

See...

See...

See...

See...

See...

See...

AGE PRIOR [*Less Term*] is a Motion made in Court by one in his Minority (having an Adon brought against him for Lands coming to him by Descent) that the said Action may cease till he arrives at full Age.

AGE, **AGEYNE** } against, again.

AGEYNES, **AGEYNS** } *Chauc.*

AGELASTICK [of *αἰώνος*, of a privative and *γέλωτος* to laugh, *Gr.*] never laughing, one who never laughs, morose, severe.

AGEMOGLANS } [i. e. untaught.

AGAMOGLANS } *Turks*] Christian

Children, who being seized on while young by *Turk* Officers, are instructed in the *Mahometan* Principles, and made *Janissaries*.

AGENT [*Agens*, *L.*] a Doer, a Factor or Dealer for another; a President who manages the Affairs of State in a foreign Country.

AGENT [in a *Physical Sense*] that which acts upon Bodies, and causes all Generation and Corruption.

AGENSIPDA, the true Lord or Owner of anything. *O. L.*

AGENT and *Patient* [*Low Phrase*] used when one is both the Doer of the Thing and the Party to whom it is done; as where a Woman endows herself with the fairest Possession of her Husband, &c.

AGERASY [*Ἀγρύς*, of a privative, and *γῆρας*, old Age, *Gr.*] a vigorous old Age.

TO AGGERATE [*aggerare*, *L.*] to heap up.

AGGESTED [*aggerus*, *L.*] heaped up.

TO AGGLOMERATE [*agglomerare*, *L.*] to set or wind up a Bottom.

TO AGGLUTINATE [*agglutinare*, *L.*] to glue together.

AGGLUTINATION [in *Physick*] the Action of new Substance, or the giving a greater Consistence to the Animal Fluids, whereby they are fitter for Nourishment.

TO AGGRANDIZE [*Aggrandir*, *F.*] to make great, enlarge; to raise, prefer, advance.

AGGRANDISEMENT [*Aggrandissement*, *F.*] a making great, &c.

TO AGGRAVATE [*aggraver*, *F.* *aggravare*, *L.*] to make heavy or grievous; to enlarge on the Heinousness of a Crime.

AGGRAVATION, an aggravating. *L.*

TO AGGREGATE [*aggrer*, *F.* *aggregare*, *L.*] to join together; to unite to the same Body; to admit or receive into a Society.

AGGREGATE [*aggrégé*, *F.* of *aggregation*, *L.*] the whole Sum or Mass that arises from the gathering together or compounding several Things.

AGGREGATE [in *Arithmetic*] the Total or Sum of divers Numbers added together.

AGGREGATION, the Act of aggregating or joining together, *F.* of *L.*

AGGRESSES [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Bell* or *Balls*. See *Ogreffis*.

AGGRESSION, setting upon. *F.* of *L.*

AGGRESSOR [*Aggressor*, *F.*] an Assailor, one that sets upon or assaults. *L.*

AGGRESSTEIN [in *Falconry*] a certain Disease in Hawks.

AGGRIEVED [of *ad* and *graware*, *L.*] afflicted, troubled, wronged.

AGILD [*Agilis*, of a negative, and *gildan*, *Sax.* to pay] free from Penalty, not subject to the customary Fine or Imposition. *L. T.*

A'GILE [*agilis*, *L.*] active, quick, nimble, swift. *F.*

A'GILER [*A* and *gile*, *Sax.*] and Observer, Informer.

AGILITY [*Agilis*, *F.* of *Agilitas*, *L.*] Activity, Nimbleness.

AGILTE, offended. *Chauc.*

AGILARIUS, a Hayward, or Keeper of Cattle in a Common Field, &c. *O. L.*

TO AGIST [*Gist*, a Bed, &c. or *Gister*, *F.*] signifies to take in and feed the Cattle of Strangers in the King's Forest, and to take Money for the same. *O. L.*

AGISTATOR } the Officer that takes

AGISTER } Cattle into the Forest,

AGISTOR } &c. called in *English*, *Gist* or *Guest-taker*. *O. L.*

AGISTMENT } the Function of taking

AGISTAGE } Cattle into the King's Forest, &c. the Herbage or feeding of Cattle in a Forest, Common, &c.

A'GITABLE [*Agitabilis*, *L.*] that may be agitated or moved.

TO A'GITATE [*agiter*, *F.* *agitare*, *L.*] to tumble and toss, to stir up, to bandy; to debate a Question.

AGITATION, violent Motion, jolting, tumbling and tossing; Disquiet and Disturbance of Mind; also the Management of a Business in Hand. *F.* of *L.*

AGITATION [in a *Philosophical Sense*] the brisk intestine Motion of the Corpuscles of natural Bodies.

AGITATOR, one that carries on any Business or Design. *L.*

AG'LET, the Tag of a Point; a little Plate of Metal: Also a Substance growing out of some Trees before the Leaves. *L.*

AG'LETS } [among *Fieriffs*] are the

AGLEEDS } Pendants which hang out of the Tip-ends of Chives and Threads; as in Tulips, Roses, Spike-grass, &c.

AG'NAIL [from *Ange*, pained, and *Nagel*, *Nail*, *g. d.* a Nail] a fore Slip of Skin at the Root of a Nail.

AGNA'TI [*Civil Law*, h. e. *ad nati*] Male-Descendants of the same Father in different Lineages.

AGNATION, Kindred by Blood, between Males descended from the same Father. *D.*

AGNES [*Ἀγνῆ*, Chaste, *Gr.*] a proper Name of a Woman.

AGNITION, an Acknowledgment or Recognition of some Person or Thing by some Mark or Token. *L.*

To AGNISE [of *agnosco*] to acknowledge, or confess, to avow.

AGNOI'TES, certain Hereticks in the fourth Age, that question'd the Omniscience of God; and asserted that Christ knew not when the Day of Judgment should be.

AGNO'MEN [among the Romans] a Name added to the Surname of a Person upon account of some particular Action; as one of the *Scipio's* was called *Africanus*, from his brave Exploits in *Africa*, &c.

To AGNOM'INATE [of *adnominare*, L.] to add to a Name, to nick-name.

AGNOMINA'TION, a Nick-name. L.

AG'NUS *Cafus*, the chaste Tree, a Tree so called by the Ancients, because they imagined the Leaves of it were effectual to hinder Venereal Desires. L.

AG'NUS *Dei* [i. e. the Lamb of God] the Figure of the Holy Lamb holding a Cross stamp'd upon a Piece of white Wax, mixed with the Powder of Saints Bones, and blest'd by the Pope as a precious Relique. L.

AGO' [from *Agan*, Sax. by, past] as, long ago.

AGO, *Agene*, gone, past. *Chauc.*

AGONA'LIA [from *agonizomai*, Gr.] certain annual Feasts celebrated by the ancient Romans, Jan. 9. with Games, Prize-fighting, &c. in Honour of *Janus*.

A'GONIST [Agonista, L. *agonistes*, Gr.] a Champion, one that strives for the Mastery.

AGONIS'TIC [agonisticus, L. of *agon*]

AGONIS'TICAL [agonistes, Gr.] belonging to Champions, or Feats of Chivalry, Warlike.

AG'ONISM [Agonisma, L. of *agonizomai*, Gr.] a Combat or Trial of Skill.

AGONIZANTS, certain Friars in Italy, who assist those who were in Agonies.

AG'ONY *Agonie*, F. *Agonia*, L. of *Agonia*, Gr.] Extremity of Anguish, the Pains of Death, an Horror or trembling Passion.

AGONYCLIT'ES, Hereticks in the seventh Century, who condemned kneeling at Prayers, Gr.

AGOU'TY, a little American Beast like a Rabbit.

AGRAMED [of *Gham*, Grief, Teut.] grieved, displeased. *Chauc.*

AGRA'RIAN Law, an old Roman Law for sharing the Lands gotten by Conquest amongst the common Soldiers. L.

AGREAT', by the Great or Lump. Sax.

AGRE [of *agror*, F.] to please, to

AGREEN } content, to be pleased: also in good part, kindly. *Chauc.*

To AGREDGE } to aggravate. *Chauc.*

To AGREE [of *agror*, F.] to yield or consent;

to strike up a Bargain; to make up a Difference.

AGREE'ABLE [agreeable, F.] that agrees or suits with; also charming, graceful, pleasant.

AGREE'ABLENESS, Suitableness, Pleasantness, &c.

AGREEMENT [agreement, F.] Agreeableness, Reconciliation, Union; Articles agreed upon, Bargain, Contract.

AGRESTA, the Juice of unripe Grapes also the Oil from unripe Olives. L.

AGRES'TICAL [agreste, F. of *agrestis*, L. rustical.

AGREVE [of *aggraver*, F.] to grieve, provoke, to exasperate. *Chauc.*

AGRICOLA'TION [agrum colere] the Art of Husbandry, Improvement of Land. L.

AGRICULTURE [Agricultura, L.] the same as *Agricolation*.

AGRIMONY [Agrimonia, Gr.] an Herd

AGRIP'PA [of *Ager Partus*, L. a difficult Birth] a Man's Name.

To AGRISE [of *Agrysa*, Sax.] to be fright; to fear, to be terrified. *Chauc.*

AGROFE, grieved; frightened. *Chauc.*

AGROTED, forfeited. *Chauc.*

AGROUND', incapable of moving; not plus'd, *spokes of a Ship*, Shipwrecked, as run a-ground.

AGRUTCHE, to grudge. *Chauc.*

AGRYPNIA [Agyptnia, Gr.] a watching or dreaming Slumber.

AGUE [Ague, F. sharp, an Ague, at least in the Paroxysm, being so] a Disease.

A'GUILER [of *Aiguille*, a Needle, F.] Needle-case. *Chauc.*

A'GUSH, troubled with an Ague, or tending to an Ague.

AGU'RAH [Aghrah, H.] an Hebrew Coin See *Gerab*.

AGY'NI, a sort of Hereticks, who sprung up Anno 194. and said that God forbade Marriage and eating of Flesh. Gr.

AGYR'TAE [Agyrtae, Gr.] formerly was applied to Strollers, who pretended supernatural Assistances; but now to a Quacks and illiterate Pretenders to Physick Gr.

AHA'B [Achan, H. i. e. the Brother's Father, of *Achan* a Brother, and *Achan* a Father a wicked King of Israel,

AHA'Z [Achan, H. i. e. a taking or possessing] an idolatrous King of Judah.

AHAZ'PAH [Achan, H. i. e. the Apprehension or Sight of the Lord, of *Achan* apprehended, and *Achan* the Lord] a King of Israel.

AHIE'ZER [Achan, H. i. e. a Brother's Help] a Prince of Dan.

AHIMELECH [Achan, H. i. e. King's Brother, of *Achan* the Brother, and *Achan* of the King] a Priest, who received David at Nob.

AHI'TOPHEL [Achan, H. i. e. a Brother forsaken, of *Achan* a Brother, and *Achan* fallen, &c.] a Counsellor to King David.

AHOLIAH [Achan, H. i. e. the Tabernacle or Brightness of the Lord, of

AYE [Text, and **AY** the Lord] is excellent Workman.

AYLERIA'MAH [אילרימה *H. i. e.* my Tower, or famous Mansion; of **AY** [Text] my Text, and **MAH** [High] the Name of *Esfau's* Wife.

AID [*Aid*, F.] Assistance, Help, Succour.
AID [*in Law*] a Subsidy or Tax.

AID DE CAMP, an Officer in the Army who stands on each of the Generals in the Camp, to receive and carry their Orders; F.
To **AID** [*aid*, F.] to assist, to help, to favour.

AID-MAJOR, or } a Military Officer,
ADJUTANT } who assists the Major-General in his Duty, and, in his Absence, supplies his Place.

AIDON [Aidon, C. Br. the Wing of an Army] a Castle in *Northumberland*, where *Caesar* supplicat was a Station of the Roman Army under *Julius Caesar*.

AIE, and **AYE** [עי, *Text*.] an Egg. *Chanc.*
AIEH, again. *Chanc.*

AIDREPH [i. e. Evergreen] the Herb *Sanicula*. *Semper vivum majus*. L.

AIE, corruptly for *Ayel*, q. v.

To **AIE** [*Aiotman*, Sax.] to be sick or diseased.

AIFLWOFD [Gugler *poeta*, Sax. i. e. the Eagle Feat] a Town in *Kent*, noted for a great Overthrow given to *Harigst* and his Saxon Army, by *Forister* the British King.

AII'MENT [Able, Sax.] a light Disorder, a indisposition of Body.

AIE, Heads of Wheat. *Effex*.

To **AIE** [*Esfau*, F.] to direct to a Mark; to assign, to purpose.

AIE [*Esfau*, F.] the Point where one looks to fix at a Mark; Design, Purpose.

AIE [*Aie*, L. *Aie*, Gr.] one of the four Elements wherein we breathe; a Tune in Music; Carriage, Countenance, Looks. F.

AIE [among *Philosophers*] signifies the Point in which we breathe, that is compassible, dilatable, and covering the Earth to a great Height; and differs from *Aether* in reflecting the Rays of the Celestial Luminaries.

AIE-PROP, an Instrument contrived to draw the Air out of proper Vessels.

To **AIE** [*Aier*, F.] to dry before the Fire; also to expose to the Air.

AIRINESS, lying open to the Air; also Brutish, Livelihood of Temper.

AIEZ [in *Fabulary*] a Nest of Hawks,
AIEY [in other Birds of Prey.]

AIEY [*Aieyas*, L.] belonging to the Air, gently blowing, windy; brisk, full of Life; also that is of no Substance, thin, light.

AIEY [*Triflidity*, among *Astrologers*] the Signs *Gemini*, *Libra* and *Aquarius*.

ARIAMENTA, Equipment or Conveniences. L. T.

AIPTHESES [*Aiptheis*, Gr.] the Sense; also the Act of Feeling.

AIPTHETE/RION ? [*Aiptheis*, Gr.]
AIPTHETE/RIMUM the common Sensory of the Brain, the Organ or Instrument of Sense; the Faculty of Sensation.

AIT, or ? [*Aigze*, Sax.] a little Island in **EYGH** } a River where Others grow.

AIEUS Locutus, a speaking Voice, to which the Romans erected an Altar. *Liv.*

A'JUTAGE, the Spout for a *Fet de eau* into any Fountain. F.

AKER [*Acopse*, Sax. *Aker*, *Text*.] an Acre.

AKER-STAFF [*Aker*, *Staff*, *Text*.] an Instrument to cleanse the Plough-Coulter.

AK'NOWE, known, confessed. *Chanc.*

AL, an Arabic Particle, prefixed to Words to give them a more emphatical Signification; as *Alchamy*, *Algebra*, &c.

AL ? [*Sal*, Sax. old, *Alit*, *Text*.] ancient.
ALD } which put to the Name of Places signifies Antiquity; as *Aldborough*, *Aldgate*.

A'LA [in *Botany*] the Angle which Leaves, or Foot-stalks of Leaves, make with the Stalk, or with any Branches of it.

ALABASTER [*Alabaster*, Gr.] a sort of soft white Marble.

ALABASTRA [in *Botany*] are those little green Leaves of a Plant which compass in the Bottom of the Flower.

ALABANDICAL, barbarous, sottish.

ALABUN'DIE, a kind of Rose.

A'LE, the Wings of an Army. L.

A'LE [in *Anatomy*] the Sides of the Nose, the upper Part of the Ear; also the Arms; pits; also the Lips of the *Pudendum Muliebre*, and the Cartilages of the Nose from the Nostrils.

ALACRITY [*Alacritas*, L.] Cheerfulness, Briskness, Liveliness, Courage.

AL/AHAB, the Scorpion's Heart. *Arab.*

AL-A-MI-RE, the lowest Note but one in the three *Septenaries* of the Gamut, or Scale of Music.

A-LA-MODE [*à la mode*, F. after the Fashion] fashionable.

ALAMODE, a fine, even and glossy Silk, mostly of a black Colour, used to make Women's Hoods of.

A/LAN [a Wolf-Dog, *Sclavon*.] a proper Name of Men.

ALANDES, Wolf-Dogs, *Chanc. Prob.* 21505

ALANERA'RIOUS [of *Alanus*, L. *apud Dn* *Frejac*; in Spanish *Alano*, Engl. a Spaniel] a Keeper or Manager of Spaniels or Setting-Dogs, for the Sport of Hawking; also a Falconer. O. L.

ALANTOM; at a Distance. N. L.

ALARG'ID, bestowed. *Chanc.*

ALARM ? [*Alarm*, F.] a Signal given

ALARUM } to take Arms upon the sudden Arrival of an Enemy. [In a *Figurative Style*] all manner of sudden Fear or Pight; also a Chime set in a Clock, to call Persons up at a fixed Time.

ALARUM *Post*, the Ground appointed to each Regiment by the Quarter-Master-General.

General, for them to march to in case of an Alarm from the Enemy.

To **ALARM** [alarm, F.] to give an Alarm, to fright, to put in a Fright, &c.

ALAS [Hold, F. *Alas*, Du. *Abilasso*, Ital. q. d. O me lasso! O tired me!] an Interjection of Grief.

ALAY [among Hunters] is when fresh Dogs are sent into the Cry.

ALB [the Alb or Auh, a white Surplice] **ALBA** [when the Vestment used by the Priest at Divine Service. O. R.]

ALBA Firmis, or *Albys*, a yearly Rent, payable to the chief Lord of a Hundred, so called, because paid in white Money, or Silver, and not the Coin called *Black-mail*. L. T.

ALBADARIA, the largest Bone of the Great-Toe, at the Top of the *Metatarsus*.

ALBANUS, Hereticks about the Year 596, who held two Principles of Things, the one Good, and the other Bad.

St. **ALBAN**'S, a Town in the County of Hertford, noted for the Murder of St. *Alban*, called by the *English Saxons* *Wenlanccster*, as *Camden* says; whence in Latin, *Verulamum*; in *English*, *Verulam*.

ALBERT [Albrecht, Teut. or of Al and herit, q. d. Always ready, Teut.] a proper Name of Men.

ALBIFICATION [among Chymists] whitening of Liqueur, or Metal. L. Chanc.

ALBION [probably of *Albis Rapihus*] the ancient Name of Great-Britain, so called from its white Rocks.

ALERICIA'S, a Words used by Spanish Merchants, signifying a Reward of good News.

ALBUGINEA Oculi [in Anatomy] a very thin Tunicle of the Eye, so called from its Whiteness. L.

ALBUGINEA Testis [in Anatomy] the white Membrane immediately involving the Testicles. L.

ALBUGINEOUS [albugineus, L.] belonging to the White of the Eye.

ALBU'GO, the Pin and Web, a white Speck in the horny Tunicle of the Eye; also the White of the Eye, or that Part where the *Albuginea*, or *Tunica Adnata*, sticks to the *Sclerotis*; also the White of an Egg.

ALBUM, White, Whiteren, L. Also, white Rent, Rent paid in Silver. L. T.

ALBUM Crui, white Dogs-Turd. L.

ALBUM Rhagi, an Ointment so called from *Rhagi* the Inventor.

ALUMA'ZAR, a famous Arabian Philosopher, Physician and Astrologer.

ALBUNA, the south Silyl, worshipped near *Tiber*.

ALCADE ? an Inferior Minister of Justice **ALCAHD** [among the Spaniards.]

ALCHAE'ST. See *Alkabe*.

ALCA'IC Verses, Verses in Latin, &c. consisting of two Dactyls, and two Trochees, so called from *Alcaeus* their first Inventor.

ALCALI. See *Alkali*.

ALCHAE'ST. See *Alkabe*.

ALCHAMISTER, a Chymist, an Alchymist, or Studier of *Alchymy*. Chanc.

AL'CHYMIST, a Studier of *Alchymy*.

AL'CHYMY [from Al Arab. and *chymos*, to melt, Gr.] the sublimer Part of Chymistry, which teaches the Transmutation of Metals, and the making the Philosophers Stone, according to their Cant.

ALCHOCODEN [the Giver of Life, Arab.] a Planet that bears Rule in the Principal Places of an Astrological Figure at a Person's Nativity.

ALCHORAD [in Astrology] a Contrariety in the Light of the Planets.

ALCO'HOL [among Chymists] the pure **ALCA'HOL** Substance of any thing separated from the more gross, a very fine and impalpable Powder, or a very pure well rectified Spirit.

ALCOHOLIZATION [among Chymists] a reducing Bodies to a fine and impalpable Powder; also a freeing of Spirits from Phlegm and watery Parts.

To **ALCOLIZE**, to subtilize, to reduce into the *Alcohol*.

AL'COLA, the tartarous Sediment of Urine.

AL'CHORAN the *Alcoran*, from *Al* Subst.

ALCORAN [Deus God, and *Koran* to read, Arab.] the Turks Bible, or Book of their Law, written by *Mahomet*.

ALCORA'NES, high slender Turrets, generally built by *Mahometans* near their Mosques and Churches.

ALCO'VE, a particular Place in a Chamber, separated by the Partition made with Pillars, Rails, &c. within which is set a Bed of State, and sometimes Seats, frequent in Noblemen's Houses in Spain. F.

ALCYONIA, Halcyon-Stones, Stones bred by the Froth of the Sea, wherewith the King-Fishers make their Nests.

ALD'BURGH [i. e. Old Botolph] a Town in the County of *York*. Sax.

ALDEBA'KAN [in Astrology] the Name of a principal Star of the first Magnitude, placed in the Head of the Constellation of the Bull. Arab.

ALDER [*Ælþorn*, Sax.] Elder, i. e. the first.

ALDERMAN [*Ælþerman*, Sax.] formerly one of the three Degrees of Nobility among the Saxons; *Althelm* was the first, *Thane* the lowest, and *Alderman* the same as Earl among the Danes; but now Aldermen are Associates to the chief Civil Magistrate of a City or Town Corporation.

ALD'GATE the East Gate of the City of London, so called from *Al*, Sax. Old, and *Gate*.

ALDERS

ALDERSGATE, one of the Northern Gates of the City of London; as *Geraden* think, is called from *Aldrick* a Saxon, who first used it; but probably, *q. d. Elder-gate*, because it was either first founded, or at least, afterwards repaired by the Elders or Senators of the City.

ALDER [*Alnus*, Sax. *Eller*, Teut.] a tall shrubby Tree. *Alnus*, L.

ALDISHAM [of *Ælham*, a putting of *Æl*, Sax. to detain or hinder] a Village in *Leamster*, so called from its craggy rough Ways, which hinder Travellers.

ALDRED [of *ald* and *reda*, *i. e.* Fear, *q. d. al Fear*] a Man's Name.

ALDULPH [of *Old*, Sax. Ancient, and *ulph*, Help, *i. e.* Old Help] an Archbishop of *Lichfield*, *Ann* 790.

ALD-WORTH [of *Alb Old*, and *Worth*, Sax. a Walk, *i. e.* Old Walk] a Town in the County of *Berk*.

ALE [*Cale*, Sax.] a drink well known.

ALE-CUNNER [likely of *Kenner*, Teut.

ALE-MASTER [a Person that knows] an Officer appointed in every Court Leet, to look to the Manners and Goodness of *Bread*, *Ale*, *Beer*, &c.

ALE-HOOF [*Ale-behopen*, Sax.] Ground-lily, bearded, because it serves to clear Ale or *Beer*. *Helen terreftris*, L.

ALE-HOUSE [*Cal-bray*, Sax.] a House where *Malt-Drink* is sold.

ALE-DRAPER [a numerous Name] a Seller of *Malt-Liquors*; an Alehouse-keeper or *Taverner*.

ALET [*Alet*, F.] pert, brisk, upon the Way, *derided*.

ALE-SHOT, a Reclining, or Part to be put in an Alehouse.

ALE-SILVER, a Rent or Duty annually paid to the Lord Mayor of London by those who sold Ale within the City.

To **ALEID** [of *Aleiden*, Sax.] laid, or laid down.

ALEBURY [of *Aleburys*, Sax. *i. e.* *Highbury*] a Town in *Shropshire*.

ALE-STAKE, a May-pole. O.

ALECTO, one of the Furies. *Pest*.

ALEGE, to diminish, allay, ease, excuse.

ALEGE [*Chaucer*. *Allegor*, F.

ALE-GRACE } Ease, Relief, Release,

ALE-GRACE } Consoling, Abatement.

ALE-GRACE } *Chaucer*.

ALE-GAR [*q. d. Ale-gar*] four Ale or *Beer*, a sort of *Vinegar*.

ALE-TRIO-MACHY [of *Ale-tri*, a Cock-fighting, Gr.] a Cock-fighting.

ALE-TRIO-MANCY [of *Ale-tri*, and *mancy*, a Prophecy, Gr.] a Divination by Cock.

ALE-TRICK, or *Limbeck* [*Al-trick*, Arab. of *Al-trick*, and *Al-trick*, Gr. a Fox or Cup] a small, a Chymical Vessel for distilling.

ALE-TRETON [*Al-treton*, Sax. *q. d.* *Al-treton*] a Town in *Derbyshire*, as *some think*, built by King *Alefrid*.

ALLER *sans Jour* [*i. e.* to go without Day] to be finally dismissed the Court, no farther Day being appointed. F. L. T.

ALET, the true Falcon of *Peru*, that never lets her Prey escape.

ALETHEIA [*Altheia*, Gr. *i. e.* Truth] a proper Name of a Woman.

ALEU-ROMANCY [of *Alleu*, Meal, and *romancy*, Gr. Prophecy] a kind of Divination by Cake or Paste.

ALEXANDER [of *Ale*, to help, and *ander*, a Man, *i. e.* the Helper of Mch, or strong Help] a proper Name of Men.

ALEXAN'DERS an Herb: common in *Alissan'ders* Gardens. *Switzerland*, L.

ALEXAN'DERS a certain Plant whose Root resembles a Foot.

ALEXICA'CON [*Alexicacon*, of *ale*, to drive away, and *con*, Evil; Gr.] a Remedy against all Evils.

ALEXIPHAR'MICK [of *Alexipharmak*, Gr.]

ALEXIPHAR'MICAL [of *Alexipharmak*, Gr.] to drive out, and *pharmak*, Poison, Gr.] endowed with a Quality to expel Poison; also that is good against Fevers of a malignant Kind, by promoting Sweat.

ALEXIPY'RETUM [of *Alexipyrretum*, Gr.]

ALEXIPY'RETUM [of *Alexipyrretum*, Gr.] a Remedy that drives away Fevers.

ALEXITER'ICAL [of *Alexiterical*, of *Alexiterick*, Gr.]

ALEXITER'ICK [of *Alexiterick*, Gr.] that which preserves from or drives out Poison; also that is good against Fevers of a malignant Kind, by promoting Sweat.

AL'FET [of *Ælan*, to burn, and *Fat* a Vessel, Sax.] in the ancient *Anglo-Saxon* Law, signified a Caldron or Kettle of boiling Water, in which a Person accused of a Crime thrust his Arm up to the Elbow, and held it there some time, as a Trial and Argument of his Innocency; so that if he was hurt he was held guilty, and if not, acquitted.

AL'FETUM, a Caldron or Furnace. O.

AL'FRED [of *Æl*, all, and *Fredd*, Peace, *i. e.* all Peace] the Name of a wise, pious, and learned King of England, who made a Law that all Freeman possessing two Hides of Land, should bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

AL'FRIDARY [among *Arabian Astrologers*] a temporary Power the Planets have over the Life of a Person.

AL'GATE, if to be, notwithstanding, altogether. O.

AL'GATES, ever, even now, for all that, O.

AL'GARET [among *Chymists*] a strong emetick and cathartick Powder, made of the Butter of Antimony.

AL'GEBRA [*Algebra*, F. of *Algebra*, L. from *Al* excellent, and *Giabr*, Arab. the Name of its supposed Inventor] a peculiar Science, which takes the Quantity sought, whether

whether it be a Number or Line, as if it were known or granted; and, then by the help of one or more Quantities given, proceeds by undeniable Consequences, till at length the Quantity, at first only supposed to be known, is found to be equal to some Quantity or Quantities which are expressly known, and therefore is likewise known; and it is twofold, viz. Numerical or Literal.

AL'GEBRA, *Numerical or Vulgar*, was that of the Ancients, and served only for the Resolution of Arithmetical Questions, and is where the Quantity sought is represented by some Letter or Character, but all the given Quantities are express'd by Numbers.

AL'GEBRA, *Literal or Specious*, or the *New Algebra*, is that Method by which, as well the given or known Quantities, as those that are unknown, are severally express'd or represented by Alphabetical Letters; and is generally used for all Mathematical Problems, both Arithmetical and Geometrical.

ALGEBRA'ICAL, pertaining to *Algebra*.
ALGEBRA'IST [*Algebraiste*, F.] one skill'd in the Art of *Algebra*.

ALGEBRA'IC Curve [in *Mathematics*] a Figure whose intercepted Diameters bear always the same Proportion to their respective Ordinates.

AL'GEMA [*Ἀλγῆμα*, Gr.] a Pain, and troublesome Sensation, impress'd upon the Brain from a violent & excessive Irritation of the Nerves.

AL'GENEB [in *Astronomy*] a Fixed Star of the second Magnitude, in the right Side of *Perseus*, *Arabick*.

AL'GID [*Algidus*, L.] cold, chill.

ALGIDITY [*Algiditas*, L.] Coldness, Chiliness, &c.

ALGIDICK [*algidus*, L.] making chill, or cold.

AL'GORISM, is the principal Part of Operation in the several Parts of *Algebra*.

AL'GORTHM, the Sum of the principal Rules of numeral Computation, viz. Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

AL'GOUS [of *Agge*, a Sea-Wood, L.] full of Weeds.

AL'GUAZIL, a Sergeant, or Officer in Spain, who arrests People, and executes the Magistrates Orders, *Arab.*

AUGUM? a sort of fine Wood growing on

ALMUQ? Mount Lebanon.

AUGUZ, Orion's Left Foot, a Star, *Ar.*

AL'HABAR, a Star in the Great Dog, *Arabick*.

ALHIDA'DA? [*Alhidat*] the Bulw or ALIDA'DA? Label, that moves on the Centre of an Arch, or Quiver, &c. and carries the Sight.

ALHOLLANTIDE [corrupted for *Alphalantis-tide*, q. d. all holy Mems or Saints-tide] All-Saints-day, the Fast Day of November.

ALIAS, otherwise, L. also in Law, a second or further Writ issued after a *C.* which had not its due Effect.

ALIBLE, nourishable, nourishing. L.

ALICE [*Adelica*, Lat. Becho of *Adel*, of *Ædel*, Saxon. Noble] this Name in *Teut.* *Adelheit*, which last Syllable is the Termination of many Substantives, where the *Engl.* is *ness*. Thus *Adelheit* signifies Nobility.

ALIEN [*Alienus*, L.] a Stranger or Stranger, one born in a foreign Country.

To ALIENE [*alienare*, L. of *alienare*] to convey the Property of a Thing to another.

To ALIENE a Fee, to sell the Fee of any Land, Tenement, &c. L. T.

To ALIENE in Mortmain, to make over Estate to a Religious House, or other Body

lick, never to be separated from it. L. T.
ALIEN Priorie, those Cells of Monks merely established in England, which belong to foreign Ministers. *Dugdale*.

To ALIENATE [*alienare*, F. *alienare*] to transfer or make over the Property of thing to another; to sell; also to estrange draw away one's Affections.

ALIENATION, the Act of *Alienare* making over, selling, &c. F. of L.

ALIENABLE, that may be alienated.

AL'ETY, otherness.

ALIFOR'MES [*Alifor*] in *Anatomy*] Voles arising from the Pterygoid Bones, as

from the Process of the *Al. Caudiformis*, ending in the Neck of the lower Jaw.

ALIFOR'MES Proctus, the Proctus of the *Os Caudiformis*, from the Fore-part.

AL'GEROUS [*aliger*, from *alig*, *ger* as winged, bearing Wings; feathered.

To ALIGHT, to condescend. *Aligere*.

ALIMENT [*Alimentum*, L.] Food, Nourishment; whatever serves to nourish, to supply the Decays of, and to rectify the animal and vegetable Body. L.

ALIMENTARY [*alimentarius*, L.] belonging to Nourishment, nourishing.

ALIMONY [*Alimonia*, L.] Food, Maintenance, Subsistence.

ALIMONY [in Law] that Allowance a married Woman may set upon her Separation from her husband, when she is charged with Adultery or Elopement.

AL'IPED [*alipes*, L.] swift footed; agile.

ALLOQUANT [*aliquant*] a little.

AL'LOQUANT Parts [of a Number] and Parts as are not contained in the Number many times, but that some Remainder yet left. *Arab.*

AL'LOQUOT [*aliquot*] a little part.

ALLOQUOT Part [of a Number] is that Part which is contained in the Number precisely many times.

AL'ITURE [*Alitura*, L.] Nourishment the Rectification of the Body by the Accession new nutritious Juice.

AL/KANEST [among *Chymists*] an universal *Menstruum*, which is capable to dissolve or reduce all manner of Bodies into a Liquor of its own Substance, Mercury prepared.

AL/KENGI, Winter-Cherry, the Fruit of one sort of the Plant *Night-shade*.

AL/KALI [among *Chymists*] a fixed Salt, extracted from the Ashes of calcin'd Herbs, or Minerals, by means of a boil'd *Lixivium*: Likewife an earthy Matter that fermenteth or works with *Acids*, is called *Alkali*.

ALKALIZATE Bodies [among *Chymists*] which have their Parts naturally so formed, that they need not be pierced and put into Motion by the Points of the *Acid* poured upon them.

ALKALIZATE Spirit of Wine, is a pure and rich Spirit, which will burn all away; and consume *Ox-powder*.

ALKALIZATION [among *Chymists*] a turning into an *Alkali*, as when Spirit of Wine is impregnated with some *Alkali*, to heighten its dissolving Quality.

ALKANET, the Herb Spanish Bugloss.

ALKERMES, a Confection made of certain red or scarlet Crumbs, called *Kermes*.

ALL, an Adj. comprehending the several Parts of the Whole.

ALL-A-BONE, a made Request. O.

ALL-HALLOW'S, All-Saints.

To **ALLABORATE** [*allaborare*, L.] to labour vehemently.

ALLANTOIDES ? [in *Anatomy*] one of **ALLANTOIDS** } the Guts that belong to all animal Faces in the Womb, except the human; which being placed between the Amnion, receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder, by the Navel and *Umbilis*.

ALLAR, the Asher-Tree. See *Asher*.

To **ALLAY**, [*allayer*, or *alier*, F.] to allay, to mitigate, to assuage or ease; to lessen Pain; to mix Metals with a baser Sort.

To **ALLAY** a Phoenix, to cut or carve it as a Bird.

ALLEE, although, albeit. *Chauc.*

AL, ALL } although, altogether, quite.

ALLE } *Chauc.*

ALLECTATION, an alluring. L.

ALLECTIVE [of *allective*, or *allicere*, L.] that of alluring, charming, engaging, or enticing Quality.

To **ALLEGUE** [*alleguer*, F. of *allegare*, L.] to produce a thing for Proof; to quote; to allude in.

ALLEGATION, alluring or proving; quoting an Authority, Book, &c. to make good any Point or Assertion. F. of L.

ALLIANCE [from *alligare*, to bind in, L.] intimately signified the legal Subjection of vassals to his Lord: The natural and free Obedience that is due from Subjects to their Sovereign Prince.

ALLEGARE [*Late Verbs*] to defend, excuse, or justify by Courts of Law.

ALLEGORICAL [*Allegorique*, F. *Allegorikos*, Gr.] pertaining to, or partaking of the Nature of an Allegory.

To **ALLEGORIZE**, to use Allegories, to explain a thing according to the allegorical Sense.

AL/LEGORY [*Allegorie*, F. *Allegoria*, L.] of *Allegoria*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, consisting of one continued Metaphor running through the whole Discourse.

ALLE/GRO [in *Musick Books*] signifies that the Musick ought to be performed in a gay, brisk, lively, and pleasant Manner, but yet without Hurry or Precipitation. *Ital.*

When **POCO** precedes it, it diminishes the Strength of its Signification, and intimates that the Musick must not be performed quite so brisk and gay as the Word **ALLE/GRO** standing alone requires. When the Word **PIU** precedes **ALLE/GRO**, it adds to the Strength of its Signification, and requires that the Musick be performed more gay and brisk than the Word **ALLE/GRO** standing by itself requires.

ALLE/GRO, ALLE/GRO, i. e. the Word *Allegro* repeated, signifies much the same as *Piu Allegro*.

ALLE/ORO-ma non Presto [in *Musick Books*] signifies gay, brisk, and lively, yet not too fast or quick. *Ital.*

ALLELU'IAH } *הללוהו* of *הללוהו*
HALLELU'IAH } praise ye, and the Lord, H. i. e. praise ye the Lord also the Name of an Herb, otherwise called *French or Wood Sorrel*.

AL/LEMAND } a kind of grave solid Mu-
ALMAIN } sic, where the Measure is good, and the Movement slow.

ALLEMAN'DA [in *Musick Books*] is the Name of a certain Air or Tune, always in common Time, and in two Parts or Strains, each Part play'd twice over.

ALLEVIATE [from *allio*, to levy or pay an accustomed Fine or Contribution. L.]

To **ALLEVIATE** [*allipere*, L.] to ease, to allay, or assuage.

ALLEVIATION, an alleviating, allaying, or easing. L.

AL/LEY [*Alley*, F.] a narrow Lane; a Walk in a Garden. Some say that an *Alley* is different from a *Path*, in that an *Alley* should be only broad enough for two Persons to walk a breast; but that the Breadth of a *Path* is now determin'd.

ALLIANCE, an uniting or joining Families by Marriage; or of Commonwealths by Leagues; Kindred by Marriage, Match, League, &c.

To **ALLI'DE** [*allidere*, L.] to dash or hit against.

ALLI/CIENCY [from *allicere*, L.] Enticingsness, Alluringness.

ALL'IED [*allie*, F.] matched, joined, or united by a League.

To **ALLIE**, to marry. *Chauc.*

ALLIE'S, Princes or States who have

entered into an Alliance or League, for their mutual Preservation and Defence.

ALLIGATION, a tying or binding to. *F. of L.*

ALLIGATION [*in Arithmetic*] is a Rule by which such Questions are resolved as relate to the mixing divers Merchandizes, Metals, Simples, Drugs, &c. of unequal Prices; so as to find how much of each must be taken, according to the Question.

ALLIGATION Medial, is when having the several Quantities and Rates of divers Simples proposed, we discover the mean Rate of a Mixture, compounded out of these Simples.

ALLIGATION Alternate is when having the Rates of divers Simples given, we find out such Quantities of them as are necessary to make a Mixture which may bear a certain Rate proposed.

ALLIGATOR, a West-Indian or larger sort of Crocodile.

ALLINGHAM } [perhaps of Alliga, al-
ALLINGTON } together, and Ham, a Village, or won a Town, *Sax. g. d.*] a very famous Town in *Hampshire*.

ALLIOTICKS [*in Pharmacy*] Medicines which by Fermentation and Cleansing alter and purify the Blood.

ALLITERATION, a repeating and playing upon the same Letter. *L.*

ALLIOTH [*in Astronomy*] a Star in the Tail of the Great Bear.

ALLUSION, a dashing against or to pieces.

ALLOCATION, an adding or placing to, or near to. *L.*

ALLOCATION [*in Law*] an Allowance made on an Account in the Exchequer.

ALLOCATIONE Facienda, a Writ for the Accountant to receive such Sums from the Treasurer, &c. as he by Virtue of his Office hath lawfully and reasonably expended.

ALLOCATION, a talking to; a Speech of a General to his Soldiers, animating them to fight, or to avoid Sedition. *L.*

ALLODIAL } [*of A and Leas, Sax.*] that

ALLODIAN } is free, or for which no Rents or Services are due.

ALLOGIT, lodged. *Chauc.*

ALONGE [*in fencing*] a Thrust or Pass at the Enemy.

ALLOPHYLUS [*ἄλλοφυλός*, of ἄλλος another, and φυλὴ a Tribe, *Gr.*] one of another Tribe, Nation, or Kindred; a Stranger or Alien.

To **ALLOT** [*from ad, L. and Plot, Sax.*] to appoint or assign, to set out, to deliver or share by Lot.

ALLOTING of Goods, is when the Cargo of a Ship is divided into several Parcels to be bought by divers Persons, whose Names being written on as many Pieces of Paper, are applied by any indifferent Person to the respective Parcels or Lots.

ALLOTMENT, an Allotting, Appointing, Assignment.

To **ALLOW** [*allobere, F.*] to give or grant to approve of, to permit.

ALLOWABLE, that may be allowed or approved of.

ALLOWANCE, Portion, Maintenance Salary; an allowing or permitting.

ALLOY } [*Alloy, F.*] a certain Quantity

ALLA'Y } of a baser Metal mix'd with finer, to make a due Temper. *Silver-Smit* have several different sorts of Alloys, according to their different Works; but

ALLOY [*in our Mint*] is eighteen Penny Weights of Copper to eleven Ounces to Penny-Weights of pure Silver, which make twelve Ounces, or one Pound Troy, of current Coin.

ALLUBESCENCY, a Willingness. *L.*

To **ALLUDE** [*alludere, L.*] to play upon to speak in reference to some other Thing or Matter.

ALLUM [*Alumen, L. Alum, L. S.*] a mineral.

ALLUMINOUS } [*Alumen, L.*] having
AULUMY } or of the quality of Allum.

To **ALLUMINATE** [*of allumer, F.*] to enlighten, to give Grace, Light, and Ornament to the Letter painted.

ALLUMINOR, one whose Trade is to paint and gild upon Paper, Parchment, &c.

To **ALLURE** [*of ad, L. and Lure*] to decoy or entice, to draw to the Lure or Bait.

ALLURINGNESS, Enticement, Temptation, a drawing or decoying Nature or Quality, apt to work upon a Person, in order to bring him over to some Compliance or other.

ALLUSION, a likening or applying one Thing to another. *F. of L.*

ALLUVION, a flowing near unto, a swelling of Waters, a Deluge.

ALLUVION [*Civil Law*] an Accession along the Shore made by Inundations.

ALLUVIUMS, little Islets thrown up by the Violence of the Stream. *L.*

IN ALL WISE, by all Means. *Chauc.*
ALMACANTARS } [*in Astronomy*] of
ALMACANTERS } the Globe, are Pa-
ALMACANTERAS } rallels of Altitude whose common Zenith is the Pole or Vertical Point.

ALMACANTER Staff, an Instrument to take Observations of the Sun, to find its Amplitude, and the Variation of the Compass.

ALMAGEST, the Title of an excellent Treatise of the Sphere, written by Ptolemy.

ALMAIN [*Alteiman, F. g. d.*] all Men but *Chaucer* derives it of *Allemanni*, because they were a Mixture of Men of all Nations and Countries] a German.

AL'MAIN [*in Musick*] a certain Kind of Air that moves in common Time.

ALMAIN Rivers, a certain light kind of Arnot.

ARMOUR, with Plates of Iron for the Defence of the Arms, used by *Germans*.

ALMAE, or **ALMOND FURNACE**, a Furnace used by Refiners, and called a *Sump*, for separating all sorts of Metals from Casts, &c.

ALMAKACK, a Distribution or Numbering, *Arab.* whence our yearly Accounts, in which the Days of the Weeks, the Months, the Festivals, the Changes of the Moon, &c. are set down, are called *Almanachs*; though some will have it from the *High-Dutch*, *Al*, *Meen*, *et*, *c.* an Observation of all the Moon.

ALMANDINE, a coarse Sort of Ruby.

ALMA'RIA [in *Old Records*] the Ardour of a Church; a Library.

ALMESSE, **ALMOSE** } [Almesen, *Test.*] Alms.

ALMIGHTY [of *Al* and *Might*, *Sax.* *Almich*, *Test.*] All-powerful.

ALMISTON } Alms-Money, *Peter-*
ALMISTON } Pence; a Tribute formerly usually paid in *England* to the Pope on the Eighth of *August*.

ALMISTON See *Frank Almist*.

ALMONARIUM a Cupboard or Safe to set up broken Vessels.

ALMORPOLA } also to be distributed
a *Alms* to the Poor. *O. R.*

ALMOND [*Amende*, *F.*] a Fruit.

ALMONBURY, or *Albanbury*, *i. e.* the City or Gorge of *St. Alban*, a City in *Yorkshire*, where *Paulinus* their Apostle (so called because he converted many of them from *Heathenism*) built a Cathedral, and dedicated it to *St. Alban*, the first *English* Martyr.

ALMONDS of the *Tongue*, a glandulous substance, like two Kernels, on each Side of the Uvula, at the Root of the Tongue.

ALMONARY. See *Almonry*.

ALMONER [*Almoner*, *F.*] a Church Officer, belonging to a King, or Prince, &c. whose Business it is to see to the Distribution of the Alms.

ALMONRY the Office or Lodgings of *Almoners*; also the Place where the Alms are given.

ALMOST [al messt, *L. S.* *Alle*, all *Quasi*, *Sax.*] for the greatest Part.

ALMS [*Almes*, *Sax.* a Contraction of the *Test.* *Almostra*, or Corruption of *Almostrum*, *Gr.*] whatsoever is freely given to the Poor for God's sake.

ALMS-HOUSE, a House endowed with a Revenue, for the Maintenance of a certain Number of poor, aged, or disabled People.

ALMUCILA [in *Astronomy*] the Planets being one another in the Zodiac. *Arab.*

ALMUTEN [in *Astronomy*] the Load of a Figure, or strongest Planet in a Nativity.

ALMUTUM, a Garment proper to Canons of Cathedrals or Collegiate Churches, which they throw over their Heads and Shoulders behind, not unlike a Monk's Cowl, which also is called *Almutum*. *O. R.*

ALNAGE, measuring with an *Ell*, *Ell-Measure*.

ALNAGER } *Alnager*, *F.*] an Officer
ALNEGAR } whose Business it was to
ALNEGGER } look to the Assize of Woollen Cloth, but now is only Collector of the Subsidy granted to the King.

ALNCESTER [of the River *Aln*, which runs by it] a Town in *Cumberland*, famous for a Synod of *English* Saxons.

ALNUS, a Place where Alders grow.

ALODARII, Lords of free Manours, Lords Paramount. *L. T.*

ALODIUM, a free Manour. *O. L. T.*

AL/OES [*Aloe*, *L.* of *Αλός*, *Gr.*] the Juice of a Tree that bears the same Name. *Fr.*

AL/OES, *Caesalina*, the grosser Sort of Aloes, so called because mostly used by Farmers for Horses.

ALOET'ICK, of or belonging to Aloes.

ALOET'ICKS, Medicines chiefly consisting of Aloes.

ALOF'T [of *Alle*, all, and *Og*, above, *Sax.*] on high. *S. T.*

AL/OGY [*αλογία*, *Gr.*] Unreasonableness, Gluttony.

AL/OGOTROPHY [of *Αλογος*, unreasonable, and *τροφος*, Nutrition, *Gr.*] a disproportionate Nutrition, when one Part of the Body is nourished more or less than another, as in the Rickets, &c.

ALONDE, upon Land. *Chaucer*.

ALONE [of *Al* and *lon*, *Sax.* *Allein*, *Test.*] one by himself, &c.

ALONEELY, only. *Chaucer*.

ALOOP [q. d. all off] at a distance.

ALONO [*Alon*, *F.* q. d. *ad longum*, *L.*] forward; also stretched out at full Length; as to lie along.

ALOPECY [*Alopecia*, *F.* of *Alopecia*, *L.* of *Αλωπεκία*; *αλωπεκία*, *Gr.*] a Disease called the Fox-Evil or Scurf, when the Hair falls off from the Head by the Roots.

To **ALOSE**, to praise. *Chaucer*.

ALOVE'RUM, a Puff. *O. L. T.*

ALP, a Bullfinch, a Bird. *C.*

AL'PHIA [*Αλφα*, *Gr.*] the first Letter of the Greek Alphabet.

ALPHABET [*Αλφα Βήτα*, *Gr.*] the whole Order of the Letters in any Language, so called from *Alpha* and *Beta*, the two first Letters in the Greek Tongue.

ALPHABET'ICAL [*Alphabetique*, *F.* of *Alphabeticus*, *L.*] belonging to, or agreeable to the Order of the Alphabet.

AL'PHEG [of *Al* and *Phan*, *Sax.* to conjoin, q. d. a Man, fit for all Things, one

one that can do any thing; Jack of all Trades]
 a Christian Name of a Man.
 ALPHE' TE, the Star *Lucta Corona*.
 ALPHITOMANCY, Divination by Bar-
 ley-meal. Gr.
 ALPHON'SINE Tablets, Astronomical Ta-
 bles made by *Alphon* King of *Aragon*.
 ALPHON'SUS [from the Gothic Word
Helphung, i. e. our Help] a Christian Name
 of Men common among the *Portuguese*, &c.
 ALPHUS, a Disease, when the Skin is
 rough, and looks as if it had Drops of White
 upon it much like *Morpheus*.
 ALPINE [*Alpinus*, L.] of or belonging to
 the *Alps*, Mountains in *Italy*.
 ALQUIER, a Corn Measure at *Lisbon*, one
 Peck, three Quarts and one Point. Arab.
 ALRAMECA, the Name of the Star.
 ALRAMECH } *Arurus*. Arab.
 ALRESFORD (q. d. the Ford of the Ri-
 ver *Alfe*) a Place in *Hampshire*, famous for a
 pitched Battle fought there.
 ALRIC } [*Alricus*, L.] a King of
 A'VARIC } *Kent*.
 ALS, *als*, *Spene*, and *Chauc*.
 ALSE [*Als*, *Tein*] as. *Chauc*.
 ALSWOLD [of *Alle*, all; and *pealban*,
Sax. to govern, q. d. to govern all; or of
Alle, all, and *Weald*, his Territories con-
 sisting most of Woods and Forests] a King of
 the *Northumbrians*.
 ALTAHEST *Paracelsi* [*Chymist*] a mixed
 Body reduced to its first Principles.
 ALTAR [*Alta ara*; Fest. of from *AN*
God and *ALT* described; q. d. a Place by
 God's Appointment] a Place, whereon God
 was worshipped by Sacrifice; and therefore
 the Christians call their Communion Table the
Altar, because they offer up thereon a Sacrifice
 of Thanksgiving, in Memory of the Death and
 Passion of *Jesus Christ*.
 ALTARAGE [*Lava Term*] the Free Of-
 ferings made at the Altar by the People; also
 the Profits that arise to the Priest by serving
 at the Altar. L. T.
 ALTA *Tenura*, the high Tenure in Chief,
 or by Military Service. O. L. T.
 To ALTER [*alter*, F. *alter*, L.] to
 change, to turn, to vary.
 ALTERABLE, that may be altered.
 ALTERATE, altered. *Coar*.
 ALTERATION, Change. F. of L.
 ALTERATION [*Physic* Schol.] is
 the Acquisition or Loss of such Qualities in any
 Bodies as are not essential to the Form of the
 Body.
 ALTERATIVES [among *Physicians*] are
 such Medicines as have no immediate sensible
 Operation, but gain upon the Constitution by
 changing the Humours from a State of Dis-
 temperature to a State of Health.
 ALTERCATE [*altercare*, L.] to
 chide, brawl, contend, &c.
 ALTERCATION, a contentious Dispute,
 Brawling, Wrangling. L.

ALTERING Medicines. [in Pharmacy]
 See *Alteratives*.
 ALTERN' [alternus, L.] by Turns or
 Changes.
 ALTERN' Base [in *Oblique Triangles*] the
 true Base, is either the Sum of the Sides, and
 then the Difference of the Sides is the *Altern*
Base; or else the true Base is the Difference
 of the Sides, and then the Sum of the Sides is
 called the *Altern Base*. *Trigon*.
 ALTERN'ATE } [*alternatus*, L.] that
 ALTERN'ATIVE } which is done by
 Turn or Course, one after another. F.
 ALTERN'ATE Angles [in *Geometry*] are
 two equal Angles which, a Line cutting two
 Parallels, make those Parallels the one on one
 Side of the cutting Line, and the other on the
 other.
 ALTERN'ATE Proportion [in *Geometry*]
 is when in any Set of Proportionals the Antec-
 edents are compared together, and the Con-
 sequents together.
 ALTERNATION } a changing by
 ALTERN'ITY } Turns. L.
 ALTERNATIV'EMEN [in *Musick Books*]
 signifies to play or sing two Airs by Turns, one
 after another, several times over.
 ALTHÆ'A [*Althæa*, Gr.] Marsh-mal-
 lows, or wild Willows.
 ALTIEN, *Muscovy* Money, worth 3 d.
 ALTILOQUENT [*altiloqui*, L.] speak-
 ing high.
 ALTILOQUY [*altiloquium*] loud Talk.
 ALTIMETRY, the Art of taking and
 measuring Heights.
 ALTI'ONANT [*altisonans*, L.] high
 sounding.
 ALTI'ONANT [*altisonans*, L.] Thun-
 dering from on high.
 AL'TITUDE [*altitudo*, L.] Height.
 AL'TITUDE of a Figure [in *Geometry*] the
 nearest Distance between the Vertex or Top of
 that Figure and its Base.
 AL'TITUDE of the Sun or Star; the
 Height of the Sun or Star above the Horizon,
 or the Arch of an Azimuth, intercepted be-
 tween the Sun or Star and the Horizon.
 The Sun's Meridian ALTITUDE, is an
 Arch of the Meridian, contained between the
 Sun and the Horizon, at the time when the
 Sun is in its Meridian.
 ALTITUDE of Motion, is a Term used
 by *Dr. Watts* for the Measure of any Mo-
 tion, counted according to the Line of Direc-
 tion.
 ALTI'VOLANT [*altivolans*, L.] flying
 high.
 ALTO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies the
 ALTUS } Upper or Counter Tenor, and
 is commonly met with in Musick of several
 parts. *Ital*.
 ALTO VOCA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a
 small Tenor Viol. *Ital*.
 ALTO Violino [in *Musick Books*] significa-
 a small Tenor Violin. *Ital*.
 ALTO

ALTO Concertato [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Tenor of the little Chorus, or the Tenor the sings and plays throughout. *Ital.*
ALTO Equo [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Tenor, or the great Chorus that sings and plays now and then, in some particular Places.

ALTO and Basso, or ? the absolute Sub-
W ALTO and Basso ? mission of the Dis-
 sonant, high and low, small or great, to a
 Judge or Arbitrator. *L. T.*

ALUCEL [among *Botanists*] are Pots or
 Glasses without Bottoms, set on the Top one
 of another, for the subliming any Matter in a
 Crucible Furnace.

ALVEARIUM [in *Anatomy*] the inward
 Cavity of the Ear, where the Ear-Wax is
 hid. *L.*

ALVEARY [*Alvearium, L.*] a Bee-
 Hive, or Place where Bees are kept.

ALVEOLI [in *Anatomy*] those Cavities
 in the Jaw where the Teeth are placed. *L.*

ALVETUM, the same as *Alveum*, an
 Elm-Grove. *O. R.*

ALVIDUCA [of *Alvus* the Paunch, and
duca lead, *L.*] loosening Medicines.

ALUMEN Saccharinum [in *Physick*] a
 Mixture of Roach-Allum, Rose-Water, and
 the Mixture of an Egg.

ALUMINOUS [*Aluminosus, F.* of *Alumi-
 ne, L.*] of or belonging to Allum.

ALUTATION, Tanning of Leather. *L.*

ALVUS [among *Physicians*] is a larger
 Word, signifies the *Abdomen*; in a stricter
 Sense, the Condition of the Bowels. *L.*

ALWAYS [*Ellopege, Sax.* *Alle wege,*
Te ever,

ALVERTON [*q. Z. Alpeartopa*] *i. e.*
 a Town fortified with many Banks to keep
 off the Sea.

ALVIN of *Alle, all*, and *Win, Sax.* a
 Word, *q. d.* one who won all at disputing]

ALWYN [*Englisch-Saxon, Tutor to Charles*
the First.

AM [*Engl. Sax.*] as, I am.

AMALIA, such Pieces of Glass as are
 used in counselling.

AMARYX the old Custom or Price

AMARYX which was to be paid to
 the Lord of the Manor for the Virginity of a
 married Woman. *O. L. T.*

AMATO appeared, surprized, *Chen-*
cer.

AMATIN [from *A* and *Matzen, Sax.*
Matzen, F.] a Sea-Term, when
 the Wind bids Defiance to another, and
 comes in yield; *Scriba-a-matin, i. e.* lower
 the Tide.

AMATABLE, tractable.

AMATRIE ? [*Amatriten, Teut.*] to

AMATRIEN master, to get the better
 of an.

AMALEK [*Yod H. i. e.* is a fishing
 or Fishing People, or *YD* a People, and *YD*
 a Dog with his Tongue] the Son of

Yod H.

TO AMALGAMATE [among *Chemists*]
 to mix Silver with Gold, or some other Me-
 tal, so as to reduce it into a kind of Paste, or
 very fine Powder.

AMALGAMATION, the Communion of
 Metals by Mercury. *Paracels.*

AN AMALGAM, any Metal amal-
 gamed or reduced to a Powder or Paste.

TO AMAND [*amandare, L.*] to send
 away, to remove.

AMANDSES, Gems, precious Stones. *F. T.*

AMANDUEN'SIS, a Clerk or Secretary;
 a Writer of what is dictated by another. *L.*

AMARAN'THUS [*Amaranthus, Gr.* of
AMARANTUS, privative, and *amara*,
 to fade or wither, *Gr.*] Everlasting,
 a Flower that lasts long, without any sensible
 Decay. *L.*

AMARTITUDE, Bitterness. *L.*

AM'AROUS ? [*amarus, L.* *amara*,
AMARULENT, *lenius, L.*] bitter, iron-
 ward.

AM'ASA [*AM'AS, H. i. e.* Spring the
 People] the Son of Abigail.

AMAZ'AR [*AM'AR, of AM'AR* Strength,
 and *AR* the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Strength of
 the Lord] a King of Judah.

TO AMASS [*amassen, F.*] to heap up,
 hoard, or treasure up.

TO AMA'TE, to daunt, discourage, af-
 fright, &c. *Chanc.*

AMATORII Musculi [among *Anatomists*]
 Muscles of the Eyes, which give them a Cast
 sideways, and assist that particular Look called
 Ogling. *L.*

A'MATORY [*amatorius, L.*] belonging
 to Love Matters.

AMAUROSIS [*Amaurosis, Gr.*] a Dim-
 ness or Loss of Sight, without any external
 Fault to be found in the Eye.

AMAYL, enamel. *O.*

TO AMAZE [of *A* and *Marz, Sax.* a
 Gulf] to astonish, daunt, surprise.

AMAZONS, certain warlike Women, said
 to inhabit near the River *Thermodon* in *Asia*,
 who cut or burnt off their right Brest, and
 killed all their Male Children. *Justin.*

AMBA'GES, idle Circumlocutions, or a
 connecting of Words far from the Purpose.

AMBARVA'LIA, a Festival Time when
 the Romans, in a solemn Procession, prayed
 for their Fields and Corn. *Liv.*

AMBA'SADOUR ? [*Ambassadour, F.*]

AMBA'SADOR one sent by one Sovereign
 Prince or State to another, to treat
 about some Business of Importance.

AMBA'SADRESS [*Ambassadrice, F.*]
 an Ambassador's Wife.

AMBE [*Ambe, Gr.*] the Ridge or Edge
 of a Hill.

AM'BE [in *Surgery*] a surgical Jutting
 out of the Bones.

AM'BER [*Amber, F. Amber, L.* of *Am-*
ber, Gr.] a yellow transparent Substance of a
 gemmy Quality and attractive Nature, draw-

ing to it Strews, &c. or it is a bituminous Substance of a rancine Taste; and a Smell like Turpentine.

AM'BER-Graße [*Amber-gris*, F.] a sweet-scented clammy Juice of *Purpura*.

AMBIDEX'TER, one who uses both his Hands alike. *L.*

AMBIDEX'TER [in *Law*] a Juroor who takes Money of both Parties for giving his Verdict.

AMBIDEX'TER [Metaphorically] one who plays a Jack on both Sides, pretending to be for; or in the Interest of, two opposite Persons.

AMBIDEX'TROUS, of or belonging to such four Practices, juggling.

AMBIENS [*ambiens*, L.] encompassing or encircling round about, and is particularly applied to the Air that surrounds all other Bodies in this lower World.

AMBIGARIOUS [*ambigarius*, L.] having a double Meaning.

AMBIGENAL [*Hyperbida*, [in *Geometry*] hath one of its infinite Legs inscribed in it, and the other circumscribed about it.

AMBIGUITY [*Ambigua*, F. & *Ambiguitas*, L.] double Meaning; Obscurity in Words.

AMBIGUOUS, doubtful, uncertain. *L.*

AMBILOQUENT [*ambiloquus*, L.] double-tongued.

AMBIT [*Ambitus*, L.] is the Bounds, Perimeter, or Circumference of a geometrical Figure. *Geometry*.

AMBITION [of *ambi* about, and *eo* to go] a Thirst after, or an immoderate Desire of Honour and Promotion, Power and Command. *F.* of *L.*

AMBITIOUS [*ambitieux*; F. of *ambitiosus*, L.] full of Ambition, greedy of Honour, &c.

AMBITUDE, encompassing round. *L.*
To AMBLE [*ambler*, F.] to pace, or walk softly.

AMBLEDEVE, the Ruins of an ancient City in the County of *Wiltshire*, called by the Romans, *Amblogana*.

AMBLING, the most easy Pace of a Horse in going, changing the Sides at each Step, or remove, both the Legs on one Side being lifted up together.

AMBLOTICKS [*Amblosica*, L. *Apollotica*, Gr.] Medicines that cause Abortion.

AM'BLYGON [of *amblygon*, Gr. and *gonia*, Gr. a Corner] a Figure that has an obtuse Angle.

AM'BLYGONIAL [*Amblygonia*, Gr.] obtuse angular.

AMEREBURY [of *Ambryse*, King of the Britains, who was slain there, and our *English Bury*] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

AM'BROSE [*Ambrosia*, Gr. immortal] a proper Name of Men.

AMBROSIA [*Ambrosia*, Gr.] the delicious Food and Jellies, which, as the Poets

feign, the Heathen Gods eat; also a Medicine prepared to be as pleasing to the Palate possible; likewise an Herb called the Oal *Janselva*. *L.*

AMBO'SIAL } [*Ambrosia*, F.] a Capt
AMBRO'SIAN } for the keeping of cold
broken Victuals. *C.*

AMBS-A'CE, two Aces at Dice. *F.*

AMBULATION, a Walking. *L.*

AMBULATION [in *Physick*] the Spreading of a Gangrene. *L.*

AM'BULATORY [*ambulatorius*, F. of *ambulatorius*, L.] walking up and down.

AM'BURY } a Disease in Horses, breac
AN'BURY } out in spongy Swellings

AMBUSCADE } [*Embuscade*, F.] Body of Men wh
AM'BUSH } hid in a Wood, t
to rush out upon, or enclose an Enemy
awares; or the Place where the Soldiers
themselves; a laying in wait privily to
prize, catch, or entrap one.

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prize, catch, or entrap one.

From the Violence of the Winds with a Row of Oaks; or from *Agnardus*, the Builder of it's Town in Buckinghamshire.

AMERY } [Copies, Sax. always
AMERICK } rich] a proper Name of Men.

AMESS } [*Amisum*, L.] an Ornament
AMICE } which Popish Priests wear on
AMICT } their Shoulders, tied about their Necks, under the Alb, being the first Part of their Dress, when they robe to say Mass.

AMETHODICAL [of A negative, and Method, L.] that which is done without Method, or without any methodical or rational Prescription, as Quacks do.

AMETHYST [*Amethysta*, F. of *Amethystus*, L. of *Amethyst*, Gr.] of a privative, and persons to inebriate; because, as some say, it is an Antidote against Drunkenness, Gr.] a precious Stone of a purple Colour, and faint Lake.

AMETHYST [in Heraldry] is a purple Colour in Noblemen's Coats of Arms.

AMEVED, moved. *Chauc.*

AMFRACTUOUS [*amfractusus*, L.] full of Windings and Turnings.

AMFRACTUOSITY [*amfractusitas*, L.] a bending, winding, or turning.

AMIALE, lovely, worthy to be loved.

AMIALE Numbers, such as are mutually equal to the whole Sum of one another's adjacent Parts, as these two Numbers 284 and 220.

AMIALENESS [*amabilitas*, L.] Loveliness, Friendliness.

AMIAPTUS [*Amiaptus*, Gr.] a kind of Stone like Allum, tozy like Wool, which being cast into the Fire, will not burn or consume; called Earth-flax, or Salamanders-Hair, L.

AMICABLE [*amicabilis*, L.] friendly, kind, courteous, loving.

AMICABILITY [*amicabilitas*, L.] Friendliness, Lovingness.

AMICIA, a Cap made with Goats or Lamb Skins. O. R.

AMIENT, a Roman Gold Coin, in value 1/2 1/2.

AMINADAB [אֲמִינָדָב, H. a free or young People] the Father of *Nelson*.

To AMPNISH, to diminish. *Chauc.*

AMISION, Loss. L.

To AMIT' [*amittere*, L.] to lose.

AMITTERE Legem Terra [in Law] to lose the Law of the Land, i. e. to lose the Liberty of Swearing in any Court; to become inebriated. L.

AMITY [*Amicitia*, F. *Amicitia*, L.] Affection, Friendship, Love.

AMMA [with Surgeons] a Girdle or Truss used in Raptures to hinder the Intestines from being down too much.

AMMAILA'RE, to enamel. O. R. + i

AMMISHAD'DAI [אַמְשַׁדְּדַי, H. i. e. the People of the Almighty] a Prince of the Tribe of Dan.

AM'MON [אַמּוֹן, H. i. e. the Son of my People] the Son of Lot.

AMMONI'ACUM Gummi, Gum Ammoniac, a Gum brought from the East-Indies, supposed to ooze from a certain umbelliferous Plant.

AMMS-ACE [*Ambejar*, F.] when the two Aces are thrown on the Dice.

AMMUNITION [Munition, F.] all sorts of Warlike Stores and Provision.

AMMUNITION Bread, Bread provided for and given to the Soldiers.

AM'NESTY [*Amnestia*, F. *Amnestia*, L. of *Amnesia*, Gr.] the Act of Oblivion, a general Pardon granted by a Prince to Subjects for all former Offences; also is applied to Treaties between two or more Princes or foreign Powers: importing, that all former Hostilities are at an End, passed by, and to be buried in Oblivion.

AMNI'GENOUS [*amnigenus*, L.] bred in or near a River.

AM'NION } [*Amnion*, Gr.] the innermost
AMNIOS } Membrane with which the Fetus in the Womb is immediately covered.

AMNON [אַמְנוֹן, H. i. e. True; also an Artificer or Schoolmaster] the first born Son of King David.

AMOEBE'AN Verses, Verses which answer one another by Course. L.

AMO'MUM, certain Grains of a purple Colour, spicy Smell, and biting Taste; the Fruit of a Tree in the East-Indies; some take it for a Shrub in America; the Herb *Jerusalem*, or our Lady's Rose.

AMONESTED, admonished. *Chauc.* F.

AMORETTES [*Amourettes*, F.] Love-Stories. *Chauc.*

AMORO'SO, an amorous Man, a Lover, a Gallant. *Spem.*

AMOROS'ITY, Lovingness.

A'MOROUS [*amoureux*, F. *amorusus*, L.] belonging to Love, or apt to fall in Love.

A-MORROW, to Morrow. *Chauc.*

AMORT [*Amorti*, F.] extinguished, dead; whence one that is in an Ecstasy, or melancholy Fit, is said to be all-amort, i. e. quite dead-hearted.

AMOR'T, dull, heavy, sad, melancholy, dismal.

AMORTIZA'TION } the Act of Amorti-
AMOR'TISEMENT } fying. See Mort-main. L.

To AMORTIZE, to kill. *Chauc.*

A'MOS [אַמּוֹשׁ, H. i. e. Burden, or Burdening] the Name of a Prophet.

AMOT'ION, removing away. L.

To AMOVE [*amovere*, L.] to remove, to take away from.

To AMOUNT' [*monere*, F.] to rise up in Value, &c.

AMOUNT, the Sum Total, the full Charge, or Value of a thing.

AMOUR'IST [*un Amoureux, F.*] an amorous Person, one apt to be in Love.

AMOURS' [*Amores, L.*] Love-Intrigues or Concerns. *F.*

AMOUS'ES [*in Chymistry*] counterfeit Gems or precious Stones.

AMOS [*אָמֹס, H. i. e. Stout or Strong*] the Father of the Prophet *Isaiab.*

AM'PER' [of *Ampne, Sax.*] a Swelling;

AM'POR' also a Flaw in Cloth.

AMPHEME'RINUS [of *Αμει about and ημερα a Day, Gr.*] a quotidian Distemper, a Fever or Ague that comes every Day.

AMPHIBIOUS [*Amphibie, F. amphibius, L. of Αμφιβιος, of Αμει and βιο, Life, Gr.*] that lives both upon Land and in the Water, as *Frogs, Otters, &c.*

AMPHIBLESTROIDES [*Αμφιβλεστοιδες, of Αμφιβλεστον a Net, Gr.*] a soft, white, slimy Coat of the Eye, that resembles a Net.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL [*Amphibologique, F. of Amphibologicus, L.*] belonging to Amphibology.

AMPHIBOL'OGY [*Amphibologie, F. Amphibologia, L. of Αμφιβολια, of αμει about, and βολω to cast or throw, Gr.*] in Grammar, an obscure Speech that has a double Meaning; or an ambiguous Way of writing or speaking, so that the Meaning may be taken in two different and contrary Senses. Some have remarked, that the *English* Tongue is not so liable to this Abuse as the *French*, nor the *French* so much as the *Latin*.

AMPHIBRA'CHYS [of *Αμει and βραχυς, short, Gr.*] a Foot of *Latin* and *Greek* Verse, having one long Syllable in the Middle, and a short one on each Side.

AMPHIBRAN'CHIA [*Αμφιβρανχια, Gr.*] certain Places about the *Glandules* or *Kernels* in the Jaws, that serve to moisten the Throat, Stomach, &c.

AMPHIDÆ'UM [*Αμφιδαιον, Gr.*] the Summit or Top of the Mouth of the Womb. *Anat.*

AMPHIMA'CER [of *Αμει and μακρς, Gr.*] a Foot of *Latin* Verse, that has a short Syllable in the Middle, and a long one on each Side. *Gram.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA [of *Αμφισβαινα, of αμει, andβαινα, to go, Gr.*] a Serpent which seemeth to have two Heads, and goes both ways. *L.*

AMPHIS'CHII [*Αμφισχις, of αμει on both Sides, and σχια Shadows, Gr.*] Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, whose Shadows, at different Times of the Year, fall both ways. *Geogr.*

AMPHIS'MELA, an Anatomical Instrument, used in the Dissection of Bodies.

AMPHITHE'ATRE [*Amphitheatrum, L. of Αμφιθεατρον, of αμει about, and θεαμα to behold, Gr.*] a Place built by the *Romans*, of a round or oval Figure, containing a great Number of Seats, one above

another, where the People saw divers Shows and Sports.

AM'PHORA [*Αμφορα, Gr.*] an ancient Measure of liquid Things, containing 3 Gallons of Oil, 72 Pounds of Wine, 80 Pounds of Honey, or 180 Pounds;

AMPHYC'TIONS, a Name of the Members of the Great Council of *Greece*.

AM'PLE [*amplus, L.*] large, wide, spacious, abundant. *F.*

AMPLIA'TION, an Enlargement. *F. L.*

AMPLIA'TION [*in Law*] a deferring of Judgment till the Cause be better certified.

AMPLIFICA'TION, an enlarging or dilating upon an Argument, to work upon the Hearers, and gain their Belief to what is said. *F. of L.*

To AM'PLIFY [*amplifier, F. of amplificare, L.*] to enlarge or dilate; also to expound or illustrate.

AM'PLITUDE, Largeness of Extent, Greatness. *L.*

AMPLITUDE of the Sun or Stars [*in Astronomy*] an Arch of the Horizon, intercepted between the East and West Points of it, and the Center of the Sun or Stars at their Rising or Setting, and is either *Northern* or *Southern*.

AMPUTA'TION, a cutting or lopping off. *L.*

AMPUTA'TION [*in Surgery*] the cutting off any putrified Member of the Body.

AM'RAM [*אֶרְאָם of אֶרְאָה a People, and אֶרְאָה high, H. i. e. an high People*] the Father of *Moses*.

AM'RAPHEL [*הַרְפֵּל of אֶרְאָה he hath said, and הַרְפֵּל Destruction, H. i. e. a speaking Destruction*] a King of *Sbinar*.

AM'ULET [*Amulette, F. Amuletum, L.*] any kind of Charm worn about the Neck, or any Part of the Body, to preserve against Witchcraft or Diseases.

AMURC'OSITY [*amarcositas, L.*] Dregginess.

To AMUSE [*amuser, F. q. d. musa detinere*] to stop or stay a Person with a trifling Story, to make him lose his Time, to feed with vain Expectations, to hold in Play.

AMUSE'MENT [*Amusement, F.*] an idle or trifling Employment to pass away Time; a Toy, or Divertisement; also the making of vain Promises to gain Time.

A'MY [*Amie, F. a she Friend*] a proper Name of Women.

AMY Prochris, the next Friend who is to be intrusted for an Infant or Orphan. *F.*

AMYG'DALATE, an artificial Milk, or Emulsion, made of blanched Almonds, &c. of *Amygdatum* an Almond. *L.*

AMYN'TICA Emplastra [*in Pharmacy*] defensive, strengthening Plaisters.

AM Y'RED, taken out of the Mire. *Cbauc.*

A'NA, a barbarous Word used in Physicians Bills, and signifies that an equal Quantity

city of each Ingredient is to be taken in composing the Medicine.

ANNA, an *Egypt-Indian* Coin, worth 1 s. 3 d. rich of 1 d. Sterling.

ANABAPTISTS [*Anabaptista*, F. of *ἀνα* and *βαπτίζω*, G. i. e. to rebaptize] a Sect whose Tenet is, That Persons ought not to be baptized till they are able to give an Account of their Faith.

ANABIBAZON [in *Astronomy*] the Dragon's Head, or the Northern Node of the Moon, where the Moon passes the Ecliptick from the South to the North Latitude.

ANABROCHISMUS [*ἀναβροχισμός*, Gr.] a Way of drawing out the pricking Hairs of the Eye-Balls that are turned inwards. *Surg.*

ANABROSIS [*ἀνάβρωσις*, Gr.] an Erosion, corroding or eating away, a consuming or wasting of any Part of the Body by sharp Humours.

ANACAMPTICAL } [of *ἀνακμπτός*, Gr.] bowing, reflecting, or returning back or again; a Word frequently used of Echoes.

ANACAMPTICKS } a Branch of a CATOPTICKS } Science of Opticks, which by the Rays of some bright Object reflected on a plain Surface, considers its Form, Dimension, and Distance.

ANACATHARTICK Medicines, are such as cause Vomiting.

ANACEPHALÆOSIS [*ἀνακεφαλαιώσεις*, of *ἀνα*, and *κεφαλαιών*, a summing up the Head of Things, Gr.] a brief Summary or Recapitulation of the Heads of any Matter spoken or delivered in Writing. *L.*

To ANACEPHALIZE, to repeat the Head of a Matter.

ANACHORETAL } of an Anachorite

ANACHORETICAL } or Monk.

ANACHORETA. See *Anchorets*.

ANACHRONISM [*ἀναχρονισμός*, of *ἀνα* and *χρονός*, of *χρῆσις*, Time, Gr.] an Error in Chronology, or in the Computation of Time, an undue Connexion of it; the placing a Fact or Event much earlier or later than it really was. *F.*

ATACK, a Sort of fine Bread made of Oatmeal.

ANACLATICKS, a Part of Opticks which treats of all Sorts of Refractions, the same with *Dioptricks*.

ANACOE'NOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby we seem to deliberate, and argue the Case with others, upon any Matter of Moment.

ANACOLLE'ATA, Medicines apply'd to the Forehead or Nostrils to stop bleeding; also Medicines that will breed Flesh, and conglutinate the Parts. *L.*

ANACOLUTHON } [of *ἀνακόλουτος*, of *ἀνα*

ANACOLUTHUS } privative, and *κόλλω*, to connect, Gr. i. e. an Inconsequence in Discourse]

ANACOLUTHUS } a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Word that is to answer another is not expressed.

ANACREONTICK Verse, a Sort of Verse

that takes its Name from *Anacreon*, a famous Greek Poet.

ANADES'MA [of *ἀνὰ* and *δεσμός*, Gr.] a Swathe or Bandage to bind up Wounds.

ANADIPLO'SIS [*ἀναδιπλωσις*, Gr.] a redoubling; a Figure in Rhetorick, when the last Word in the End of a Verse or Sentence begins the next.

ANADIPLO'SIS [in *Physick*] a frequent Reduplication of Fevers, &c.

ANA'DOSIS [in *Physick*] the Distribution of Chyle thro' its proper Vessels; also whatsoever tends upwards, as a Vomit. *Gr.*

ANÆSTHESIA, a Defect of Sensation, as in paralytically and blasted Persons. *Gr.*

ANAGLYPHICE, or } [*ἀναγλυφισμός*, Gr.] the Art of carving, chasing, engraving, or imbossing Plate.

ANAGO'GE [*ἀναγωγή*, of *ἀνὰ*, again, and *ἄγω* to lead, Gr.] an Elevation of the Mind to search after the hidden Meaning of a Passage, but more especially the mystical Sense of the Holy Scriptures. *L.*

ANAGOGICAL [*anagogique*, F. *anagogicus*, L. of *ἀναγωγικός*, Gr.] mysterious, or which hath an elevated and uncommon Signification.

AN'AGRAM [*Anagramme*, F. *Anagramma*, L. of *ἀναγράμμα*, Gr.] a short Sentence made by transposing the Letters of one's Name, in order to make out something to the Honour of the Person; thus *Galen* by Transposition is *Angel*.

ANAGRAM'MATISM [*ἀναγραμματισμός*, Gr.] the Art of making Anagrams.

ANAGRAM'MATIST [*Anagrammatiste*, F.] a Maker of Anagrams.

ANAGRAPH'E [*ἀναγραφὴ*, of *ἀνὰ* and *γράφω* to write, Gr.] a Description, a registering or recording of Acts; an Inventory, a Breviate.

ANAGRIF-GREF, Fornication, the lying with an unmarried Woman. *Specim.*

ANAK [פָּנָה, H. i. e. a Collar] the Name of a Giant.

ANALECTS' [*ἀναλίσκω*, Gr.] Fragments gathered from Tables; also Collections of Scraps out of Authors.

ANALECTES [*ἀναλίσκω*, Gr.] a Servant that gathers up the Fragments after Dinner, also a Scholar well read. *L.*

ANALEM'MA [*ἀνάλημμα*, Gr.] an Orthographic Projection of the Sphere upon the Plane of the Meridian. *L.*

ANALEPTICKS, Medicines which cherish the Nerves, and renew the Spirits and Strength. *Gr.*

ANALEPTICK [*analepticus*, L.] Restorative.

ANALO'GICAL [*analogique*, F. *analogicus*, L. of *ἀναλογικός*, Gr.] proportional, belonging to Proportion.

ANALOGISM [*Analogismus*, L. of *ἀναλογισμός*, of *ἀνὰ* and *λογίζω*, to reason, Gr.]

ANALOGISM [in *Logick*] a forcible Argument from the Cause to the Effect.

ANALOGISM [in *Physick*] a Comparison of Causes that help their Likeness, or judging of Diseases by similar Appearances.

ANAL'OCOUS [*analogus*, L.] proportionable, answering in Fashion, Proportion, Resemblance, bearing Relation to.

ANALOGY [*Analogie*, F. *Analogia*, L. of *ἀναλογία*, Gr.] like Reason, Proportion, Relation which one thing bears to another.

ANALOGY [in the *Mathematicks*] the Comparison of several Ratio's of Quantities or Numbers one to another.

ANALYSIS [*Analyse*, F. *ἀνάλυσις*, of *ἀνὰ* and *λύσις* a Solution, Gr.] Resolution, the Art of discovering the Truth or Falshood, Possibility or Impossibility, of a Proposition; The reducing of any Substance to its first Principles. L.

ANALYSIS [in *Anatomy*] an exact Division of all the Parts of a Human Body.

ANALYTICAL [*analytique*, F. *analyti-*
ANALYTICK } *cus*, L. of *ἀναλυτικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to an *Analysis*, or Method of solving, &c.

ANALYTICK [in *Logick*] a Part of that Science which teaches to decline and construe Reason, as Grammar does Words.

ANALYTICKS, or the } [*ἀναλυτικά*,
ANALYTICAL ART } Gr.] i. e. *Algebra*, so called, as being nothing else but a general Analysis of pure Mathematics.

TO AN'ALIZE Bodies [among *Chymists*] is to dissolve them by Fire, in order to find out the several Parts of which they are composed.

ANAM'NESIS [of *ἀνάμνησις*, of *ἀνὰ* and *μνήσκειν* to remember, Gr.] a Remembrance of that we seem'd to forget. Rhet.

ANAMNETICKS [of *ἀνάμνησις*, Gr. Remembrance] Medicines which restore the Memory, as all spirituous Things do.

ANANI'AH } [*נְאֻנְיָהוּ* of *נָאֻם* a Cloud or
ANANIAS } Answer and *נָאֻם* the Lord,
H. i. e. the Cloud or Divination of the Lord] a proper Name of a Man.

ANAPÆST [*ἀνάπαιστος*, of *ἀνὰ* again and *παίειν* to strike, Gr.] a Latin Verse, whose Feet consist of three Syllables, the two first short, and the last long.

ANAPÆSTICK Verses. See *Anapæst*.

ANAPHORA [*ἀναφορά*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, when the same Word is repeated at the Beginning of every Verse or Member of a Sentence. L.

ANAPHRODISI'ACI [of *ἀνὰ* and *ἀφροδίσια* *Venus*, Gr.] Persons impotent Venereal Intercourses.

ANAPLE'ROSIS [*ἀναπληρωσις*, Gr.] a filling up or supplying: That Part of Surgery, whereby is restored by Art, what either Nature has deaied, or has by chance decayed. L.

ANAPLEROTICK Medicines, such as fill up Ulcers with Flesh.

ANAPOLOGETICAL, Inexcusable.

AN'ARCHY [*Anarchie*, F. *Anarchia*, of *ἀναρχία*, Gr.] Want of Government in Nation or State; being without Rule, even one acting in the Manner most agreeable himself, having no Superior to controul his *Metaph.* Confusion.

ANARETA [with *Astrologers*] a Nar given to the fatal Planet in a Nativity, which threatens Death.

ANARRHOEA [among *Physicians*] a Species of Fluxion opposite to a Catarrh, with Humours regurgitate upward. Gr.

ANASARCA [*ἀνασάρκα*, of *ἀνὰ* and *σάρκα* Flesh, Gr.] a white soft yielding Swelling the Body, which dents in when the Flesh press'd; a kind of Dropsy. L.

ANASTOICHI'ASIS, a Chymical Resolution of mix'd Bodies into their first Principles. Gr.

ANASTOMAT'ICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which open the Pores and Passages, Purgatives, Sudorificks, and Diureticks. Gr.

ANASTOMOSIS [*ἀναστόμις*, of *ἀνὰ* and *στόμα* the Mouth, Gr.] an opening loosening.

ANASTOMOSIS [in *Anatomy*] an Effluxion of Blood, Lympha, or Chyle, at the meeting of Vessels that close not narrowly.

ANASTROPHE [*ἀνὰστροφή*, of *ἀνὰ* as *επιστροφή* to turn, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar when that Word is set foremost which should naturally follow, as *Italiana contra*.

ANATHEMA [*ἀνάθημα*, of *ἀνὰ* and *τίθημι* i. e. I place on high, Gr.] any Offering or Gift set apart or given to God, or to his Church. L.

ANATHEMA [*Anathème*, F. of *ἀνάθημα*, of *ἀνὰ* and *τίθημι* to renounce or give up to, Gr.] a solemn Curse, or Sentence of Excommunication; also the Thing accursed, a Person cut off from the Communion of the Church.

To ANATHEMATIZE [*anathematizare*, L. *ἀνὰτίθημι*, Gr.] to excommunicate, to put under a Curse, &c.

ANATOCISM [*Anatocismus*, L. of *ἀνατοκισμός*, of *ἀνὰ* and *τοκίσκειν* to increase, Gr.] the annual Increase or Interest of Money, Simple or Compound.

ANATOMICAL [*Anatomique*, F. *Anatomicus*, L. of *ἀνατομικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to Anatomy.

ANATOMIST [*Anatomiste*, F. *Anatomicus*, L. of *ἀνατομικός*, Gr.] a Person skillful in the Art.

To ANAT'OMIZE [of *ἀνατομή*, Gr. to cut up, *anatomiser*, F.] to dissect or cut up the Body of Man or Beast, in order to view its Parts.

ANATOMY [*Anatomic*, F. *Anatomia*, L. of *ἀνάτομή*, of *ἀνὰ* and *τομή* to dissect, Gr.] a neat Dissection or cutting up the Body of Man or Beast, whereby the Parts are severally discovered and explained, for the Use of Physick and Natural Philosophy.

ANATHRON, a Salt drawn from the Waters of the River Nile in Egypt.

ANCASTER [of An and Casters, Sax. a Castle] a Town in Lincolnshire.

ANCESTORS [*Ancestrum*, F. of *Antecessor*, L.] Forefathers.

ANCESTREL, belonging to Ancestors, as *Heritage Ancestral*, i. e. Heritage that has been done by our Ancestors. L. T.

ANCHOR [*Ancre*, F. of *Anchura*, L. of *ἄγκυρα*, Gr.] an Instrument of Iron that holds a Ship in the Place she rides.

ANCHOR [in Architecture] is a Carving somewhat resembling an Anchor.

ANCHOR of Brandy, &c. in Holland, ten English Wine Gallons.

To **ANCHOR** [*Ancher*, F.] to cast Anchor.

ANCHORAGE ? [*Anchorage*, F.] Ground

ANCHORING } fit to hold the Anchor of a Ship, so that she may ride it out safely.

ANCHORAGE [in Law] is a Duty paid to the King for casting Anchor in the Pool of an Harbour.

ANCHORET [*Anachoretus*, F. *Anachoretus*, L. of *Ἀναχρητής*, of *ἀνός* and *χρησ* to retire, Gr.] a Hermit or Monk that leads a solitary Life in a Desert, for the sake of Devotion.

ANCHORESS, a Nun.

ANCHOVE [*Anchois*, F. of *Anchova*, Ital.] a small Spanish Sea-fish.

ANCHYLOPS, a Swelling between the Corner of the Eye and Nose. Gr.

ANCIENT [*Anticus*, F.] Old, that which is of former Time.

ANCIENT } [among Sailors] a Flag or

ANCIENT } Streamer set in the Stern of a Ship.

ANCIENT Demesne [L. T.] a Tenure, whereby all Manors belonging to the Crown in the Days of King Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror, were held.

ANCIENTS [in the Middle Temple] a Title of such as are past their Reading, and do never read.

ANCIENTY [*Anticquitas*, F.] Ancientness, Eldestship, Seniority. L. T.

ANGLE [*Angulus*, Sax. *Engle*, Dan.] the Joint between the Leg and Foot.

ASCOTE, a Felon, a Swelling or Bump that is hard and hot.

ASCON [*ἄσκιον*, Gr.] the Top or Point of the Elbow; the backward and greater bending Part of the Cubit, called *Ulna*.

ASCONES [in Architecture] are the Corners of Cores of Wall; Cross-beams or Rafter.

ANONÆUS, a Muscle of the Elbow which helps to extend it.

ANCONY [at the Iron Mines] a Bloom wrought into the Figure of a flat Iron-Bar, of about three Foot long, with two square rough Knobs, one at each End.

ANCYLE [in Anatomy] the Contraction of the Ham, or other Joints, Gr.

ANCYLOBLEPHARON, the growing of

the Eye-lids to the Tunica Cornea, or the Albuginea, or when both the Eye-lids grow together.

ANCYLOGLOS/SUS [*ἄγκυλόγλωσσος*, ἄγκυρα, a Constriction, and γλῶσσα, the Tongue, Gr.] one that is Tongue-tied, or has an Impediment in his Speech.

ANCYROIDES. [*ἄγκυροειδής*, Gr.] the shooting forth of the Shoulder-Bone in the Form of a Beak.

AND [and, Sax. *and*, Teut.] a Conjunction.

ANDANTE [in Musick Books] chiefly respects the thorough Bass, and signifies that in playing, the Time must be kept very just and exact, and each Note made very equal and distinct from one to the other. Ital.

Largo ANDANTE, } [in Musick Books]

ANDANTE Largo } signifies, that tho' the Musick must be performed slow, yet the Time must be observed very exactly, and the Sound of each Note must be very distinct, and separated one from another. Ital.

ANDERNESS [*Acumundenesse*, of Ac an Oak, Mound, a Mound, and Næse, a Promontory, q. d. a Promontory encompassed with Oaks, to defend it from the Winds] a Place in Lancashire.

ANDOLIANS [in Cookery] a sort of Pudding made of Hogs Guts minced small and season'd with Spices. *Andonillus*, F.

ANDOVER [*Andearagan*, Sax. i. e. the Ferry of the River Anton] a Town in Hampshire.

ANDOVILLE [in Cookery] a sort of Chitterlings, made either of Hogs or Calves Guts, stuffed with minced Meat. F.

ANDOVIL/LET [in Cookery] minced Yeal, and other Ingredients, rolled into a Pellet. F.

ANDRESWALD [from *Andred*, Fear, q. d. a dreadful or terrible Wood] a Wood, Part in Suffex, and Part in Kent, 12 Miles long.

ANDREW [*Ἀνδρέας*, Gr. Manly or Courageous] a Man's Name.

St. **ANDREWS** in Scotland, which in Old Times was called *Regimund*, q. d. St. Regulus's Mount, which Ungus King of the Picts having converted into an Archbishop's See, gave much Church-Land to.

ANDROGYNE [*Ἀνδρόγυνος*, of *ἄνδρ*, a Man, and *γυνή* a Woman, Gr.] an Hermaphrodite, or one that is both Male and Female, or that is castrated and effeminate.

ANDROMEDA [in Astronomy] a Northern Constellation.

ANDROTOMY [of *ἀνδρ* and *τέμνω* to cut, Gr.] a Dissection of Human Bodies.

To **ANEAL**, to bake or harden Glass, Tiles, &c. in the Fire.

ANE/MIUS Furnus [among Alchymists] a Wind-Furnace used to make strong Fires for smelting Metals, &c.

ANEMONY, Emony, Wind-flower.

ANEMOS/COPE, a Machine invented to shew the Changes of the Air or Shifting of the Wind,

ANENT, concerning or relating to. *Scot.*
Over-against, in *Old English*.

ANES } Spires or Beards of Barley, and
AWNS } other bearded Grain. *Cbauc.*

ANELACIUS, a short Knife or Dagger. *O.*
ANET [of *anctum*, L.] the Herb Dill.

ANEURISM [of *aneurysm*, Gr.] a Dila-
tion or Bursting of the Arteries, so that they
continually beat and swell.

ANEWS'T, almost, nigh, near at hand,
about. *Cbauc.*

ANEY } Uneasiness, Vexation. *Cbauc.*
ANOIE }

ANFRAC'TUOUS [of *Anfractus*, L.] full
of Turnings and Windings; intricate.

ANFRAC'TUOS'ITY, a Winding or Turn-
ing; Intricacy. *L.*

ANGA'RIA [*Angaire*, F.] a pressing of
Horses, Teams, Men, Ships, &c. for the pub-
lick Use.

ANGEIOT'OMY [*αγγειοτομία*, of *αγγία*
Vessels, and *τομή* a cutting, Gr.] a cutting
open the Vessels; as in opening a Vein or
Artery.

ANG'EL [*Engel*, *Test.* *Angel*, F. *Ang-
elus*, L. of *ἄγγελος*, Gr.] a Messenger or
Bringer of Tidings; and is generally applied
to those intellectual and immaterial Beings,
which God makes use of as his Ministers, to
execute the Orders of his Providence.

ANGEL, a Gold Coin worth about 10s.

ANGEL Shot, a Canon Bullet cut in two,
and having the Halves linked together with a
Chain.

ANGEL Bed [*Engel Bett*, *Test.*], an
open Bed without Bed-posts.

ANGELICA, a sudorifick Herb. *L.*

ANGELICA Vestis, a Monkish Garment,
which Laymen put on a little before their
Death, that they might have the Benefit of
the Prayers of the Monks; chiefly practised
by the Order of St. Francis.

ANGELICAL, of or belonging to, or per-
taining to the Nature of Angels.

ANGELICI, a Sort of Christian Hereticks,
who worshipped Angels in the first Century.

ANGELICUS Pulvis, a Distinction given
by Schroder to *Mercurius Vitæ*. *L.*

ANGI [among *Physicians*] those Tumours
in the Groin called Buboes.

ANGILD [An and *gild*, Sax.] a Valua-
tion according to the Price of a Criminal.
O. L. T.

ANGINA, the Quinsey, a Disease. *L.*

ANGIOLOGY [*αγγειολογία*, Gr.] a Dis-
course or Treatise of the Vessels of a Human
Body; as the Veins, Arteries, &c.

ANGLE [*Ango*, Sax. *Angli*, *Test.* of
Angulus, L.] a Corner; also a Fishing-rod. *F.*

ANGLE [in *Geometry*] a Space compre-
hended between the Meeting of two Lines.

A **Plain ANGLE**, the Inclination or Aper-
ture of two Lines meeting in a Point.

Rectilineal ANGLE } is when the two
Right-lined ANGLE } Lines which form
the Angle are Right Lines.

Curvilinear ANGLE, is when the two
Lines that form the Angle are curved and
crooked.

Mix'd ANGLE, is when one of the Form-
ing Lines is right, and the other curved.

ANGLE Adjacent } such as have one
Contiguous ANGLES } Leg common to both
Angles, and both taken together, are always
equal to two right ones.

ANGLE of Incidence [in *Geometry*] is the
Angle which the Incident Line makes with
the Perpendicular.

ANGLE of Incidence [in *Geopticks*] is an
Angle made by a Ray of Light falling on the
Body, with any tangent Line of that Body
which is next to the luminous Body.

External ANGLES, are the Angles of any
right-lined Figure without it, when all the
Sides are severally produced or lengthened.

An **Acute ANGLE**, is that which is less
than a right one, or contains less than 90
Degrees.

ANGLE of Reflection, is the Angle which
the Reflected Line makes with the Perpendi-
cular.

Internal ANGLES, all Angles made touch-
ing the Sides of any right-lined Figure within.

A **Right ANGLE**, is when one Right Line
falls upon another perpendicularly, so as to
leave an equal Space on each Side.

An **Obtuse ANGLE**, is greater than a
Right-Angle, and consists of more than 90
Degrees.

Oblique ANGLES, are such which are
either Acute or Obtuse, in Opposition to
Right Angles.

Opposite or Vertical ANGLES, are those
that are made by two Right Lines crossing
each other, which only touch in the Angular
Point.

A **Solid ANGLE**, is made by the meet-
ing of three or more Plain Angles joining to a
Point.

A **Spherical Angle**, an Angle made by the
meeting of two Arches of great Circles, which
mutually cut one another on the Surface of
the Globe or Sphere.

ANGLE of the Circumference [in *Fortifica-
tion*] is the mixed Angle made by the Arch
which is drawn from one Gorge to another.

An **ANGLE at the Circumference**, is an
Angle made by any two Chords which meet
there in a Point.

ANGLE of Longitude [in *Astrology*] is the
Angle which the Circle of a Star's Longitude
makes with the Meridian, at the Pole of the
Ecliptick.

ANGLE of Parallax [in *Astronomy*] is
that Angle which is made by two Lines,
imagined to be drawn from the Center of a
Planet to the Surface and Center of the
Earth.

ANGLE of the Segment, is made by the
Circumference of a Circle, and a Right Line
cutting it.

ANGLE of the Sun's Position, is an Angle made by the meeting of an Arch of a Meridian Line with any Arch of any other great Circle, which passes through the Body of the Sun.

ANGLE of Refraction [in *Catoptricks*] is the Angle which the Refracted Ray makes with the Incident Ray, continued without any Refraction.

ANGLE Refracted [in *Catoptricks*] is the Angle made by the Refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

ANGLE of the Interval of two Places [in *Opticks*] is an Angle made by the Lines directed from the Eye to those Places.

ANGLE of the Bastion [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made by the Faces of the Bastion.

ANGLE at the Center [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made in the middle of the Polygon by two Angles proceeding at the Center, and ending at the two Angles nearest to the Polygon.

ANGLE of the Complement of the Line of Defense [in *Fortification*] is an Angle proceeding from the Intersection of the two Complements one with the other.

ANGLE of the Courtin [in *Fortification*]

ANGLE of the Flank } the Angle which is made by, or contained between the Courtin and the Flank.

ANGLE of the Counterscarp [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made by two Sides of the Counterscarp, which meet before the middle of the Courtin.

ANGLE diminished [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made by the Face of the Bastion, with the outward Sides of the Polygon.

ANGLE of the Exterior Figure [in *Fortification*]

ANGLE of the Polygon } is the which is made in the Center of the Polygon, by the meeting of the innermost Sides of the Figure.

ANGLE Flanked [in *Fortification*] is that which is made by the meeting of the two Faces of the Bastion.

ANGLE Flanking inward [in *Fortification*] is the Angle made in the Flanking-Line and the Courtin.

ANGLE Flanking outward [in *Fortification*] is that which is made by the meeting of the two Remote Lines of Defence, i. e. the two Faces of the Bastion prolonged.

ANGLE forming the Face [in *Fortification*] is that which is composed of one Flank and a Demi-gorge.

ANGLE of the Mole [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made before the Courtin, where it is detached.

ANGLE Re-entring [in *Fortification*] is an Angle that points towards the Body of the Place.

ANGLE Salient [in *Fortification*] is an

ANGLE Salient } Angle that advances with its Point towards the Country, as the Angle or the Counterscarp before the Point of a Bastion; also called *Serious* and *Nif*.

ANGLE of the Shoulder, or Epau [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made by the Lines in the Face and Flank of the Bastion.

ANGLE of the Tenaille } [in *Fortification*] that which is made by the two Lines Fichant, i. e. the Faces of the two Bastions extended till they meet in an Angle towards the Courtin.

ANGLE of the Triangle [in *Fortification*] is half the Angle of the Polygon.

ANGLE of the East [in *Navigation*] is that Point of the Compass which the Ship sails upon.

ANGLES of a Battalion [in *Military Affairs*] are such as are made by the last Men at the Ends of the Ranks and Files.

ANGLES [in *Astrology*] are certain Houses of a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens, as the Horoscope of the first House is termed the Angle of the East.

To **ANGLE** [of Angul. Sax. a Hook, Anglun, Teut.] to fish with an Angle or Fishing-Rod.

ANGLESEY [Angler Ea, i. e. the Isle of the English] so called when the English took Possession of it; an Island lying in the Irish Sea, over-against Caernarvon in North-Wales; formerly called *Monsey* by the Saxons, and *Mona* by the Romans.

ANGLIA, that Part of the Island of Great-Britain that is now called *England*.

ANGLICISM [*Anglicisme*, F.] is the English Idiom, or Manner of Speech peculiar to England.

ANGLICUS Sudor, the Sweating-Sickness, or an Epidemical Fever, in the Time of King Henry VII. L.

ANGUILES [with *Falconers*] small Worms cast up by sick Hawks.

ANGUIFER } a Cluster of Stars in the Heavens resembling a Man holding a Serpent. L.

ANGUIGENOUS [*ex anguibus genitus*] ingendred or begotten of Serpents.

ANGUISH [*Angoisse*, F. of Angor, L. Angst, Teut. Angst, Belg.] excessive Pain and Grief; great Trouble of Body and Mind.

ANGISHOUS, full of Anguish. *Cbauc.*

ANGULAR [*Angulaire* F. of *Angulus*, L.] belonging to, or having Angles or Corners.

ANGULARITY, an abounding in Nooks and Corners. L.

ANGULOSITY [*Angulosus*, L.] the Quality of that which has several Angles.

ANGUST [*Angustus*, L.] narrow.

ANHEALITION, a Difficulty in fetching one's Breath. L.

ANHELOT'E } signifies, that every one should pay his respective Part or Share, according to the Custom of the Country. O. L. T.

ANHEPUS [among *Physicians*] breathing short, short-breathed. L.

ANIMATED [*animatus*, F.] frustrated, made void.

ANIMITY [*animus*, L.] the Old Age of a Woman.

ANIMA [*in Mystick Books*] signifies ANIMATO, with Life and Spirit, and is of much the same Signification with *Vitalis*, which is a Degree of Movement between *Large* and *Allegro*.

ANIMA Hepatis [*in Chymistry*] Salt of Sest, esteem'd as the Soul of the Liver, for its Efficacy against its Disorders. D.

ANIMABLE [*animabilis*, L.] which may have Life, capable of being animated.

ANIMADVERSION, serious Consideration of Observing; Correction; a Remark or Observation on a Book, &c. F. of L.

ANIMADVERSIVE, that is considering or reflecting.

To ANIMATE [*animare*, L.] to bend or turn the Mind to a Thing, to take notice of, to remark, to observe.

ANIMAL, *adj.* [*Animalis*, L.] living, that belongs to Life, that has Life in it; as, the *Animal Spirit*. L.

ANIMAL [*among Moralists*] is opposed to Rational.

ANIMAL; *Subst.* a living Creature, any thing that has Life, Motion; and Sense. F. of L.

ANIMAL Faculty, the Act by which a Man exercises Motion, Sense, and the principal Functions of the Mind; as Imagination, Reasoning, &c.

ANIMALCULA, very small Animals, scarcely discoverable by the naked Eye, such as by the help of Microscopes have been discovered in several Fluids, as in Pepper-Water, in human Seed, &c. L.

ANIMALITY [*Animalitas*, L.] the Being or Quality of an Animal.

ANIMAL Secretion [*among Physicists*] that Separation of Juices from one another that is performed by the Glands.

To ANIMATE [*animare*, F. *animare*, L.] to enliven or quicken; to hearten or encourage.

ANIMATED Mercury [*among Chymists*] Quicksilver, which being impregnated with some subtil and spirituous Particles, is made capable of growing hot, when mingled with Gold.

ANIMATED Needle; a Needle toothed with a barbedone.

ANIMAFION [*among Hermetick Philosophers*] an imaginary Perfection of something now brought into their Projects.

ANIMODAR [*in Astrology*] a Method of rectifying Nativities.

ANIMOSITY [*Animositas*, F. *Animositas*, L.] Stomachfulness, Severity, Wilfulness; also Heart-burning, Hatred, Grudge.

ANIMOSITIES; *Ordinals*, Corrections, Menstruations, &c.

ANIMUS, the Mind, distinguished from

Anima, as expressing the Faculty of Reasoning; whereas *Anima* is the Being in which that Faculty resides. L.

ANISCALPTORES [*i. e.* the Arses scratchers; L.] a Pair of Muscles so called from the Action which is performed by the help of them.

ANKRED [*in Heraldry*] a Crest for a Coat of Arms, the Ends of which are sharp'd like the Ploek of an Anchor.

ANLACE; a Falchion or Sword, sharp'd like a Scythe. O.

ANNA [*in H. i. v. Oraculous*] a Christian Name of Women.

ANALIST [*Analiste*, F. a Writer of Annals.

ANNALES [*Annales*, F. and L.] yearly Chronicles; a Chronological Account of remarkable Passages or Events happening in a Kingdom or State from Year to Year.

ANNAS [*of H. i. a. Gracious*] a High-Priest of the Jews.

ANNATS First-fruits paid out of spiritual Benefices to the Pope, being the Value of one Year's Profit.

ANNEAL, a Commodity brought from Barbary, to be used by Painters and Dyers.

ANNEALING [*from On-selan, Sax.*] a staining and baking of Cloth, so that the Colour may go quite through it; also a Method of baking Tins.

To ANNEX [*annexare*, F. *annexare*, L.] to unite or join one thing to another.

ANNEXTION, a fast knitting or binding; also uniting of Lands or Reats to the Crown.

ANNIENTED *See* Annihilated. L. T.

To ANNIHILATE [*annihilare*, L.] to bring or turn to nothing, to destroy utterly.

ANNIHILATION, a destroying or turning to nothing any created Being; all other Destructions being so more than Alterations or Changes of the Form, and not of the Matter. L.

ANNI *Annus*, the Age in which a Maid becomes fit for Marriage; which is at 24 Years. L. L. T.

ANNIVERSARY [*anniversarius*, F. of *anniversarius*, L.] that comes every Year at a certain Time; done yearly at a certain Time, or celebrated every Year.

ANNIVERSARY Days, *Annus* Days appointed yearly, in Remembrance of the Deaths or Martyrdoms of Saints.

An ANNIVERSARY; a yearly Office, or Mass, said by a Popish Priest for a Person deceased.

ANNO DOMINI [*in the Year of our Lord*] the reckoning of Time from our Saviour's Birth. L.

ANNOMIANS, the Name of that thorough-headed *Annus* the fourth Century, because they held the Essence of the Son of God to be united with the Father.

ANNUITY [*Annuitas*, L.] Agepensis.

ANNOTATION [q. d. *notatio ad*] a noting or marking; also a Remark, Note, or Observation. F. of L.

To **ANNON** [*annoy*, F. *annuire*, Ital.] to molest, to hurt, to prejudice, to endamage.

ANNOYANCE [from *Ennu*, F.] Prejudice, Damage, Injury, Nuisance.

ANNUA Person, a Writ formerly from the King to an Abbot or Prior, demanding of him an annual Pension, due to him for one of his Chaplains.

ANNUALIA, a yearly Salary paid to a Priest for saying an anniversary Mass. L.

ANNUAL [*annuus*, F. *annuus*, L.] of or belonging to a Year, yearly.

ANNUAL Labour [among *Deutschs*] such as sowing up in the Spring, and perishing in the Winter.

ANNUENTES Musculi [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles of the transverse Root of the Vertebra of the Back, so called, because they make the Head nod directly forward.

ANNUITY [of *Annus*, L.] a yearly Rent to be paid for Term of Life, or Years.

To **ANNUU** [*annullus*, F.] to make void, to annul, to repeal.

ANNULAR Cartilage [in *Anatomy*] the small Cartilage of the Larynx, or Top of the Wind-pipe.

ANNULAR Process [in *Anatomy*] is a Protrusion made by the meeting of the Front of the *Medulla Oblongata* under the *Substantia*.

ANNULAR Protruberance [in *Anatomy*] Part of the Human Brain, lying between the *Cerebellum* and the backward Protruberance.

ANNUBARY [*Annularis*, L.] with Ring; in the Form of a Ring.

ANNULET [in *Heraldry*] a little Ring, which the fifth Brother of any Family ought to bear in his Coat of Arms; it is also used in a Charge, and is understood to be a Ring of a Coat of Mail.

ANNULETS [in *Architecture*] small square Pans turned about in the *Quincunx* Capital, under the Quarter-Round.

To **ANNUMERATE** [*annumerare*, L.] to put or reckon into the Number.

ANNUMERATION, a reckoning or accounting into the Number.

ANNUCIATION, the Delivery of a Message, L. It is peculiarly applied to *Lady-Day*, March the 25th, which is so called from the Angel's Message to the Virgin Mary concerning our Saviour's Birth.

ANNUUS Climactericus, the Years 63 and 84, of which there is a foolish Opinion, that those Years have an Influence on Man's Life. They consist of a Number of 9's; as 7 times 9 is 63, and 9 times 9 is 81.

ANODYNES [*Anodyni*, L. of α privative, and *odyn* Pain, Gr.] such Remedies as destroy or quite take away Pain.

ANOMALISM [*anomalismos*, Gr.] an Anomaly, an Irregularity. Grammar.

ANOMALOUS [*anomalus*, F. *anomalus*, L. of *anomalos*, of α privative, and *omalos*, equal, Gr.] that which is out of Rule; irregular, unequal, uneven.

ANOM'ALY [*Anomalie*, F. *Anomalie*, L. of *anomalos*, Gr.] an Irregularity in the Conjunction of Verbs, or Declensions of Nouns, &c. Grammar.

ANOMALY [in *Astronomy*] an Inequality or Unlikeness in the Motions of the Planets.

ANOMALY of the Planet, Mean or Equal [in the *New Astronomy*] is the Area contained under a certain Line drawn from the Sun to the Planet.

The Mean ANOMALY of the Sun or Planet [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Ecliptick, between its mean Place and its Apogee.

The Mean ANOMALY of the Centre [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Zodiac of the *Primum Mobile*, bounded by the *Line Apsidum*, and by the Line of the mean Motion of the Centre.

The True ANOMALY of the Centre, is the same Arch of the Zodiac, bound by the Line of the Centre.

ANOMALY of the Orbit, is the Arch of Distance of a Planet in its *Apelion*.

ANOM'PHALOUS [of α and *μφαλδς*, a Navel, Gr.] without a Navel, as it is supposed our first Parents were created, not wanting Nourishment in the Womb that way.

ANON, by and by.

ANON'YMAL [*anonymus*, F. *anonymus*, L. of α and *onymos*, Gr.]

nameless, of without a Name.

ANON'YMOUS Spirit [in *Chymistry*] a sort of Spirit that may be separated from Tartar, and several sorts of Wood.

ANOREXY [*Anorexia*, L. of α and *ρεξς*, Gr.] Want of Appetite, a Loathing of Meat.

ANOS'ANCE [*Nuisance*, F.] any Hurt

NOIS'ANCE } or Damage done to a public

NUISANCE } lick Place, as a Highway, &c. or to any private, by Encroachments, or laying any thing that may cause Infection, &c. L. F.

AN'SÆ ? [in *Astronomy*] are the various AN'SES } Positions of the Ring of Saturn, which sometimes appear like Handles to the Body of that Planet.

AN'SELM [*Hanselheim*, Fruc. a Defender of his Companions] a proper Name of Men.

To **ANSWER** [*Ansypasisti*, Sdx.] to reply to a Question asked; to solve a Proposition or Question in Arithmetick or Geometry, &c. by declaring what the Amount is; also to comply with, or fulfil the Expectation of a Person as to his Propositions.

An **ANSWER** [*Ansere, Sax. [Ansere, Lat.]*]. Response or Reply to a Question; the Solution of a Mathematical Question, an Enigma, &c.

ANSWERABLE, obliged to answer to a Thing, accountable; proportionable, that has the same Relation to.

ANT [*Æmet, Sax. [Ant, Teut.]*]. an Emet, a Pismire, an Insect.

ANTACIDA [q. d. *Anti acida, L.*]. those Things which destroy Acidity.

ANTAGONIST [*Antagonist, F. Antagonista, L. of ἀνταγωνιστής, of ἀντί against, and ἀγώνισμα to strive, Gr.*]. one that strives for the Mastery against, or outwits another; an Adversary; he that in Disputation opposes another.

ANTAGONIST [in *Anatomy*]. a Muscle of an opposite Situation, or contrary Quality.

To **ANTAGONIZE**, to act the Part of an Opponent in arguing, to oppose, to contradict.

ANTALGICUS [of ἀντί and ἀλγέ, *Gr.*]. Pain, *Gr.*]. a Medicine that assuages Pain.

ANTANACLASIS [*ἀντανάκλασις, Gr.*]. a Figure in Rhetoric, when a Word spoken in one Sense is aptly turned to another. *L.*

ANTANAGOGE [*ἀντανάγκη, Gr.*]. a Figure in Rhetoric, when, not being able to answer the Accusation of the Adversary, we return the Charge, by loading him with the same Crimes. *L.*

ANTAPHRODITICKS, Medicines against the French Pox. *Gr.*

ANTAPHRODISIACK [of ἀντί and ἀφροδίτη, *Gr. Venus*]. a Term given to Medicines that extinguish Venereal Desires; also Antiveneral.

ANTAPODOSIS [*ἀνταπόδοσις, of ἀντί, ἀντί, and δίδωμι, Gr.*]. the Counterpart, or latter Clause of a Similitude, answering to the former. *Rhet.*

ANTAPOLECTICK [of ἀντί and ἀνταπολετίζω, *Gr.*]. good against an Apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK [*antarcticus, F. antarcticus, L. of ἀνταρκτικός, of ἀντί against, or opposite to, and ἀρκτικός Northern, Gr.*]. as the Antarctic Pole, i. e. the South Pole, which is so called from its being diametrically opposite to the Arctick or Northern Pole.

ANTARCTICK Circle [in *Astronomy*]. a lesser Circle of the Earth or Heavens, described at 32 Degrees and half from the Arctick Pole.

ANTARTHRITICKS. See *Antiarthriticks*.

ASTHMATICKS. See *Astigmaticks*.

ANTEACTS, past Acts.

ANTEAMBULATION, a walking before. *L.*

ANTECEDANTOUS, foregoing. *L.*

ANTECEDENCE [in *Astronomy*]. is when a Planet appears not to remove contrary to the usual Course or Order of the Signs in the Zodiac, as from East to West.

ANTECEDENT [*antecedens, L.*]. foregoing, going before in order of Time.

ANTECEDENT [in *Grammar*]. is the Word which the Relative repeats or refers to.

ANTECEDENT [in *Logic*]. is the former Part of a categorical Syllogism.

ANTECEDENT Signs [in *Physick*]. such Signs and Causes as are observed before Disease.

ANTECEDENT of a Reason [in *Mathematics*]. is that Term or Quantity which the Mind considers first in comparing it with another; or the first Term of Comparison in Proportion.

ANTECES'SOR, a Goer before. *L.*

ANTECUR'SOR, a Fore-runner, a Second. *L.*

AN'TEDATE [*Antidate, F.*]. an older Date than it ought to be.

To **AN'TEDATE** [*antidater, F.*]. to date a Letter, &c. before the Time.

ANTEDILUVIAN [*Antediluvianus, L.*]. whatever was before Noah's Flood.

ANTEDILUVIANS, those Generation or Persons from Adam that were before the Flood.

ANTELOPE, a kind of Deer, having wreathed Horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN [of *Ante* and *Meridius, L.*]. belonging to the Time before Noon or Mid-day.

ANTEMETICKS [among *Physicians*]. Medicines which stop vomiting.

ANTEPENDIXIS [among *Physicians*]. contrary Indication, Symptom, or Sign, forbidding that to be used which appeared to be proper for a former Indication.

ANTEPAST [of *ante* and *passus, L.*]. Fore-taste.

ANTEPENULTIMA [in *Grammar*]. the third Syllable from the right Hand towards the left, which is formed to shew that the Stress in Pronunciation lies on that Syllable, as the Word *Generation*.

ANTEPILEPTICKS [of ἀντί and ἐπιληψία, *Gr.*]. Medicines against Convulsions.

To **ANTEPONÉ** [*anteponere, L.*]. to before, to prefer.

ANTEPREDICAMENTS [in *Logic*]. are Things necessary to be known beforehand, for the better understanding the Propositions.

ANTERIOR [*antérieur, F.*]. that is before, the former. *L.*

ANTERIORITY [*Anteriorité, F.*]. Prior of Time.

ANTES [in *Architecture*]. square Pilasters which the Ancients placed at the Corners of their Temples.

ANTESTATURE [in *Fortification*] a Trench, a small Intrenchment made of Pallisades, or of Sacks filled with Earth. F.
To ANTEVEINE [*Anteveine, L.*] to prevent, to come before.

ANTHELIA [in *Anatomy*] the Protuberance of the Ear, or the inward Bink of the outward Ear.

ANTHELMINTHICKS. See *Antichmin-dich*.

ANTHEM [*Antemus, F. of Antema, Ital. g. of Antema, Gr.*] a Divine Song, sung alternately by two opposite Choirs or Chorus.

ANTHERÆ [among *Botanists*] those little Kinds that grow on the Tops of the Stems of Flowers, called *Apices*. Gr.

ANTHOLOGY [*Ἀνθολογία, of ἀνθός a Flower, and λογία Speech, Gr.*] a Discourse or Treatise of Flowers; a choice Collection of Sonnets or Epigrams.

ANTHONYANS, an Institution of Heretics, by St. Anthony of Egypt, Anno 324.

ANTHONY [*of ἀνθός, Gr.* a Flower] a proper Name of Men.

ANTHOS [*ἄνθος, Gr.*] a Flower; but by way of Excellency appropriated to Rosemary Flower.

ANTHROSCOSIS Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a Ulcerative Ulcer in the Eye. L.

ANTHROPOLOGY [*Ἀνθρωπολογία, of ἄνθρωπος a Man, and λογία Speech, Gr.*] a Discourse or Description of a Man, or Man's Nature.

ANTHROPOMETRIA [*of ἀνθρωπος a Man, and μέτρον, Gr.* to measure] the considering of a Man anatomically.

ANTHROPOMORPHITICAL, belonging to *Anthropomorphites*.

ANTHROPOMORPHITES [*Anthropomorphites, L. Ἀνθρωπομορφίται, of ἀνθρωπος a Man, and μορφή Form, Gr.*] a Sect of Heretics that appeared in Egypt, A.D. 359, and were so called from their chief Tenet, viz. That God had bodily Shape.

ANTHROPOPATHY [*of ἀνθρωπονπάθεια, of ἄνθρωπος and πάθος Passion, Gr.*] a being affected with the Passions or Affections of Men.

ANTHROPOPHAGI [*Anthropophages, L. Ἀνθρωποφάγες, of ἀνθρωπος and φάγειν, Gr.*] Men-eaters, Savages, that eat Man's Flesh.

ANTHROPOSOPHY [*of Ἀνθρωπος a Man, and σοφία, Gr.* Wisdom] the Knowledge of the Nature of Man.

ANTHRUPNOTICKS. See *Antibypnoticks*.

ANTHRUPPHORA [*Ἀνθρωφοί, Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the Objections and Informations that the Adversary may make, are faintly answered.

ANTHYSTERICKS [*of ἀνθός and ὑστέρικος, Gr.* Hytherick] Medicines good against Fits of the Mother.

ANTPADES [*Antipades, Gr.*] the Glan-dules and Kernels, commonly called the Almonds of the Ears; also an Inflammation in those Parts.

ANTIAPHRÖDITICKS [*of ἀντί and Ἀφροδίτη, Gr.* Venus] Medicines which delay Lust.

ANTIARTHRITICKS [*of ἀντί and ἄρθρῖκος, Gouty, Gr.*] Medicines against the Gout.

ANTIASTHMATICKS [*of ἀντί and ἀσθμαστικός, Asthmatick, Gr.*] Remedies against the Asthma.

ANTIAXIOMATISM [*of ἀντί and ἄξιωμα, an Axiom, Gr.*] that which is against any known Axiom.

ANTIBACCHUS [in *Gymnastics*] a Foot in Verse that has the two first Syllables long and the third short.

ANTICACHECTICKS [*of ἀντί and κακίχια, Gr.* Disposition] Medicines which correct the ill Disposition of the Blood.

ANTICARDIUM [*ἀντικαρδίον, of ἀντί against, and καρδιά the Heart, Gr.*] the Pit of the Stomach, or Heart's pit.

ANTICHAMBER [*Antichambre, F.*] any outward Chamber which is next, or near the Bed-Chamber; an Apartment in a House before the principal Chamber; a Withdraw-ing Room; a Lobby or outer Room of a large or noble House, &c. where Servants, Strangers or Petitioners wait till the Lord, or Master of the House is at leisure to be spoken to.

ANTICHRISIS [*ἀντιχρίσις, Gr.*] a Mortgage or Pawn left for the Use of the Creditor till the Debt is paid.

ANTICHRIST [*Antichristus, L. of ἀντιχριστός, of ἀντί against, and Χρῖς Christ, Gr.*] an Adversary to Christ, a Seducer, who puts himself in the Room or Stead of Christ.

ANTICHRISTIAN [*Antichristian, F.*] of or belonging to Antichrist, opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM [*Antichristian-isme, F.*] the Principles or Practices of Antichrist; Doctrines contrary to Christianity.

To ANTICIPATE [*anticiper, F. anticipare, L.*] to do a Thing before the proper Time comes; to prevent.

ANTICIPATION, the Act of anticipating. F. of L.

ANTICK [*antique, F. of antiquus, L.*] old, ancient.

An **ANTICK** [*Une Antique, F.*] a Buffoon, a Juggler.

ANTICKS } several odd Figures
ANTICK-WORK } or Shapes of Men, Birds, Beasts, &c. rudely formed one out of another, according to the Fancy of the Artist.

To dance the **ANTICKS**, to dance after an odd and ridiculous Manner, or in a ridiculous Dress, like a Jack-pudding.

ANTICHOLOICA [of *cholera*] and *cholera*, Gr.] Remedies against the Cholera.

ANTICHRONISM [*Antichronismus*, L. of *antichronos*, of *anti* contrary, and *chronos* Time, Gr.] a false Chronology.

ANTICOR, a dangerous Sickness in Horses.

ANTIDACTYLUS [in Grammar] a Foot in Verse contrary to a Dactyle, having the two first Syllables short, and the last long.

ANTIDICOMARIANTES, Heretics, falsely so called, because they denied the perpetual Virginity of the Virgin Mary, Anno 396.

ANTIDOTE [*Antidotus*, L. of *antidoto*, Gr.] a Counter-poison, a Remedy against Disorders, or the Bloody-Flux.

ANTELMINTHICKS [of *anti* and *elmis*, Gr.] such Medicines as destroy Worms in Human Bodies.

ANTIEMETICKS [of *anti* and *emetica*, Gr.] Medicines which stop vomiting.

ANTIENS [of a *Parish*] such Persons who have served the several Offices of the Parishes they live in, and by common Practice are supposed, or called, upon all difficult Matters or publick Occasions to advise with.

ANTIEPILEPTICKS [of *anti* and *epileptici*, Gr.] Medicines against the Falling-Sickness.

ANTIEPILEPTICK Elixir [in Chemistry] the Spirit of a Human Head, mix'd with an equal Quantity of Spirit of Wine, in which Opium has been dissolved.

ANTIECTICKS [of *anti* and *ectica*, Gr.] Remedies against the Heftick Fever or Consumption.

ANTIECTICUM Poterii [among Chymists] a Medicine prepared of a Mixture of Tin with the Martial Regulus of Antimony, and fix'd with Salt-petre.

ANTIHYPNOTICKS [of *anti* and *hypnotici*, Gr.] Medicines that prevent Sleep.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACKS [of *anti* and *hypochondriaci*, Gr.] Medicines against Melancholy.

ANTILOETMICA [of *anti* and *loetmici*, Gr.] Medicines against the Plague.

ANTILOGARTHM [of *anti* and *logarithmici*, Gr.] the Complement of the Logarithm of any Sine, Tangent, or Secant, to 90 Degrees. See *Logarithm*.

ANTILOGY [*Antilogia*, L. of *antilogia*, Gr.] a Contradiction between any Words and Passages in an Author.

ANTILOPE. See *Antelope*.

ANTILOQUIST [*antiloquus*, L.] one who gainsays, opposes, or contradicts.

ANTI-METRICAL [of *anti* and *metrici*, Gr. Metrical] contrary to the Rules of Verse or Metre.

ANTIMERTA [*Antimerta*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when one Part of Speech is put for another.

ANTIMETAPHOR [*Antimetaphora*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, when a Sentence is elegantly inverted.

ANTIMONARCHICAL [of *anti* and *monarchia*, Gr. Monarchical] that is against Monarchy or Kingly Government.

ANTIMONY [*Antimonium*, F. *Antimonium*, L.] a Mineral Substance of a metalline Nature, consisting of a sort of sulphurous and metallic Substance, having all the seeming Characters of a real Metal except Malleability, so that it is called *Semi-Metal*.

ANTIMONIUM Diaphoreticum [in Chymistry] a Medicine made one Part of Antimony, and three of Salt-petre.

ANTIMONIUM Medicamentum [in Chymistry] a Preparation of five Ounces of Antimony, four of Salt-petre, and one of Salt Tartar.

ANTIMONIUM Resuscitatum [among Chymists] a Preparation of equal Parts of Antimony and Sal-Armoniac, sublimed three times together.

ANTINEPHRITICKS [of *anti* and *nephritis*, Gr.] Medicines against Distempers of the Reins.

ANTINOMIANS [of *antynomis*, of *anti* against, and *nomos* the Law; Gr.] a German Sect in the seventeenth Century, who held the keeping of *Moses's* Law to be unprofitable under the Gospel, and that Children are born without Sin, and that good Works do not further, nor evil hinder, but that Faith alone is sufficient for Salvation.

ANTINOMASIA [*antynomasia*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, where an Appellative is used for a proper Name.

ANTINOMY [*antynomia*, Gr.] a Contrariety between two Laws.

ANTI-PEDOBAPTISTS [of *anti* and *pedobaptis*, Gr.] those who are against baptizing Infants.

ANTIPAGMENTS [in Architecture] the garnishing of Posts and Pillars.

ANTI-PARASTASIS [in Rhetoric] a Figure whereby one granting something to his Adversary, does thereby turn it to deny more strongly. Gr. of *E*.

ANTI-PARASTASIS [of *anti* and *parastasis*, of *anti* against, and *parastasis*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, where the one grants what the Adversary says, but denies his Inference. L.

ANTI-PARALYTICK [of *anti* and *paralyticus*, Gr.] good against the Palsy.

ANTI-PASIS [among Physicians] the same with Revolution.

ANTI-PATER [of *anti* against, and *pater* a Father, Gr. i. e. instead of, or against a Father] a proper Name of Men.

ANTI-PATHETICAL, of Anapathy.

ANTI-PATHY [*Antipathia*, F. *Antipathia*, L.] a Sickness, or of *anti* against, and *pathos* a Sickness.

ANTIPATHY [in *Physic*] a Contrariety of natural Qualities, as in some Creatures and Things; as in some Animals.

ANTIPATHY [in *Physic*] a Contrariety and Repugnancy in the Body or Medicines; as a heating or churning of any thing without a cooling.

ANTIPERISTALTICK [of *anti*, and *peristaltick*, Gr.] as the *Antiperistaltick* Motion of the Guts, is the Worm-like, or the Worm-like Motion of them inserted; by which the Inwards are carried upwards, instead of downwards.

ANTIPERISTASIS [of *antiperistasis*, Gr.] the Action of two opposite Qualities, whereby the opposite becomes heightened, according to the Property, is a certain Invigoration of any Quality, by its being environed and kept in a contrary; as the Invigoration of internal Warmth, by the Repulsion of external Cold.

ANTIPHARMACUM [of *anti* and *pharmakon*, Gr.] a Remedy against Poison, or any Disease, L.

ANTIPHONA [*Antiphona*, L. of *antiphona*, Gr.] the Answer made by one Choir to another, when the Psalm or Anthem is sung between them.

ANTIPHONERE, a Book of Anthems.

ANTIPHRASIS [*Antiphrasis*, F. of *antiphrasis*, Gr.] a Figure where a Word hath a Meaning contrary to its original Sense.

ANTIPHTHISICA [of *anti* and *phtisis*, Gr.] Medicines against the Phthisis or Consumption.

ANTIPLEURITICUM [of *anti* and *pleuritis*, Gr.] a Medicine against the Pleurisy.

ANTIPODAGRICA [of *anti* and *podagra*, Gr.] Medicines against the Gout.

ANTIPODES [of *anti* and *podus*, Gr.] a Term for Inhabitants of the Earth, as live Feet, or diametrically opposite, one to another. Pope Gregory excommunicated all that believed the *Antipodes*.

ANTIPODA [in *Rhetoric*] a Figure by which one Foot is changed for another, if both be equal Measure.

ANTIPOPE [of *anti* and *pope*, Gr.] a false Pope, called by a particular Faction, against the true.

ANTIPYRIS [*antipyris*, Gr. of *anti* against, and *pyris* a Fever, Gr.] Medicines which break and allay too much Heat in Fevers.

ANTIQUARTANARIUM [of *anti*, Gr. and *quartanus*, L.] a Remedy against a Quartan Ague.

ANTIQUARY [*Antiquarius*, F. of *Antiquarius*, L.] one that is well skill'd in, or takes himself to the Study of Antiquity, or of old Metals and Coins, in order to the Ex-

planation of the Monies upon Medals, the Inscriptions upon Statues, &c. to attain a Knowledge of the Customs, Laws, and Religion of ancient Times.

TO ANTIQUATE [*antiquare*, L.] to abolish, repeal, make void.

ANTIQUATED [*Antiquatus*, L.] grown out of Date or Use.

ANTIQUATION, an abrogating, or leaving off the Use of.

ANTIPOLAR [*Antipolar*, Gr.] See *Antipole*.

ANTIQUITY [*Antiquitas*, F. of *Antiquitas*, L.] Antiquities; the State of old Things.

ANTISABBATARIANS, a Sect who deny the Holiness of Sabbath.

ANTISCH [*Antisch*, Gr.] People who live in two Places opposite one to the other; the one on the North, and the other on the South-side of the Equator, so that their Shadows at Noon fall different Ways, one directly opposite to the other. *Geog.*

ANTISCIONS [in *Astrology*] certain Degrees in the Zodiac, answering one to the other.

ANTISCORBUTICKS [of *anti*, Gr. and *Scorbutum*, L. the Scurvy] Remedies against the Scurvy.

ANTISIGMA, a Mark in ancient Writings, where the Order of the Verses is to be changed.

ANTISOPHIST [*Antisophistes*, L. of *antisophistes*, of *anti* against, and *sophistes* a Sophist, Gr.] a Counter-Sophist, one that disputes on the contrary Part.

ANTISPASMODICKS [*Antispasmodica*, L. of *anti* against, and *spasmus* the Cramp, Gr.] Remedies against Cramps and Convulsions.

ANTISPASTICKS [of *anti* and *pastus*, Gr.] Remedies that divert Distempers to other Parts.

ANTISPASTUS [*Antispastus*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, having the first Syllable short, the second and third long, and the fourth short. *Gram.*

ANTISTOPCHON [*Antistopchon*, Gr. of *anti* against, and *stopchon* a Rudiment, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, when one Letter is put for another, as *Promissus* for *Probois*.

ANTISTROPHE [*Antistrophe*, Gr. of *anti* and *strophe* to turn, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, when a Change is made between two Things that depend one on another; as the *Servant of the Master*, and the *Master of the Servant*.

ANTITACTES, a Sect of Heretics, who taught that Sin rather deserved Reward than Punishment.

ANTITHUMAR [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle that extends the Thumb. *Gr.*

ANTIETHESIS [*Antithesis*, Gr.] a setting one thing against another; Opposition.

ANTITHESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a sort of Flourish, when Contraries are ingeniously

quity, opposed to Coteraries in the same Period or Sentence; so that the Excellency of the one, and Inferiorness or Evil of the other may appear, as *he gain'd by losing, and by fading lost.*

ANTITHETUS [*antithetis*, Gr.] Opposites, Contraries.

ANTITRA'GUS [in *Anatomy*] the outward Part of the Ear, opposite to the *Tragus*.

ANTITRINITARIANS, such as deny the Trinity of the Three Divine Persons in the Godhead.

ANTITYPE [*Antitypum*, L. of *antitypon*, Gr.] that which answers, or is prefigured by a Type; as the *Paschal Lamb* was a Type, so which our Saviour, that Lamb of God, was the *Antitype*.

ANTIVENEREAL Medicines [of *antiveneri*, Gr. and *Veneris*, of *Venus*, L.] such as are good against the *French Pox*.

ANTILERS [*Antidilliers*, F.] Branches of a Stag's Horn.

ANTOCOW, a Swelling in the Breast of a Horse.

ANTOE'CI ? [of *antiv* against, and *oikos*, Gr. to dwell] Inhabitants of the Earth, who live under the same *Meridian*, but opposite *Parallels*.

ANTONOMA'SIA [*Antonomasi*, F. *antonomasia*, of *antiv* instead of, and *onoma* to name, Gr.] a Trope in *Rhetoric*, when the proper Name of one Thing is apply'd to several others; as when we call any voluptuous Person a *Sardanapalus*, or when instead of a proper Name we use a common one; as when for *Cicero* we say *Orator*, for *Aristotle*, the *Philosopher*, &c. L.

ANTONOMAS'TICALLY, by the Figure *Antonomasi*.

ANTRUM [in *Anatomy*] the Beginning of the *Pylos*, or lower Mouth of the *Stomach*. L.

ANVIL [*Anvils*, Sax.] a Tool on which Smiths hammer their Work.

A'NUS [*Anus*, Sax.] the Extremity of the *Intestinum Rectum*; also a Cavity in the Brain, which arises from the Contact of the four *Trunks of the Medulla Spinalis*. L.

ANGWEALD [*Anweald*, Sax. of *Antwald*, a Patron or Defender, *Trust*.] Authority.

AN'WICK ? [Galnic, of the River *Aln*, *Aln'wick*, and *Wic*, Sax. a Haven] a Borough and principal Town in *Northumberland*, remarkable for the Captivity of *William*, and Death of *Malcolm III.* Kings of *Scotland*.

ANX'ETUS [*Anxietas*, F. of *Anxietas*, L.] Vexation, great Trouble of Mind.

ANXIFEROUS [*anxifer*, L.] bringing or causing Anxiety.

ANXIOUS [*Anxius*, L.] careful, doubtful, sad, sorrowful, thoughtful.

ANY [*Any*, Sax. *Centig*, L. S.] Adj.

AO'NIAN Mount, the Hill *Parnassus* in *Boeotia*, the Residence of the *Muses*.

AOBIST [*abist*, Gr.] ~~Intermittent~~ [Intermittent] in the *Great* which denote *Time* finitely, done lately, or long ago; or *Time* be done.

AORTA [of *aipo* to lift up, and *it* moveth the *Air*, Gr.] a Vessel in the Chest, whence it is transferr'd to the *Artery*.

AOR'TA [in *Anatomy*] an *Artery* proceeds from the Left Ventricle of the Heart, has three Valves of the same Use and as the feminary Valves in the *vein* Artery.

APACE [of *A* and *Pace*] fast, quick.

A'PAGMA [*apagmas*, Gr.] the effluence of a Bone, or other Part, out of its Place. *Surgery*.

APOGOGICAL Demonstration [in *Logic*] is such as does not prove a Thing directly, but shews the Absurdity which arises denying it.

APAUD, paid. *Chance*.

APAIR, to impair. *Chance*.

APART [*Aparté*, F. q. d. *A parte*, aside, separate.

APARTMENT [*Apartment*, F.] Part of a large House, where one or more Persons lodge separately by themselves.

APATHY [*Apathia*, F. of *Apathia*, of *apatheia*, Gr.] a Privation from all Pain, an Insensibility of Pain; Indolence.

APAUME [in *Hierology*] an Hand sign with a full Palm appearing, and the Ten and Fingers extended.

An APE [Ape, Sax. *Appe*, L. S.] Monkey.

APEL'LA [in *Anatomy*] is the Nut of *Penis* lying bare, either by Distemper or Circumcision: For which last Reason, a *Yew* circumcised Person is so called. L.

APELLTAE, Hereticks in the Primitive Church, so called from their Head, *Apell* who taught that *Christ's* Body was only Elementary Composition, which he again had in the World at his Ascension into Heaven: That there is a good and bad Principle: That the Prophets contradicted each other and that there is no Resurrection of the Dead Anno 172.

APEPSY [*Apepsia*, L. q. d. *Apepsia*, Gr.] a Privation of Digestion, or Sourness in the Stomach.

APERIENS Palpebrarum Recessus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle, so called from its Use, to open the Eyebrow.

APERIENT Medicines [in *Physick*] such as are of an opening Quality.

APER'TIO *Portarum* [among *Astronomers*] signifies some great and manifest Change of the Air, upon certain Configurations.

APERTURE [*Apertura*, L.] an opening.

APERTU'RA *Tabularum*, the breaking open a last Will and Testament. L. L. T.

APERTURA

APERTURA *Foris*, the Loss of a Feudal Tenure, by Default of Issue to him, to whom the Feud or Fee was first granted. *L.* *T.*

APERTURE [in *Opticks*] is the Hole next to the Object-Glass of a Telescope, &c. through which the Light and Image of the Object comes into the Tube, and thence is carried to the Eye.

APERTURE [in *Geometry*] is the Inclination of Lines which meet in a Point, and form an Angle.

APERTURES [in *Architecture*] are the Openings in any Building, such as Doors, Windows, Stair-Cases, &c.

APETALOUS [of *A* and *Petalum*, *L.* of *petala*, *Gr.* a Flower-Leaf] without Flower-Leaves.

APETALOUS Flowers or Plants [in *Botany*] are such as want the fine coloured Leaves called the *Petals*.

APEX [in *Geometry*] is used to signify the Angular Point of a Cone or any such-like Figure.

APHÆRESIS [*ἀφαίρεσις*, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Grammar*, which takes away a Letter or Syllable from the Beginning of a Word, as *ruit* for *aur*.

APHELION } [of *ἄρῃ* and *ἥλιος*, *Gr.*
APHELIUM } the Sun] that Point of Earth, or any Planet, in which it is the farthest distant from the Sun that it can ever be. *Apo.*

APHETA [in *Astrology*] a Planet taken to be the Gover of Life in a Nativity.

APHETICAL, belonging to *Apheta*.

APHILANTHROPIA [of *ἀφι* and *φίλος*, *Gr.* the Love or Delight in Mankind, or their Conversation, *Gr.*] the first Approaches of Melancholy, when Persons begin to dislike Company and Conversation.

APHONY [*Ἀφονία*, *L.* of *ἀφονία*, of *ἀφονία*, and *φωνή* a Voice, *Gr.*] a Want of Voice.

APHORISMEAL, belonging to an

APHORISM [*Ἀφορισμός*, *F.* of *Ἀφορίζω*, *L.* of *ἀφορίζω*, *Gr.*] a short select Sentence, briefly expressing the Properties of a thing, and experimented for a certain Truth; a general Maxim or Rule in any Art or Science.

APHRODISIA [of *Ἀφροδίτη*, *Gr.* *Venus*] Venereal Intercourses of both Sexes.

APHRODISIA *Phrenitis*, a mad and violent Love-Passion in Maids.

APHRODISIACKS [of *ἀφροδισιακός*, *Gr.*] Things which incite Lust or Venery.

APHRODISIACAL, of *Venus*, or Love.

APHTHE, Wheals or Pimples about the external Parts of the Mouth; as also about the Ventricle and Guts in Infants, &c. the *Thrush*. *L.*

APIARY [*Ἀπιαριον*, *L.*] a Place where Bees are kept, or Bee-hives.

APICES of a Flower [in *Botany*] Knobs

growing on the Top of the Stamens, in the Middle of the Flower. *L.*

A'PLANES [*ἀπλάνης*, *Gr.* *i. e.* not wandering] the fixed Stars so called, in opposition to the Planets; Also the Spheres themselves in which they are placed.

APNOËA [*ἀπνοία* of *ἀ* privative, and *πνέω* to breathe, *Gr.*] want of Breath, an entire Suppression of Breathing, or at least as to Senie, as it happens to Persons in a Swoon, *L.*

APOC'ALYPSE [*Ἀποκάλυψις*, *L.* *Revelatio* *ἀποκάλυψις*, *Gr.*] a Revelation or Vision; particularly, the Revelation of St. John. *Gr.*

APOCALYPTICAL [*Ἀποκαλυπτικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to a Vision or Revelation.

APOCATHARSIS [among *Physicians*] a purging and thickening of any Juice with Sugar and Honey, in a kind of a hard Consistence.

APOCLASM [in *Surgery*] the breaking off any Part of the Body. *Gr.*

APO'COPE [*ἀποκοπή*, of *ἀπο* and *κόπω*, to cut off, *Gr.*] a cutting off; a Figure in Grammar, wherein the last Letter or Syllable is cut off.

APOCRIS'ARY [*Ἀποκρίσις*, *L.* of *ἀποκρίσις*, of *ἀποκρίνομαι* to answer, *Gr.*] the Pope's Nuncio to the Emperor of Constantinople; a Surrogate, Commissary, or Chancellor to a Bishop.

APO'CRISIS } [*ἀποκρίσις*, *Gr.*] an Ejection,
APOCRIS'IA } tion, or voiding Superfluities out of the Body. *P. T.*

APOCRUSTICKS, Medicines that help by binding and repelling. *Gr.*

APO'CRYPHA [*Ἀποκρυφή*, *L.* of *ἀποκρύβω* and *ἀπόκρυφτος* to hide, *Gr.*] certain Books of doubtful Authority, which are not received into the Canon of the Holy Writ.

APO'CRYPHAL, hidden, unknown, doubtful. *Gr.*

APO'CALISM [in *Physick*] the inspissated Juice of Vegetables. *Gr.*

APODACRITICKS, Medicines that provoke Tears. *Gr.*

APODIC'TICAL } Arguments, or Syllogisms such as are only
APODIC'TICK } to be shewn or made appear. *Gr.*

APODIOX'IS [*ἀποδιόξις*, *Gr.*] an expelling or driving.

APODIOXIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby an Argument is, with Indignation, rejected as absurd. *Gr.*

APODIXIS [*ἀποδείξις*, of *ἀποδείκνυμι* to demonstrate, *Gr.*] a plain Proof, or evident Demonstration.

APO'DOSIS [*ἀποδοσις*, of *ἀπο* and *δίδωμι* to restore, *Gr.*] a recompensing or giving again.

APO'DOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] is called *Reddition*, which is the Application or latter part of a Similitude.

APOGEE [*ἀπογειον*, of *ἀπο* from, and *γῆ*, *Gr.* the Earth] is that Point of

the Orbit, either of the Sun, or any of the Planets, which is furthest from the Earth.

Astron.

The Mean APOGE/E of the Epicycle [in *Astronomy*] a Point where the Epicycle is cut above by a right Line, drawn from its Centre to the Centre of the Epyant.

APOGE/E of the Equant [in *Astronomy*] the furthest Distance from the Earth.

APOGRAPHOS. [ἀπογραφον, of ἀπο and γραφω to write, Gr.] a Copy drawn or written after another; a Draught, a Pattern.

APOLEP'SIA [ἀπολεψις, L. *delepsi*, Gr.] a receiving or recovering; an intercepting or preventing.

APOLEP'SY [with *Phosphorus*] the intercepting of Blood or animal Spirits.

APOLLINARIANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who asserted, That our Saviour, at his Incarnation, assumed a human Body without a Soul, and that the Word supplied the Place of a human Spirit.

APOLLO, a famous God among the Greeks and Romans, to whom they attributed the Invention of many excellent Arts, and erected many Temples and Statues.

APOLLYON [ἀπολλύων, of ἀπο and ἵλλω to destroy, i. e. the Destroyer, Gr.] a Name in Scripture given to the Devil.

APOLOGETICAL? [*Apologétique*, F.

APOLOGETICK } [*Apologétique*, L. of ἀπολογητικός, Gr.] belonging to an Apology or Excuse.

APOLOGIST? [*Apologiste*, F.] one that makes an Apology.

To APOLOGIZE [*Apologiser*, L. of ἀπολογίζω Gr.] to make one's Defence, to excuse.

APOLOGUE [*Apologue*, L. of ἀπολογος, Gr.] a moral Tale or instructive Fable, such as *Aesop's*.

APOLOGY [*Apologia*, F. *Apologia*, L. of ἀπολογία, of ἀπολογίζω to reject, or not admit, Gr.] a Defence or Excuse; a justifying Answer.

APOLU'SIS [among *Physicians*] the Exclusion of any thing; as of the Birth, the Faces, or the like; a Relaxation by which any Part of the Whole is weakened. Gr.

APOMECOMETRY [of ἀπο and μετρέω, to measure, Gr.] the measuring of Things at a Distance.

APONEUROSIS [in *Anatomy*] is the spreading or extending of a Nerve or Tendon out in breadth. Gr.

APOPHASIS [ἀποφασις, of ἀποφασίζω, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby an Orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate.

APOPHORETA [ἀποφορεται, of ἀποφέρειν to bear away, Gr.] Gifts or Presents tendered anciently at certain Festivals, to be carried away by the Guests.

APOPHLEGMATISMS [*Apophlegma-*

ismus, L. of ἀποφλεγματισμός of ἀποφλεγματίζω, to purge Phlegm out of the Head, Gr.] Medicines which, by the Mouth or Nose, purge the Head of cold phlegmatick Humours.

APOPHYTHEGM [*Apophthegma*, F. *Apophthegma*, L. of ἀποφθίγμα, of ἀπο and φθίω to pronounce, Gr.] a short, pecty, and instructive Sentence, chiefly of a grave and eminent Person.

APOPHYTHORA [ἀποφθορά, Gr.] the bringing forth a Child putrified in the Womb; an Abortion or untimely Birth.

APOPHYYSIS [ἀποφυσις, of ἀπο and φύω Nature, Gr.] a Protuberance, most commonly at the End of the Bone, made by the Fibres of that Bone jutting out above its Surface. *Anat.*

APOPLECTICAL? [*apoplectique*, F. of APOPLECTICK } [*apoplectici*, L.] belonging to, or subject to an Apoplexy; or good against the Apoplexy.

APOPLEXY [*Apoplexie*, F. *Apoplexia*, L. of ἀποπληξία of ἀπο and πλῆω to smite or strike, Gr.] a Disease that suddenly surprizes the Brain, and takes away all manner of Sense and Motion.

APORE } [ἀπορί, Gr.] Doubting,

APO'RIME } Perplexity: A Figure in Rhetorick, when one is at a stand what to do.

APORRHŌA'S [among *Philosophers*] are Vapours and sulphurous Effluvia, which exhale through the Pores of the Body.

APORRHŌE } [of ἀπορίω, Gr. to flow down] a flowing down, or issuing from.

APORRHŌEA [in *Physick*] a steaming out of Vapours through the Pores of the Body.

APORRHŌEA [in *Astronomy*] is when the Moon separates from one Planet, and applies to another.

APOSCEARNISMUS [in *Surgery*] in Fracture, or breaking of the Skull, when some Part of it is plainly raised. L.

APOSIO/PESIS [ἀποσιώπησης, of ἀποσιώω Silence, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick whereby a Person in a Passion breaks off a Discourse, yet so that it may be understood what he means.

APOSPASMATA [ἀποσπασματα, of ἀποσπᾶν and σπᾶω, to pluck, Gr.] Avulsions; a drawing of one Part from another, which naturally stuck to it. *Surg.*

APOSTA, a Creature in *America*, so great a Lower of Men, that it follows them, and lights to gaze on them.

APOSTASY [ἀποστασις, F. *Apostasia*, of ἀποστασις of ἀποσπᾶν to depart, Gr.] revolting, or falling away from the True Religion.

APOS'TASIS [among *Anatomists*] Abscess; it is also used by *Hippocrates*

APOTATE [Apotata, F. *Apotata*, L. *Apotata*, Gr.] one that renounces the True Religion; a Backslider, a Rencgado.

APOTATIZE [*Apotatiser*, F. *Apotatiser*, L. *Apotatiser*, Gr.] to renounce the True Religion, Gr.

APOTEMMA [*apostema*, of *apostoma*, Gr.] to depart, Gr.] a preternatural Swelling, caused by corrupt Humours proceeding from any part of the Body, commonly called a Impetume or Abscess.

APOSTLE [*Apostle*, F. *Apostolus*, L. of *apostolos*, of *apostolos*, to send on a Message, Gr.] in general signifies a Messenger, but is sent upon some special Errand, for the Discharge of some peculiar Affair of the Church; but is more particularly applied to the Disciples whom our Saviour sent forth to preach the Gospel to all Nations.

APOSTOLATE [*Apostolat*, F. *Apostolat*, L. *Apostolat*, Gr.] the Dignity, Rank, or Office of an Apostle.

APOSTOLIANS, *Apostolicks*, or *Apostolians*, Heretics of the second Century, who taught that it is sinful to possess any Goods in common, and pretended to other Apostolic Gifts; also a Sect in the twelfth Century, who condemned Marriage, rejected Laws, &c.

APOSTOLICK [*Apostolique*, F. of *apostolicus*, L. *apostolicus*, Gr.] belonging to, or deriving Authority from the Apostles.

APOSTOLOLICAL [*Apostolical*, F. of *apostolicus*, L. *apostolicus*, Gr.] belonging to, or deriving Authority from the Apostles.

APOSTOLOLUM *Unguentum*, an Ointment, because composed of twelve Apostles, according to the Number of the Apostles.

APOTROPHE [*apostrophe*, of *apostrophe*, Gr.] a Digression; a Figure in Oratory or Poetry, in which Things are personified, Persons present or absent, or addressed or appealed to, as if they were present and present. F.

APOTROPHE [in Grammar] is an Accusative Case, shewing that there is a Vowel before, and set at the Head of the Word, as *an* for *his*.

APOTHECARY [*Apothecaire*, F. *Apothecarius*, L. of *apotheca*, of *apotheca*, Gr.] a Shop with or add to, because of their keeping a Physical Shop, prepares and sells all manner of Medicines, &c.

APOTHEGM. See *Apotheogm*.

APOTHEOSIS [*Apotheosis*, F. of *apotheosis*, Gr.] to reckon or place among the Gods, &c.

the Number of the Gods; Gr.] a Consecration, or solemn enrolling of great Men deceased, in the Number of the Gods; anciently practised by the Romans, first begun by Augustus for Julius Cæsar. After the Ceremony was finished, the deified Emperor was worshipped as a God, and with as much Veneration as any of the rest of their Gods; so that Minutius Felix says, that a Person might almost safely swear falsely by Julius Cæsar than by the Genius of the deified Emperor; and was continued in Christian Rome by the Pope by the Name of a Canonization.

APOTOME [*Apotome*, L. of *apostoma*, of *apostoma*, to cut off, Gr.] a cutting away, a

APOTOME [in Music] the Difference between the greater and lesser Semitones.

APOTOME [in Mathematics] is an irrational Remainder or Residual, taken from a Rational Line; a Part is cut off, which is only commensurable in Power to the whole Line.

APOZE/M [*Apoze/m*, F. *Apoze/m*, L. of *apozema*, of *apozema*, to decoct, Gr.] a medicinal Decoction of Herbs, Flowers, &c.

To APPAL [*Appall*, F.] to daunt, alarm, fright, discourage. *Spencer*.

APPALID, grows pale. *Chauc.*

APPARATUS, Major and Minor [among Librarians] the greater and lesser Preparation, being two particular Methods used in tutting for the Stone.

APPARATUS [in Mechanics, or Experimental Philosophy] the Fixtures of the Instruments to perform certain Things with.

APPAREL [*Apparel*, F.] Clothing; Habits, Raiment.

APPAREL [in Sea Affairs] the Tackle, Sticks, and Rigging of a Ship.

APPAREL [in Surgery] Furniture for dressing a Wound.

To APPAREL [*Appareiller*, F.] to dress, cloath; Gr.

APPARELEMENT Resemblance; as *Apparelement* of War.

APPARENT [*apparent*, L.] that plainly appears, certain, evident, manifest, plain, visible. F.

APPARENT Place of an Object [in Opticks] is that in which it appears through one or more Glasses.

APPARENT Place of a Planet or Star [in Astronomy] is a Point determined by a Line drawn from the Eye through the Center of the Star, &c.

APPARITION, the appearing of a Spirit; a Ghost or Vision. F. of L.

APPARTOR [*Apparteur*, F.] one

APPARTOUR that summons the Officers, and serves the Process, in a Spiritual Court; also an Officer in the Universities. L.

APPARTMENT [*Appartement*, F.] bed-chamber, and other Rooms.

APPARURA, Furniture. *O. L.*

To APPAY' [*appagare*, Ital. or of *ad* and *pay*] to pay to.

APPEAL' [*Appel*, F. of *Appellatio*, L.] a removing of a Cause, from one, or an inferior Judge or Court, to another, or superior one.

APPEAL of *Mayhem* [*Law Term*] an accusing one who has maim'd another.

APPEAL of *wrong Imprisonment*, is an Action of wrong Imprisonment.

To APPEAL' [*Appeller*, F. of *appellare*, L.] to make an Appeal.

To APPEAR' [*apparere*, F. *apparere*, L.] to be in Sight, to shew one's self; to make a Figure or Shew; to seem or look.

APPEAR'ANCE, the external Aspect, or Surface of a Thing, or that which strikes the Sense of Sight, &c. or the Imagination; which, nevertheless, according to the Distance, Situation or other Accident, may convey to the Conception something very much differing from what it in reality is.

APPEAR'ANCE [in *Law*] the Defendant's engaging to answer an Action entered against him.

To APPEASE' [*appaizer*, F.] to allay, to swage, pacify, to suppress, to claim.

APPEL'LANT' [*Appellant*, L.] he that makes or brings an Appeal. *L. T.*

APPELLA'TION, a calling or naming any thing by a particular Name; also a Name, a Term or Title. *L.*

APPEL'LATIVE, or *Noun Appellative*, [*Appellativum*, L.] a Name common to many, and opposed to Proper, as *Man*, *Artificer*, *Engineer*, &c. *F.*

APPELLE'E [*Law Term*] one that is appealed against, or accused.

APPEL'LANT' [in *Law*] one who having APPELLOU'R' confessed a Crime, appeals, i. e. accuses others that were his Accomplices.

To APPEND' [*appendere*, L.] to hang up, to or upon a Thing.

APPEN'DAGE [of *Appendere*, L.] any thing that being considered as less principal, is added together.

APPEND'ANT' [*Appendens*, L.] a Thing that by Prescription depends on, or belongs to another that is Principal.

APPENDIC'ULA [*vermiciformis* [in *Anatomy*] the *Intestinum Cæcum*, or blind Gut, because in some Creatures it hangs down like a Worm.

APPENDI'TIA, the Appendages or Appurtenances to an Estate. *O. L.*

APPEN'DIX [*Appendice*, F.] a Supplement to a Treatise, by way of Addition or Illustration; any thing that is added by itself to another. *L.*

APPENDIX [in *Anatomy*] the same with *Epiphyss*.

APPEN'NAGE? [*Appendage*, F.] the APPAN'AGE, § Portion which a Sovereign Prince gives to his younger Children.

APPEN'SA [with *Physician*] *Amulets* of Things hanging about the Necks of diseased Persons, to free them from some particular Distemper, as a dried Toad to stop Bleeding, &c. *L.*

To APPERTA'IN [*appartenir*, F.] to belong to, to have a Dependence upon. *L.*

APPERTINANCES? [q. d. *Pertinentiæ*] Things belonging to another Thing that is more principal; as Courts, Yards, Drains, &c. to a House. *L. T.*

APPETENCY [*Appetentia*, L.] earnest Desire, great Inclination.

APPETIBLE [*Appetibilis*, L.] desirable, worthy to be desired.

APPETITE [*Appetir*, F. *Appetitus*, L.] any natural Inclination; the Affection of the Mind, by which we are incited to any thing; inordinate Desire, Lust; the Desire of Nourishment, Stomach to Victuals.

APPETITIVE, belonging to the Appetite or Desire. *F.*

APPETI'TUS *Caninus*, a Dog-like or ravenous Appetite. *L.*

To APPLAUD' [*applaudir*, F. of *applaudere*, L.] to commend highly, to approve well of what is done.

APPLAU'SE [*Applaudissement*, F. of *Applausus*, L.] a clapping of Hands in token of Joy or Congratulation; great Commendation, publick Praise.

AP'PLE [*Æpple*, Sax.] all sorts of round Fruit, both of Trees and Herbs.

AP'PLEBY [called by the Romans *Aballæ*] a Town in *Westmoreland*.

AP'PLE of *Love*, a Plant, a kind of Nightshade.

APPL'YABLE? [applicabilis, L.] that may be applied; has relation to, or is conformable to. *F.*

APPL'YANCE, Application. *Shakspe.*

APPLICABLE [*Applicare*, L.] a Right Line; otherwise called the *Ordinate*, or *Semi-ordinate*, in a Conic Section.

APPLICATE *Ordinate* [in *Geometry*] a Right Line at Right Angles apply'd to the Axis of any Conic Section, and bounded by the Curve.

APPLICATION, the Art of applying or addressing a Person; also Care, Diligence, Attention of the Mind. *F. of L.*

APPLI'CA'TION [in *Astrology*] the approaching of two Planets to each other.

To APPLY' [*appliquer*, F. *applicare*, L.] to put, set, or lay one Thing to another; to have Recourse to a Thing or Person; to be taken, to give up one's self to.

APPODIA'RE, to lean or prop up. *O. R.*

To APPOINT' [*appointer*, F.] to constitute or ordain, to design or determine; to a Task.

APPOINTED, resolved. *Chauc.*

APPOINTEE, a Foot Soldier in France, who for long Service and Bravery receives Pay above private Centinels. *F.*

APPOINTMENT [*Appointement, F.*] the Act of Appointing, an Order; also a Pension allowed by Persons of Quality for the retaining of Persons of Credit.

To **APPORTION** [of *ad* and *Partio, L.*] to divide into convenient Portions or Parts, to proportion. *L. T.*

APPORTIONMENT [in *Law*] is a dividing into Parts; a Rent which is dividable, and not entire and whole.

APPORTUM [Old *Law*] is a Revenue, Gain or Profit, accruing from any thing to the Owner.

APPOSAL [of *Sheriffs*] is the charging them with Money received upon their Account at the Exchequer.

To **APPOSE** [*apposer, F.*] to put to.

APPOSIN, to oppose. *Chauc.*

APPOSITE [*oppositus, L.*] added, that is laid or done to the Purpose, fit, pat, a proper.

APPOSITION, is a putting or laying one Thing by the Side of another. *F. of L.*

APPOSITION [in *Grammar*] the putting two or more Substantives in the same Case. *L.*

To **APPRAISE** [*appraiser, F.*] to rate or set a Price on Goods, to value.

APPRAISEMENT, the Rate or Value; set upon any Thing or Commodity by an Appraiser.

An **APPRAISER**, one who sets the Value on Goods, &c.

To **APPREHEND** [*apprehender, F. apprehender, L.*] to lay hold of or seize on; to apprehend; to fear or suspect.

APPREHENSION, a catching hold of, Conception, Understanding; Fear, jealousy, &c. *L.*

APPREHENSION [in *Logic*] a simple Conception of Things, which present themselves to the Mind, without pronouncing any thing about them. *L.*

APPREHENSIVE, quick, of Apprehension, sensible, fearful. *F.*

APPREHENSIVE [in *Law*] is a Fee on Profit to be taken or received. *F.*

APPRENTICE [*Apprentice, F. of Apprentices, L.*] to learn; a Learner, one bound by Law to learn an Art or Mystery.

To **APPRETIATE** [*apprécier, F. appretier, L.*] to set an high Price, Value, on any thing.

APPRISE, an Enterprize, a Trial. *Chauc.*

To **APPROACH** [*approcher, F.*] to draw up, to come near.

APPROACHABLE, that may be approached.

APPROACHES [in *Fortification*] are all the Works whereby the Besiegers approach to the Besieged.

APPROBATION, a liking or approving of. *F. of L.*

To **APPROPINQUATE** [*appropriquare, L.*] to draw nigh unto.

APPROPRIARE communum [*Law Term*] to discommunion, i. e. to separate and enclose any Parcel of Land which was before an open Common.

APPROPRIARE ad Honorem [*Law Term*] to bring a Manour within the Extent and Liberty of such an Honour.

To **APPROPRIATE** [*appropriar, F.*] to set aside any thing for the Use of any one; To usurp the Property of a Thing, to claim or take to one's self.

APPROPRIATION [in *Law*] is which the Profits of a Church-Living are made over to a Layman, or a Body Corporate, he or they only maintaining a Vicar; as the Parish of St. Stephen Coleman-street, London.

To **APPROVE** [*approver, F. of approbare, L.*] to like or allow of; to render one's self commendable.

To **APPROVE** [in *Law*] to improve or increase; to examine to the utmost.

APPROVEMENT of Land [in *Law*] is the making the best Advantage of it by improving and increasing the Rent.

APPROVEMENT [in *Law*] is where a Man hath Common within the Lord's Waste for himself, having nevertheless sufficient Common with *Egrefs* and *Regrafs* for the Commoners. This Enclosing is called *Approvement*.

APPROVER [*Approbateur, F. Approbator, L.*] one that allows or approves of.

APPROVER [in *Law*] is one who being guilty of Felony, to save himself accuses his Accomplices.

APPROVERS [of the King] such as had the Letting of the King's Demetines, in small Manours, to the best Advantage.

APPROVERS, certain Persons sent into several Countries, to increase the Farms of Hundreds and Wapentakes.

APPROVERS in the *Marches of Wales*, were such as had Licence to buy and sell Cattle into those Parts.

APPROXIMATION [in *Arithmetick* or *Algebra*] is a continual approaching still nearer and nearer to the Root or Quantity sought, without ever expecting to have it exactly.

APPULSE [*Appulsus, L.*] an arriving at, an approaching.

APPULSE [in *Astronomy*] is the Approach of any Planet to a Conjunction.

APPURTENANCE [*Appartenance, F.*] that which appertains or belongs to.

APRICOCK [*Abricot, F.*] a Wall-Fruit.

APRIL [*Aprilis, A. Aprilis, ab Aperiendo, L.* opening; because in this Month all things are as it were opened and budded] the fourth Month of the Year, beginning with January.

APRICATION, a basking in the Sun. *L.*

APRICITY [*Apricitas*, L.] Warmth in the Sun, Sun-shine. L.

A'PRIZE, adventure. O.

A'PRON [or *Apron*, Sax. before] a Garment which Women wear before them; also a Piece of Lead which covers the Touch-hole of a Gun.

APSIDES [in *Astronomy*] are those two Points in the Orbit of a Planet, one of which is the farthest from, and the other the nearest to the Sun,

APSY'CHY [of a privative, and *ψυχή* the Soul, Gr.] a swooning or fainting away.

APT [*aptus*, L.] fit, convenient, meet, proper, ready or propense to.

To **APTA'TE** a Planet [in *Astrology*] to strengthen it in Position of a House and Dignities to the greatest Advantage.

AP-THANES, the higher Nobility of Scotland.

APTITUDE } [*Aptitudo*, L.] Fitness, a
APT'NESS } natural Disposition to do a thing. F.

APTO'TON [in *Grammar*] a Noun that is not declined with Cases.

APY'REXY [*Ἀπυρεξία*, Gr.] the abating, or slackening of a Fever.

AQUA Calcfis [among *Chymists*] rectified Wine. L.

AQUA Omnium Florum [among *Chymists*] the distilled Water of Cow-Dung, when the Cows go to Grass. L.

AQUA Fortis, a Liquor made of a Mixture of equal Quantities of *Salt-petre*, *Vitriol*, and *Potter's Earth*, distilled in a close reverberating Furnace. L.

AQUA Regalis [among *Chymists*] a Liquor made by the Dissolution of *Salt-Armoric* in the Spirit of *Nitre*. L.

AQUA Secunda, a Liquor made of Water and the Precipitate of Silver. L.

AQUA Tetrachymogon, Water purging the four Humours of the Body. L.

AQUA VITÆ [i. e. Water of Life] a sort of Cordial Water, made of Beer strongly hopped, and well fermented. L.

AQUAGNUM, a Water-curse. O. L.

AQUAPOSE [of *Aqua*, L. and *Poids*, F. Weight, of *Peser*, F. to weigh] an Instrument to examine the Gravity of Liquors.

AQUÆPOTES [of *Aqua* and *Pitor*, L.] Water-Drinkers.

AQUARIANS; Heretics so called, because they used only Water at the Lord's Supper. L.

AQUARIUS, one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, which the Sun enters in January. L.

AQUATICK } growing, living, or
AQUATICAL } breeding in, or about
AQUATILE } the Water. L.

AQUATICK Flowers, such as grow in Water, or in wet and moist Ground.

AQUATICKS, Trees that grow on the

Banks of Rivers, in Marshes and water Places.

AQUEDUCTS [*Aqueduc*, F. of *Aqua ductus*, L.] a Conduit or Pipe to convey Water from one Place to another.

AQUEDUCT [in *Anatomy*] the bony Passage of the Drum that reaches from the Ear to the Palate.

AQUEINTABLE, easy to be acquainted with. *Chauc.*

AQUEOUS [*aquosus*, F. of *aquus*, L. like Water, watery].

AQUEOUS Humour [among *Oculists*] one of the Humours of the Eye, which is the whitest, being transparent, and of no Colour.

AQUILA, an Eagle; also a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere. L.

AQUILA Alba, or the *White Eagle* [among *Chymists*] the same with *Mercurius Dulcis*. L.

AQUILA Philosophorum, is a Term used by Alchymists, to signify the reducing of Metals to their first Matter. L.

AQUILIFER, a Standard-bearer of the Roman Army, the Picture of an Eagle being in his Colours; a Cornet or Ensign. L.

AQUILINE [*aquilin*, F. *aquilinus*, L.] of or belonging to an Eagle.

AQUILINE Nose, a hooked Nose like the Beak of an Eagle; a Hawk's Nose.

To **AQUITE**, to match. O.

AQUITER, a Needle-case. O.

AQUOSE [*aquosus*, L.] watery, or like Water.

AQUOSITY [*Aquositas*, L.] Wateryness.

A'RA, an Altar or Sanctuary; also a Southern Constellation. L.

ARABELLA [of *Aras* and *Bella*, F. a fair Altar, L.] a proper Name of Women.

ARABESQUE [in *Painting* or *Architecture*] curious flourished or branched Work, after the Arabian Manner.

ARABIA, a large Country in Asia.

ARABICK, the Language of Arabia.

ARABIAN Story, the Belief that our Saviour died or slept till the Day of Judgment and then had his Resurrection without a Body.

AR'ABLE [*arabilis*, L.] ploughable, a Arable Land, i. e. Land fit to be ploughed.

To **ARACE**, to deface, to pluck up.

ARACHNIDES [with *Arachnides*] the crystalline Tunic of the Eye, so called for its Resemblance to a Spider's Web.

ARACK, a spirituous Liquor distilled from a vegetable Juice called *Thaia*, which flows from the Incisions made in Cocoa-Trees, in India. There are three Sorts of it, the *Batavian* and *Goa Arack*; the former is the strongest, being drawn off in Copper Still which is said to make it the most fiery; the *Goa* is accounted the best, being drawn off in Earthen Vessels.

AIRAGE

ARABE, Average.

ARAGNE'E [of *araigne*, F. *Araneus*, L.]

a Spider.

ARAGNETE [in *Fortification*] the Branch, Branch, or Gallery of a Mine.

ARAINI, a Spider. *Nottingham*.

ARAYED, raised. *Chauc.*

ARALLIA, arable or plough'd Ground, in *Domesday-Book*.

ARAM [𐤀𐤓𐤌, H. i. e. Highness or Deceit] the Son of *Sham*.

ARAMITES, *Syrians*, Sons of *Aram*.

ARANEAE *Tunicis*, or *Chrysalina* [among *Orbs*] the Tunicis of the Eye that surrounds the *Chrysaline* Humour. *L.*

ARANEQUEUS [*araneques*, L.] full of Spiders.

ARANEUS, a low Pulse, according to *Galen*; also a sticky Urine, having Films like Cobwebs in it. *Hippocrates*.

To **ARAY**, to prepare. *Chauc.*

ARBITRABLE, that may be put to Arbitration, or decided thereby.

ARBITRAGE, the Decree or Sentence of an Arbitrator or Umpire.

ARBITRARY [*arbitrare*, F. *arbitratum*, L.] that which is voluntary, or that depends wholly on one's Will or Choice, being absolutely Free.

ARBITRARINESS, the acting or doing any thing according to a Person's own Will, without Control, Uncontrolableness.

To **ARBITRATE** [*arbitrar*, F. of *arbitror*, L.] to adjudge or act as an Arbitrator, to *sum*, to give Sentence.

ARBITRATION, the Act of arbitrating, the deciding and putting an End to a Difference by Arbitrators. *F. of L.*

ARBITRATOR [*arbitror*, F.] an extraordinary Judge, chosen indifferently, by the mutual Consent of two different Parties, to decide a Controversy between them; a Day's Man, a Referee.

ARBITREMENT, a Power granted by the contending Parties to Arbitrators to determine the Matter in dispute between them, which they are bound to stand in under a certain Penalty.

ARKLASTER, a Cross-bow. *Chauc.*

ARBOR [in *Mistbach*] is the Spindle or Axis on which the Instrument or Machine turns.

ARBOR Diana [among *Chymists*] a particular Crystallization from the Solution of Mercury in *Acids*. *L.*

ARBOR Hermetis, i. e. the Tree of *Hermes* [among *Chymists*] a Process of the Revivification of Mercury. *L.*

ARBOR Juda, *Judas's* Tree [with *Betrach*] being supposed to be the same Tree in *Land Juda* hanged himself upon.

ARBOR Martis, i. e. the Tree of *Mars* [among *Chymists*] Coral, because it grows like a Plant or Tree under the Water in the Sea. *L.*

ARBOR Vita, a Tree often planted for the Pleasantness of its green Leaf. *L.*

ARBOR Vita (i. e. the Tree of Life, according to *Helms*) a Medicine; by the Help of which Life would again shoot out like a Tree. *L.*

ARBOREOUS [*arborous*, L.] a Term used by Herbalists of Mushrooms or Mosses growing on Trees, to distinguish them from such as grow on the Ground.

ARBORIST, a Person well skilled in the several Kinds and Natures of Trees.

ARBOUR [*Arboretum*, L. But *Skinner* derives it of *pepobanga*, Sax. *Herberge*, Teut. a Mansion] a Bower in a Garden, a shady Place made by Art, to sit and take Pleasure in.

ARBUSTINE [*arbusinus*, L.] shrubby, belonging to, or like Shrubs.

ARCANUM [a *Secret*, L.] a Name given to particular Chymical Preparations, at first kept secret by their Authors.

ARCANUM Corallinum [among *Chymists*] the red Precipitate of Mercury or Quicksilver, on which well-rectified Spirit of Wine has been six times burnt.

ARCANUM Duplum, i. e. a double Secret [among *Chymists*] a Sort of Salt, made by washing the gross Matter which remains after the Distillation of double *Aqua Fortis*, with warm Water.

ARCANUM Jovis, i. e. *Jupiter's* Secret [among *Chymists*] is an Amalgama, made of equal Quantities of Tin and Quick-silver pulverised and digested with Spirit of Nitre, &c. *C. T.*

ARCH [Ἀρχή, Gr.] ardent or notorious; an Arch-Rogue, an Arch-Traitor, &c.

ARCH [of Ἀρχον, Gr.] prefixed to any Word, adds Prince or Chief to its Signification; as Arch-Angel, Arch-Duke, Arch-Bishop, Arch-Fiend. *Milton*.

An **ARCH** [of ἀρξ, F. of *Arceus*, L. a Bow] a bending in the Form of a bent Bow.

An **ARCH** [in *Architecture*] a hollow Building raised with a Mould in the Form of a Semi-circle, as the Arch of a Bridge, &c. *F.*

An **ARCH** [in *Geometry*] is any Part of An **ARK**. A Circumference of a Circle, or crooked Line, lying from one Point to another.

ARCH of Direction [in *Astrology*] is a Portion of the Equator lying between two Points in the Heavens, one of which is the Place of the Significator, and the other of the *Pro-missor*.

ARCHAISM [*Archaismus*, L. of Ἀρχαϊσμός, Gr.] the retaining an old obsolete Word.

ARCHANGEL [*Archange*, F. *Archangelus*, L. Ἀρχαγγελός, of ἀρχον Chief, and ἄγγελος Angel, Gr.] the Prince of Angels, as *Michael* is said to be; also the Name of a Plant called *Dead-Nettle*.

ARCHBISHOP [*Archiepiscopus*, *Test.* *Archevêque*, *F.* *Archiepiscopus*, *L.* of *Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος*, of *ἄρχων*, Chief, and *ἐπίσκοπος*, a Bishop, of *ἐπισκοπή*, to take care of, *Gr.*] a Chief Bishop, who has Power over a certain Number of other Bishops.

ARCHBISHOPRICK [*Archiepiscopatus*, *Test.* *Archevêque*, *F.* *Archiepiscopus*, *L.*] the Extent of the Jurisdiction, or the Benefice and Dignity of an Arch-Bishop.

ARCHDAPIFER, the Chief Sewer; one of the Principal Officers of the Empire of Germany, which belongs to the Court Palatine on the Rhine, *L.*

ARCHDEACON [*Archidiaconus*, *F.* *Archidiaconus*, *L.* of *Ἀρχidiaκόν*, of *ἄρχων* the Chief, and *διακονία* to minister to, to serve, *Gr.*] a dignified Clergyman, whose Office is two Years in three to visit the Churches within his District, in order to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to lay the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese.

ARCHDEACONRY [*Archidiaconatus*, *F.*] the Extent of an Archdeacon's spiritual Jurisdiction.

ARCHDEACONSHIP [*Archidiaconatus*, of *Arch* and *diaconatus*, *L.*] the Office and Dignity of an Arch-Deacon.

ARCHDIA'CRE } an Arch-Deacon. *C.*
ARCHIDE'KIN }

ARCHDUKE [*Archidux*, *F.* of *Archidux*, *L.*] a Duke that hath some Preference above other Dukes; as, the Arch-Duke of Austria.

ARCHDUK'EDOM [*Archduche*, *F.*] the Jurisdiction and Territory of an Arch-Duke.

ARCHDU'CHESS [*Archiduchesse*, *F.*] the Wife of an Arch-Duke, or the Daughter of the Emperor of Germany.

ARCH'EBALD [of arch eminent, and bald quick, *i. e.* eminently or exceeding-ly swift; or if you will stretch so far, as square bald into bold, it will signify extremely bold] a proper Name, among the Scots.

ARCH'FLAMIN, the Chief Priests among the Romans.

ARCH'HERETICK, a Ringleader of Heretics, a notorious Heretick.

ARCH'PIRATE, the Chief or Head of Pirates; a principal Rover.

ARCH'PREBYTER, a Chief Priest, or a Rural Priest, *i. e.* Dean.

ARCH'PRIST, *i. e.* Dean.

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ARCHES } is the Chief Court of ARCHES } most ancient history, belonging to the Archbishop of London for the debating of Ecclesiastical Causes.

Dean of the ARCHES } is the Official of the ARCHES } Judge of Court, who has a peculiar Jurisdiction, & a Deanry, over thirteen Parishes in the City of London.

ARCHETYPE [*Archetypum*, *L.* of *ἄρχη*, of *ἀρχή* the Beginning or Principle and *τύπος* an Example or Pattern, *Gr.*] first Example or Pattern; the Original Picture, Writing, &c. *F.*

ARCHETY'PAL [*Archetypus*, *L.* of *ἄρχη*, *Gr.*] of or belonging to the Original.

ARCHEUS [*ἀρχαῖος*, *Gr.* ancient] applied to Medicines, denotes the ancient Practice, concerning which Hippocrates wrote Treatise.

ARCHEUS [*ἀρχή*, *Gr.*] among the Philosophers, is the Principle of Life and Vigour any living Creature.

ARCHEUS [among Chymists] the high and most exalted Spirit that can be separated from mixed Bodies.

ARCHI'ATER [*Ἀρχιάτρης*, of *ἀρχή*, Chief, and *ἄτρος*, Physician, *Gr.*] the Chief or Principal Physician; a Physician to a Prince, *L.*

ARCHI'GRAPHER [*Ἀρχιγράφος*, of *ἀρχή*, Chief, and *γράφω*, to write, *Gr.*] a Chief Secretary.

ARCHI'HERETICAL, false in the high and most dangerous Degree.

ARCHI'MEDES [*Ἀρχιμήδης*, *Gr.*] the Prince of Counsel; an excellent Mathematician of Sicily, who lived Anno 200 before Christ; he first invented Clocks and Spheres; When Marcellus took Syracuse, he gave him Charge to save Archimedes; but he not approving the taking of the City, was killed in making Geometrical Figures on the Ground, and so was killed by a Soldier, to the great Grief of Marcellus.

ARCHI'PELAGO [of *ἀρχή*, Chief, and *πέλαγος*, the Sea, *Gr.*] a Part of the Sea containing a Cluster of small Islands in the Hellespont, and consequently several little Seas that take Name from those Islands.

ARCHI'STRATE'GUS [*Ἀρχιστράτης*, of *ἀρχή*, Chief, and *στράτης*, of the Leader of the Army, *Gr.*] the Generalissimo, or Captain-General of an Army.

ARCHITECT [*Architectus*, *F.* *Architectus*, *L.* of *ἀρχιτέκτων*, of *ἀρχή* the Principal, and *τέκτων* Artificer, *Gr.*] a Master-Builder, Surveyor of the Building.

ARCHITECTON'ICE [*Architectonica*, *F.* *Architectonica*, *L.*] the Art or Science of Building, Carpentry, Masonry.

ARCHITECTON'ICK Nature [among Philosophers] that builds a Thing up regularly.

body, according to its Nature and Property; the same with *Plastic Nature*.

ARCHITECTURE [*Architectura*, L. of *ἀρχιτεκτονική*, Gr.] a Mathematical Science, giving Rules for designing and raising all sorts of Structures, according to convenient Proportion: F.

ARCHITECTURE Civil, is the Art of building Houses, Churches, Palaces, &c.

ARCHITECTURE Military, is the Art of building Fortifications about Cities; Sea-Ports, &c. See *Fortification*.

ARCHITRAVE, is the Moulding next above the Capital of a Column; also the principal Beam in a Building. F.

ARCHIVES [*Archiva*, L. of *ἀρχαία*, Gr.] a Place where ancient Records, Charters, and Evidence are kept; as the Office of the Rolls, &c. F.

ARCHWICKS, Hereticks so called; either from *Arche* their Ring-leader, or because they held that Arch-angels created the World; they denied the Resurrection, and said, that the God of Sabaoth exercised a cruel Tyranny in the seventh Heaven; that he expelled the Devil, who begat *Abel* and Cain upon Eve.

ARCHTELEN, a Corn-Measure at Rotterdam, being three Pecks, five Quarts, and near a Peck.

ARCHEUTO [in *Musick Books*] is an Arch-lute, or a very long and large Lute, differing but a little from the Theorbo Lute, and is what the *Italians* use for playing a Thorough Bass.

ARCHTENER [*Architenens*, L.] Bow-bowling, carrying a Bow.

ARCO [in *Musick Books*] a Bow or Fiddle-bow.

ARCTATION, straightning or crowding.

ARCTICK [*Arctique*, P. *Arcticus*, L. of *ἀρκτικός*, Gr.] Northern, Northward.

ARCTICK Circle [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Circle of the Earth or Heaven; twenty-three Degrees, thirty Minutes distant from the Arctic Pole.

ARCTICK Pole, the Northern Pole of the Earth or Heaven, so called from *Arctos*, a Constellation very near it.

ARCTOPHYLAX [of *ἀρκτικός*, a Bear, and *φυλάξ*, Keeper, Gr.] a Constellation so called.

ARCTURUS [*Ἀρκτούρος*, Gr.] a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, in the Skirt of *Arcturus* or *Bootes*.

To **ARCUATE** [*arcuare*, L.] to make or bend like an Arch.

ARCUATION, a shaping or fashioning like an Arch or Bow.

ARCUATION [in *Surgery*] the Bending of the Bones.

ARC [Art, Taste, Nature, Disposition] a Termination added to *English Words*, signifying Quality; as *Drinker*, *Deard*, *Dullard*, &c.

AR'DENGY } [*Ardens*, L.] Heat or
AR'DENTNESS } Passion, Zeal, &c.
AR'DENT [*ardens*, L.] very hot, vehement, eager, zealous. F.

AR'DENT Spirits [among *Chymists*] distilled Spirits, which will take Fire, and burn; as Spirits of Wine, &c.

AR'DERS, the Followings and Ploughings of Ground. C.

ARDOR [in a *Physical Sense*] a very great Heat raised in a human Body.

AR'DOUR [*Ardeur*, F. of *Ardor*, L.] Heat; Vehemency, ardent Affection, great Zeal, Eagerness.

AR'DUGUS [*arida*, F. of *Ardur*, L.] hard to perform; difficult.

A-RE', or **A-LA-MI-RE'** } the Name of one of the
eight Notes in the Scale of Musick.

To **ARE** [a contraction of *arere*, L.] to plough, C.

A'REA [*Area*, L.] a Barn-floor; also the Ground-plot of a Building.

AREA [among *Physicians*] an Ulcer or Sore of the Head that causes Baldness.

AREA [in *Geometry*] is the superficial Content of any Figure, measured in Inches, Feet, Yards, &c.

To **AREE'D**, to judge, pronounce. *Spens.*

AREFAC'TION, a drying. L.

ARE'GON, an old official Unguent.

ARE'NA [*Arena*, F.] Sand, Gravel, Grit; also Gravel bred in a human Body. L.

ARENA'TION [among *Physicians*] a kind of dry Bath, when the Patient sits with his Feet upon hot Sand. L.

ARENULOUS [of *Armula*, L.] gritty, sandy, like or full of Sand. L.

ARE'OLA Papillaris [in *Anatomy*] the Circle of the Rappr Teat.

AREOM'ETER, an Instrument to measure the Gravity or Density of any Liquor or Fluid, Gr. This is usually made of Glass with a round hollow Neck, ending in a long slender Neck, sealed hermetically at the Top, into which there is first put as much running Mercury as is sufficient to keep it swimming in an exact Position; its Neck being divided into Degrees, the Quality and Lightness of the Liquor is judg'd of by the Depth of the Vessel's sinking.

AREOPA'GITES [*Ἀρειοπαγίται*, Gr.] Judges of the Court of Athens, where Malefactors were tried, and so called from a Place near that City, where they sat, called *Areopagus*, or *Mars's-Hill*.

ARBO'TECTON'ICKS [in *Fortification*] that Part of it which teaches to attack an Enemy safely, and fight advantageously.

AREOT'ICK Medicines, such as open the Pores of the Skin, and make them wide enough for evacuating by Sweat the Matters which causes the Disease.

ARE'REISEMENT, Affright, Surprise, L. T.

ARGENT, to impute, *argere*, to accuse.
Caustic.

ARF, afraid, *Chauc.*

AR/GATH, hand. Lear sticking to the Sides of Wine-Vessels; also called *Tayler*.

ARGENT [*Argenteus*, L.] Silver of Coins.

ARGENT [in *Heraldry*] signifies the white Colour in Coats of Arms.

ARGENTAMONA, the Silver Quinsey, when a Pleader at the Bar being brib'd, feigns himself sick. *L.*

ARGENTUM *Album* [in *Domestick-Book*] Silver Coin.

ARGENTUM *Daj*, Money given as Earnest at the making of a Bargain. *Q. L.*

ARGENTUM *Vivum*, Quicksilver or Mercury. *L.*

AR/GIL [*Argilla*, L.] a white Earth like Chalk, but more brittle.

ARGON/L, Clay. *Chauc.*

ARGO *Navis*, a Constellation in the Southern Hemisphere, consisting of forty-two Stars. *L.*

AR/GOL, Tartar or Lees of Wine. *C. T.*

AR/OLETTES, light-armed Horsemen.

ARGONAUT/ICKS, the Title of several Poems on the Expedition of *Jafon* and his Companions, in fetching the Golden Fleece in the Ship *Argo*.

ARGOSIES [probably of *Jafon's Ship Argo*] Ships, Vessels, &c.

To **AR/GUE** [*arguere*, F. *arguer*, L.] to glorify or reason; to debate or dispute; to shew or make appear.

ARGUMENT [*Argumentum*, L.] a Reason or Proof; the Substance of a Treatise or Discourse: A Subject to speak or write upon or about. *F.*

ARGUMENT [in *Logic*] a Probability invented to create Belief.

ARGUMENT [in *Astronomy*] is an Art by which the Artist seeks another Arch unknown, which is proportionate to the first.

ARGUMENT of *Inclination* [in *Astronomy*] is the Arch of the Orb of a Planet, which is comprehended between the ascending Node and the Place of that Planet with respect to the Sun.

ARGUMENT of the *Moon's Latitude*, is her Distance from the Dragon's Head or Tail, which are her two Nodes.

ARGUMENTA/TION, a reasoning or proving by Arguments; a disputing for or against.

ARGUMENTATIVE, convincing in the Way of arguing.

ARGUTE [*argutus*, L.] subtle, witty; also shrill.

ARGYRODAMAS [of *Argyrea* Silver, and *adamas* a Diamond, Gr.] a precious Stone of a Silver Colour.

AR/LA [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air, Song, or Tune.

ARIANISM, the Doctrine and Opinions that noted Heretick *Arius*, who denied, that Son of God was of the same Substance with the Father.

ARIANS, the Disciples and Followers of *Arius*, such as held his Opinions.

ARID [*aride*, F. of *aridus*, L.] dry.

To **ARIDATE** [*aridare*, L.] to make dry.

ARIDITY [*ariditas*, F. of *ariditas*, L.] Dryness.

ARISTEBAN [of *Arce* an Army; *Ban* an Edict, *Tong.*] the King's Proclamation to summon to the War all that hold him true.

ARIES [in *Astronomy*] the first Sign of *Zodiac*, upon which the Sun enters in Beginning of *March*, denoted by this Character, (*♈*).

ARISTATION, a bustling, pushing, battering. *Flow. L.*

ARIETTA [in *Musick Books*] signifies little short Airs, Song or Tune.

ARIETUM *Lexicon*, a sportive Exercise a sort of Tinking, or Running at the Quatern. *O. L.*

ARIGHT [*arista* and *right*, *Flow.*] truly; as it ought to be.

ARIOA/TION, Soothsaying. *Flow.*

ARIORE [in *Musick Books*] signifies *ARIORE* Movement or Time of sound.

mon Air, Song or Tune.

To **ARISE** [*arisa*, *Sax.*] to arise; to take Rise, proceed soon.

ARIST *A* [in *Botany*] a long hard Beard growing out of the Throat of many Grass. *L.*

ARISTOPHULUS [*aristos* and *phulos*, *Gr.*] the Name of two Kings of *Armenia*.

ARISTOCRASY [*Aristocratie*, F. *Aristocrazia*, L. of *Aristokratia*, Gr.] a Form of Government where the supreme Power is lodged with Nobles and Peers.

ARISTOCRATICAL [*Aristocraticus*, F. *Aristocraticus*, L. of *Aristokratia*, Gr.] belonging to Aristocracy, or the Form of that Government by Nobles and Peers.

ARISTOTILE [so called of *Aristotle*, Gr. *Summus* among the Chief Good, of which he wrote a Book] a famous Philosopher, Son to *Nichomachus*, Physician to *Alexander*, Grandfather to *Alexander the Great*, Scholar to *Plato*, and Tutor to *Alexander*, Chief of the Sect of the *Peripatetics*.

ARITHMANCY [of *arithmos* Number, and *mantheia* Divination, Gr.] Divination by Numbers.

ARITHMETICAL [*Arithmetice*, F. *Arithmetica*, L. of *Arithmos*] of Numbers.

ARITHMETIC [*Arithmetica*, F. *Arithmetica*, L. of *Arithmos*] of Numbers.

Number, Gr.] of or belonging to Arithmetick.

ARITHMETICAL Complement of a Logarithm, is what that Logarithm wants of 10,00000, &c.

ARITHMETICAL Progression. See Progression.

ARITHMETICAL Proposition. See Proposition.

ARITHMETICIAN [*Arithmetician*, F. *Arithmétique*, L. of *Arithmetikos*, Gr.] one skill'd in Arithmetick.

ARITHMETICK [*Arithmetique*, F. of *Arithmētikos*, L. of *Arithmetikos*, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Art of Accounting, and all the Powers and Properties of Numbers.

ARK [*Ar*, F. *Arca*, L.] a large Chest to put in or Corn in; a kind of Ship or Boat; as *Moses's Ark*, *Moses's Ark*, &c.

ARK of the Covenant, the Chest in which the Tables of the Levitical Law, &c. were kept.

ARK { [in Geometry] Some Part of the Circumference of a Circle.

ARK of Division { [in Astronomy] is that Ark of Progression { Ark of the Zodiack which first appears to describe, when its Motion is forward, according to the Order of the Signs.

ARK of the first and second Station [in Astronomy] an Ark which a Planet describes in the former or latter Semi-Circumference of its Orbit, when it appears stationary.

ARK of Retrogradation [in Astronomy] is that Ark which a Planet describes when it is Retrograde, or moves contrary to the Order of the Signs.

ARMS Money, *Karack-Money* given to *Soldiers* when they are first hired. C.

ARM [*Arm*, Sax. *Arm*, Trus. of *Arms*, L.] a Shoulder or Arm; also the Pinion of a Wheel.

TO ARM [*armare*, F. of *armare*, L.] to furnish with, or put in Arms.

ARM of an Anchor, is that Part of it to which the Hook is set.

THE ARM of a Shot [among Gunners] is to roll the Shot, yea, or old Cloot, about the End of the barrel which passes thro' the Shot.

ARM to give [i. e. to give Arms, L.] to do or make a Knight. O. L.

ARM to lay down [to lay down Arms, L.] a Posture assumed when a Man had committed violence against the King. L. T.

ARM to give [Free Arms, L.] a Sword and lance, usually given to a Servant when he enters Free. L. T.

ARM to give [in Law] sharp Weapons that cut, not such as bruise.

ARMADILLO, a great Navy; a Navy well armed or equipped. Spens.

ARMADILLO, a Creature in the West-Indies, whose Nature has fortified with a Skin like Armour.

ARMAMENT [*Armamentum*, F. of *Armamentum*, L.] a Store-house for Arms; also the Arms and Provisions of a Navy.

ARMAN, a Confection to prevent or cure a Loss of Appetite in Horses.

ARMA'RUM Unguentum, a sympathetic Ointment, or Weapon-Salve, by which Wounds are said to be cured at a Distance, by only dressing the Weapon. See Digby.

ARMATURE [*Armatura*, L.] Armour; also Skill in Arms.

ARMED [in Heraldry] the blazoning the Feet and Beaks of Cocks, and all Birds of Prey, which are always painted of a different Colour from the Birds themselves.

ARMED [among Sailors] a Ship is said so to be, when it is fitted out and provided in all respects for a Man of War.

ARMED [of a Loadstone] is when it is Capped or Cal'd, i. e. set in Iron, in order to make it up the greater Weight; and also to distinguish readily the Poles.

ARMGRETE, as thick as one's Arm.

ARMIGER [i. e. *Armiger*, bearer, of arms and gear] a Title of Dignity, one that bears Arms to a Knight; an Equire; a Squire of the Body. L.

ARMIFEROUS [*armifer*, L. of *arma* and *fero*] bearing Arms or Weapons.

ARMIL'LA [*Armilla*, L.] a Bracelet or Jewel worn on the Arm or Wrist; one of the Coronation Garments.

ARMILLA [*Membrana*, among Anatomists] a circular Ligament, comprehending the manifold Ligaments of the whole Hand in a kind of Circle.

ARMILLARY Sphere [among Astronomers] is the greater and lesser Circles of the Sphere, made of Brass, Wood, or Paste-board, &c. put together in their natural Order, and placed in a Frame, so as to represent the true Position and Motion of those Circles.

ARMILLATED [*armillatus*, L.] wearing Bracelets.

ARMINGS [in a Ship] are the same with *Wedge Cloths*.

ARMINIANISM, is the Doctrine of the *Arminians*, so called from *Jacobus Arminius*, who held free Grace and universal Redemption.

ARMIPOTENT [*armipotens*, L.] powerful in Arms.

ARMIS'ONOUS [*armisonus*, L.] sounding or rustling with Arms.

ARMISTICE [*Armistitium*, L.] a Cessation of Arms for a short Time.

ARMILET, a Piece of Armour for the Arm; also a Bracelet of Pearl.

ARMO'NIACK { the *Natives*, described by the *Ancients*, was to be found among the *Lybian* Sands, near the Temple of *Jupiter Armon*; but the *Artificial* is only known to us, which is nothing but a bitter Salt made of Urine, Soot, Sal Gem, &c.

ARTHRITICAL [*arthriticus*, L. of *ap-
thriticus*, Gr.] belong-
ing to the Joints or Gout, or Gouty, troubled
with the Gout.

ARTHRITIS [*arthritidis*, Gr.] the Gout,
a Pain in the Joints or Limbs.

ARTHRITIS planctica [*arthritidis*, L.] with Pleurisy,
and the wheezing.

ARTHRITIS vaga [*arthritidis*, L.] the wan-
dering Gout, that moves about, and causes
Pain sometimes in one Limb, and sometimes
in another.

ARTHRODIA [*arthrodia*, Gr.] is the
Articulation of one Bone into the Hollow
Socket of another.

ARTHRODIA [*arthrodia*, Gr.] a Joint of
Composition of Bones, proper for the perform-
ing of Motion.

ARTHRODIA [*arthrodia*, Gr.] of *arthrodia*, Gr.
to articulate, an Articulation, when the round
Head of a Bone is received into the round Hol-
low of another.

ARTHUR [*Arthur*, e. *Arthor* Mag.] a famous
mythical King of the Britains.

ARTICHOKE [*artichock*, Test. *Ar-
tichoca*, Span.] a Plant well known, of a
strong purgative Quality.

ARTICHOKE [*artichock*, Test. *Ar-
tichoca*, Span.] a Plant much of
the same Nature with Potatoes.

ARTICLE [*Article*, F. of *Articulus*, L.]
a Joint; a Condition in a Covenant or Agree-
ment; a short Head of a Discourse, Account,
Writing, &c.

ARTICLE [*in Grammar*] is a small Word
distinguishing the Genders.

ARTICLES of the Clergy, certain Sta-
tutes made touching Persons and Causes Ec-
clesiastical.

ARTICLES of the Church of England,
are Nine and thirty in Number, so called be-
cause they not only contain all that is ne-
cessary for a good Christian to believe, but
point at those spurious Doctrines of the
Church of Rome, which are to be carefully
avoided.

To **ARTICLE** [*articulus*, F.] to make or
draw up Articles or Conditions.

ARTICULAR [*articulaire*, F. of *articu-
laris*, L.] belonging to Joints or Articles.

ARTICULARIS [*articularis*, L.] among *Physi-
cians* the Gout. L.

ARTICULATE [*articulatus*, L.] distinct,
is when Sounds are so clearly pronounced that
one may hear every Syllable.

ARTICULATE Sounds, such as may be
expressed by Letters, and serve to make
Words.

ARTICULATELY [*articulatus*, L.] di-
stinctly, clearly.

ARTICULATION [*in Anatomy*] is the
joining together of the Bones of an animal
Body, for the due Performance of Motion.
F. of L.

ARTICULATION [*in Grammar*] is
that Part which treats first of Syllables and
Letters, and then of the Manner of joining

them together, for the forming of
Words.

ARTICULATION [*in Anatomy*] is the
Joining of Bones together, for the forming of
Words.

ARTICULUS [*articulus*, L.] a Joint,
in the Body of a living Creature, and a
Joint in Plants.

ARTIFICE [*artifex*, F. of *artifex*, L.]
a cunning Trick, Sleight, or Knack; a
Device or cunning Fetch.

ARTIFICER [*artifex*, L.] a Handi-
man, or Workman; an Artificer; one that
teaches some Art or Trade.

ARTIFICIAL [*artificialis*, F. of *artificialis*,
L.] made according to the Rules of Art.

ARTIFICIAL Day, is the Time betw
the Sun's Rising and Setting, in any Posi-
tion of the Hemisphere.

ARTIFICIAL Lines [on a Sector
Scale] are Lines placed thereon, divided by
the Logarithms, and the Logarithms of
Sines, Tangents, and Secants, which
solve all Questions in Trigonometry, Navi-
gation, &c.

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are Logarith-
mic and Logarithmic Signs, Tangents, and
cants.

ARTILLERY [*Artillerie*, F.] all sort
great Fire-Arms, with their Appurtenances.

ARTILLERY [*Artillerie*, F.] a Company
Citizens in London, intended to be trained
and practised in military Discipline.

ARTISAN, an Artificer. F.

ARTIST [*Artifex*, F.] a Master of
Art, an ingenious Workman.

ARTYWRISTS, a Sect of Heretics
the second Century, so called because they
served Bread and Cheese at the Communion.

ARVAL, a Barbal, Funeral Solemnity.

ARVAL, a Barbal, Funeral Solemnity.

ARVIL BREAD, Loaves distributed to
Poor at Funerals. C.

ARVIL SUPPER, an Entertainment
Feast given at Funerals.

ARONDEL [*Arundel*, F.] a Date by the
Sun, a Town in the County of Sussex.

ARUNDINERUS [*Arundinarius*, L.] a
kind of Reed.

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kind of Reed.

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ARVIL, a Barbal, Funeral Solemnity.

ARTEMUS [of a privative, and *pubes*, the Pale, Gr.] a Pulse which is so far lost, that a man is any longer felt, or an Austerity of Life.

AS, the Roman Pound Weight, containing twelve Ounces; also one of their square Measures containing two English Rods of nineteen Feet; also one of their Coins, worth three Farthings of our Money.

ASA DEN, H. i. e. a Healer of Sicknels.]

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ASA DEN, H. i. e. a Healer of Sicknels.]

ASABEL [ANUBI, of *ANUBI* he hath strength, and *AN* God, H. i. e. God has strength] Jacob's Brother.

ASAPH [DEN, H. i. e. Gathering] a famous Musician among the Jews.

ASAPH, a Bishop's See in the County of Essex, is called from St. *Asaph*, a Brittain, who lived in it.

ASAPHY [*Aleptia*, L. *Araçia*, Gr.] Rhench, a Lowness of the Voice, proceeding from an ill Constitution.

ASAR, a Gold Coin at *Ormus* in the Persian Gulf, worth 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

ASARABACCA an Herb growing with **ASALEM** round shining Leaves, like that of a Violet, but larger.

ASASTIME Paper or Cloth [of *asastis*, Gr.] which will burn in the fire, be purified by it, and yet will not consume.

ASTOS [*asotis*, Gr. of a privative, and *astis* to extinguish, Gr. that cannot be extinguished] the Name of a Stone growing in the Mountains of *Aradia*, of which Cloth was made that would not burn nor waste, when thrown into a great Fire.

ASCARIDES [*ascaridis*, of *asotis*, Gr. to burn, is called from their continual troublesome Motion] small Worms that breed in the Earth Out; Arie Worms; also the Bots in a Horse.

ASCEND [*ascendere*, L.] to go, get up, to rise upward.

ASCENDENT [in *Astrology*] is that Degree of the Ecliptic which rises at one's Nativitate, and a Power or Influence over one.

ASCENSION, an ascending, arising, getting up. F. of L.

ASCENSION DAY, a Festival kept ten Days after *Pentecost*, in Commemoration of our Saviour's Ascension into Heaven.

ASCENSIONS and DESCENSIONS of Signs [in *Astrology*] are Arches of the Equator, which intersect with such a Sign of the Zodiac, as any Star or Planet happening to be in.

ASCENSION [in *Astrology*] is an Arch of the Equator, reckoning towards the East, intercepted between the Beginning of Aries, and the Point of the Equator, which

rises at the same Time with the Sun or Star in a right Sphere.

Oblique ASCENSION [in *Astrology*] is an Arch of the Equator, reckoning towards the East, intercepted between the Degree of Aries, and that Point in the Equator which rises with the given Star, &c. in the oblique Sphere.

ASCENSIONAL Difference [in *Astrology*] the Difference between the right Ascension of the Sun or Star, and its oblique Ascension, in any given Position of the Sphere.

ASCENT [*Ascensus*, L.] Stcepness accounted upwards; the Stcepness of a Hill or rising Ground; also the Act of ascending, or Motion upwards of any Body.

ASCENT [with *Logicians*] a sort of Reasoning, in which they ascend from Particulars to Universals.

To **ASCERTAIN** [*ascertainer*, O. F.] to make certain, to assert or assure; to fix, or set a Price, &c.

ASCETICK [of *asctis*, Gr.] belonging to religious Exercises; Monastic, Monkish.

AS'CII [*aschios*, of a privative, and *Cais*, a Shadow, Gr.] such Inhabitants of the Earth who have no Shadow at 12 o'Clock; as are all under the Torrid Zone; for twice every Year the Sun is in their Zenith at 12 o'Clock, and consequently at that time they have no Shadows.

ASCITES [*aschitis*, of *asotis* a Bottle, Gr.] a Dropsy, or Swelling of the Abdomen or lower Belly, and contiguous Parts, from an Extravasation and Collection of Water, broke out of its proper Vessels, by means of an Obstruction or Weakness of the Glands and Viscera.

ASCITICK [with *Physicians*] troubled with a Dropsy. Gr.

ASCLEPIAD, a sort of Verse, consisting of four Syllables; a Spondee, Choriambus, and two Dactyls.

ASCODRIGILES, Hereticks, A. C. 173, who pretended they were inspired by *Mantzana's* Paraclite; introduced the Bacchantes into Churches, where they had a Buck-skin full of Wine, going in Procession round it, saying, *This is the Cell of new Wine spoken of in the Gospel*.

To **ASCRIBE** [*ascribere*, of *ad* and *scribere*, L.] properly to write to, also to attribute, to impute.

ASCRIPITIOUS [*Ascriptitius*, L.] registered, enrolled.

To be **ASHAMED** [of A and *schamian*, Sax. *Beshamen*, Teut.] to be put to Shame.

ASH'DOWN [called *Affandum*, q. an Hill for Asles] a Place in *Essex*, famous for the great Overthrow given there to *Ramund Ironside*, by *Canutus the Dane*.

ASH [Acres, Sax. *Asch*, *Asche*, Dan. *Asch*, Belg.] a kind of quick thriving Tree.

ASHER [TUN, H. i. e. Blessedness] a Son of Jacob by *Zulphah*.

ASHES [ashes, Sox. 1876, Part 2] the
Remainder of Fuel after it has been burnt.
ASH-FIRE { [ashes, 1876, 3A] when
SAND-FIRE { the Vessel, containing the
Matter to be heated, is covered with Ashes or
Sand.

ASHORVE, on the shore of Dry Land
ASHLAR, Free-Store, at the corner of
the Quay.

ASH-TAROTH [AT-TAR, H. 1. c. Flocks or Riches] a Goddess of the Zidonians, Sister to Dagon, and worshipped by the Philistines.

ASHUR [*ܐܫܘܪ*, *Assur*, blessed] the
Son of *Sem*; also the Land of *Assyria*.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the first Day of Lent,
is called from a Custom of the ancient Church
of fasting in Sackcloth, with Ashes on their
heads, in Token of Humiliation.

ASIA, one of the four parts of the World.

ASIAT'ICKS, the Inhabitants of *Asia*.

: **ASIDE** [in a *Flage*] is that which is spoken aside on the Stage, as if it were not heard by the other Actors.

To go ASIDE [a Term in Chancery] to
abscond or hide, for Fear of Arrests, to break,
or be a Bankrupt.

ASINE'SLA { in some Physical Writers }
and Immoveableness of the whole Body, or any
Part of it, as in an Apoplexy, Paralysis, &c.

ASININE [*Asinus*, L.] belonging to an

To ASK [Arcian, Sax.] to enquire to
seek or demand:

ASKAUNCE, if by Chance. 0.

ASKAUNT, sideways: as to looking sideways, i. e. to look sideways.

ASKEW, an Est or Newt.

ASKEW of A and C, T. and B. C.
gain on one side, disdainingly.

ASLEEP [of A and sleep; *Sat.*] [*ad-*
verbally] is being in a State of Rest and Infirmity
for the Refreshment and Invigoration
of the Powers and Faculties of both Body and
Mind, which have been tired either by Lab-
our, Study, or Drinking.

To be ASLEEP [is a ~~very~~ Sensitive] matter
to be heedless and unattentive in any matter
of Concern and Moment; also to be ~~careless~~
neglectful and indolent as to the Management
of one's Trade or Calling.

ASLO'PE [of *A* and flap, *Dr.* look:]
every, on one side; flapping.

ASMATOG'RAPHER *himself*
of a Song, and a poet to write, Dr. H.
Composer of Songs.

ASP or *Asperula* [Aspe. Tina.] a kind of
Poplar, called the trembling Poplar.

ASP 7 (Aster L. of downy Gr. 1st kind)

ASPIC of venomous Serpent, whose Poi-
son is so subtle and quick in its Operation, that

Plants grow, because K⁺ grows, many
without fowing, 07.7 the plant 92
called Sparrow-grain, which the 1887
signifies the 1887 shoot or Spout of a
coming out before the unbroken 1887

ASPECT (APPEARANCE) of the Look
Aims and Comprehension

ASPECT: *in reference to* the Situation
the Semis and Planets, in respect one to another

ASPECT double [in Painting] figure
single figure, representing two or more
ent. Objects: OF THE MOST ACCURATE

11 ASQUER, a Tenth Coin, in Value of
three Farthings.

APPROXIMATELY 27, 1924

Asparagus leaves placed alternately in two strands on the stalk.

ASPERITY 4 *asperitas*, *f. asperitas*,
Roughness, Harshness, Sharpness.

TO ASPERSE [*aspérget*, F. *aspergere*,
to sprinkle, to flatter, to speak evil of.

ASPERSION, a sprinkling, bespattering
Slander, false Imputation. *F. of E.*

ASPHALTITES, the dead Sea, when
Sodom and Gomorrah Reod. Gr.

•ABRHIALTOS [ar-pah-Nos, Or. 1] A form of Bitumen, or Pitch, gathered in the Lake Abrahams.

ASPHYXIA [among Physicians] THE
 Efficiency of Privation of the Pulse in Death
 Cases, where it stops for a Time. 1819

To ASPIRATE [*a-spi-rayt*, *f. aspirate*, *A.*] to inhale with an aspiration.

ASPIRATION, Breathing into the mouth
over a Greek Letter, which hath the force
such as α , β , γ , δ , ϵ , ζ , η , θ , ι , κ , λ , μ , ν , ξ , \omicron , π , ρ , σ , τ , υ , ϕ , χ , ψ , ω .

breathes & we pretend to, to look at him as if he
transferred as a principle for his own.

ASPORTATION

ASSATH - a kind of Purgation among the
Assath? where the person
of three hundred Men.

ASSAY [*assay-ee*] *noun* A word which is always joined with some other word or letter or words, and the strength or significance of the Words it is joined with. As:

For Example, when *tr* is joined with either of the Words *Adagio*, *Grove*, or *Lento*, it is not to be deputed as slow Movement, it signifies, that the Musick must not be performed so slowly, as each of those Words would require it should be; but if it be joined with either of those Words that follow, *Molto*, *Allegro*, or *Furto*, in which three denotes a quick Movement, then it denotes that the Musick must not be performed quite so brisk or quick as each of those Words; if alone does signify

To ASSAIL [affailer, P.] so affailed

ASSAILANT: *Frank J. ...* *One ...*
 assault or ... *2 ...* *28041-102*

AMARANTH, a Herb. *officinalis*.
AMARANTH (Law Term) an Office: some-
 times a Clerk, in placing up above Titles
 in the Roofs that are Thatched on
 Corn to the Roof.
AMARANTH, to grub up Burges, Shrubs,
 and, &c. by the Roofs; also to make plain.
TO ASSASSINATE [*assassin*, F. *assassin*,
 Ital.] to murder a Person privately,
 secretly, and regularly, to murder bar-
 bari-ly.
ASSASSINATION, an assassination.
ASSASSINE [*Assassin*, F.] a private or
 malicious Murderer.
ASSASSIN, a Sect of Mahometans who,
 long persecuted by their chief Masters;
 afterwards a Pelt, and would stab any Prince
 he could have killed.
ASSAULT [*Assaut*, F.] Attack. Onset.
ASSAULT (in Law) is a violent taking of
 any thing to a Man's Person.
ASSAULT (in War) an Exercise Attack
 one upon Place, to gain it by main Force.
TO ASSAULT [*Assaut*, F.]; to at-
 tack, to set upon.
ASSAY [*Essai*, F.] Proof. Trial.
TO ASSAY [*Assayer*, F.]; to assay or try.
TO ASSAY (Gold or Silver); is to make a
 trial of a weight of Bullion in a very
 fine tin, being first weighed it with great
 exactness is put into the Coppel,
 and then a pound out, and is second-
 ly weighed in more or less fine as it loses
 more or less weight in the Assaying.
ASSAY (Wine and Measures), an Ex-
 amining them by the Question in London,
 and by the Market.
ASSAY (in Law), an Officer of the Mint,
 who is to assay, and takes Care that
 the money is of the national Standard.
ASSAY (in Law), an Officer of the
 Mint who is to assay.
ASSAY (in Law) is a Plea
 that one begins to play.
ASSAYABLE, to take Assayers, or Bel-
 lowers.
ASSAYMENT, assaying.
ASSAY (in Law) is obtaining
 a King of the King's
 money.
ASSAY (in Law) is a joining, to making
 together.
ASSAY [*Assayer*, F.]; to call,
 to put together.
ASSAY [*Assayer*, F.]; a Concurrence
 of things.
ASSAY (in Law Term) is the second
 and last time the March.
ASSAY [*Assayer*, F.]; Approbation, a
 going with, Consent.
TO ASSAY [*Assayer*, F.]; to agree on,
 to consent.
ASSAYMENT, a Virginian Pink.
ASSAYMENT, a Flattery, a flattering
 Compliment; a Crying and Sophistry.

ASSERTATORY, asserting, to the
 very end of the world.
TO ASSERT [*Assert*, F.]; to affirm, or
 maintain.
ASSERTION, an Assertion, or Main-
 taining. F. or L.
ASSERTORY, assertive, positive.
TO ASSESS [*Assess*, Ital.]; to rate or
 tax, to appoint what every one shall pay.
ASSESSMENT, Assessing or Rating.
ASSESSOR [*Assessor*, F.]; one joined in
 Authority to another.
ASSESSOR, one who appoints what Pro-
 portion every one shall pay of the Public
 Taxes.
ASSETS [*Assets*, F. & E. Sans, L.]; Goods
 sufficient for an heir or Executor to discharge
 the Debts and legacies of an Ancestor or
 Testator. L. T.
ASSURANCE, an earnest Affirmation
 or Avouching. L.
ASSEWER, to drain Water from Me-
 shes Grounds. L. T.
ASSIDUANS, a strict Sect of Jews.
ASSIDUITY [*Assiduité*, F. of *Assiduité*,
 L.]; great Diligence, continual Attendance,
 constant Application.
ASSIDUOUS [*Assiduus*, F. of *Assiduité*, L.];
 diligent, continual, close in the Pursuit of a
 Thing.
ASSIGN [*Assigne*, F. of *Assignatus*, L.];
 one that is appointed by another to perform
 any Business. L. T.
TO ASSIGN [*Assigner*, F. *assignare*, L.];
 to appoint, allot; to shew or set forth.
TO ASSIGN (in Law) to appoint a De-
 puty; to make over a Right to another.
TO ASSIGN (in Law) is to shew where and how the judgment is to
 be made.
ASSIGNATION, a making over a Thing
 to another; also an Appointment of a Meet-
 ing. F. of L.
ASSIGNEE [*Assignatus*, L.]; he to whom
 any thing is assigned or appointed. F.
ASSIGNEE by a Deed (Law Term) is
 one that is appointed; as when the Lessee of
 a Term assigns the same to another, he is his
 Assignee by Deed.
ASSIGNEE (in Law) is one whom the
 Law desires for without any Appointment in
 the Person. So that an Executor is an Assign-
 ee in the Law to the Testator.
ASSIGNMENT [*Assignation*, F. *Assigna-
 tio*, L.]; the Act of Assigning, a letting over
 to another; also the Instrument or Deed in
 Writing.
ASSIGNMENT of a Deed, the letting
 out a Woman's Marriage Portion by the Heir.
ASSIMILATION, the making one thing
 like another. L.

ASSIMILATION [*in Physic*] signified either the Change made of the Chyle into Blood, or of the nutritious Juice into the Substance of an animal Body. *F. of L.*

To **ASSIMULATE** [*assimilare, L.*] to seign or counterfeit.

ASSISA, originally a Court, where the Judges or Assessors heard and determined Causes. We now apply it to another Court of Judicature, besides the County Courts, held by itinerant Judges, which Courts are called the *Assize*. *Q. L.*

ASSISA capere, to be forfeited. *L. T.*

ASSISA Necemum [*Law Term*] an Assize of Nuisance.

ASSISA Continuanda, a Writ for the Continuance of a Cause, when certain Records assigned, cannot be procured in Time by the Party that would use them.

ASSISA Poni &c. Brevisse, a Power of assigning or adjusting the Weight and Measure of Bread and Beer.

ASSISA Propaganda, a Writ for the Stay of a Proceeding, when the Party is employed in the King's Business.

ASSISA Judicium [*Law Term*] is the Judgment of the Court given against the Plaintiff or Defendant, for Default.

General ASSIZES, are when Judges go their Circuits.

Special ASSIZES, are such when a Judge or Judges receive a Commission for the Trial of one or more particular Causes.

ASSISORS, are the same in Scotland as *jurors* are in England.

To **ASSIST** [*assistere, F. assistere, L.*] to assist by, aid, help, succour; to be present at.

ASSISTANCE, Aid, Help, Succour. *F.*

ASSISTANT, assisting, aiding, helping, succouring.

An **ASSISTANT**, a Stand-by, a Helper; a Colleague or Partner in the Management of a Business. *F.*

ASSISTANTS [*in Trading or Publick Companies*] Members of it, who ordinarily have the whole Power of managing the Affairs relating to the common Concern of the Company, and are commonly called the *Court of Assistants*.

ASSISUS, demised, or farmed out of a certain Assessed Rent in Money or Provisions. *Q. L.*

ASSISE [*assise, F.*] a Sitting of Justices to hear and determine Causes: Also a Jury summoned upon such Writs; also a Statute concerning the Price, Weight, Measure, &c. of several Commodities.

ASSIZE of foreign Prisonment, is a Writ which lies where a Man and his Ancestors have possessed a Clerk to a Church; and afterwards it becoming void by his Death, a Stranger presents his Clerk to the Church.

ASSIZE of the Forest, is a Statute concerning Orders to be observed in the King's Forest.

ASSIZE of Mort d'Ancestry, is a Writ which lies where one's Father, Mother, Brother, &c. died possessed of Lands or Tenements, and after the Death of him or her, Stranger gets Possession of them.

ASSIZE of Novel Disseisin, is a Writ where a Tenant is lately dispossessed, or dispossessed of Lands or Tenements.

ASSIZE de Ursum, is a Writ which lies for a Person against a Layman, or a Layman against a Parson, for Land or Tenement, in which it is doubtful whether it be Lay-fine Free-tiths.

Clerk of ASSIZE, an Officer who sets down all Things judicially done by the Justice Assize in their Circuits.

ASSIZER of Weight and Measure, Officer who has the Care and Oversight of those Matters.

An **ASSOCIATE** [*an Associatus, F. of Latin, L.*] a Companion or Partner.

To **ASSOCIATE** [*associare, F. associare, L.*] to bring into Society or Fellowship; join or keep Company with.

ASSOCIATION, an entering into Society with others. *F. of L.*

ASSOCIATION [in Law] a Patent from the King to Justices of Assize, to admit others or Colleagues in that Affair.

ASSO'DES, a continual Fever, wherein outward Parts are but moderately warm, but with a great Heat within, &c.

To **ASSOYL** [*in Law*] signifies to free from Excommunication.

To **ASSUBJUDICATE**, to subdue. *See* *Asser*.

ASSUEFACTION, an accustoming of self to any thing. *L.*

To **ASSUME** [*assumere, L.*] to take or upon one's self.

ASSUMPT [*Law Term*] a voluntary Promise made by Word of Mouth, when a Marriage upon him to perform or pay thing for and to another.

ASSUMPTION, an assuming or taking an Inference upon. *L.*

ASSUMPTION [in Logic] is the third Second Proposition of a Categorical Syllogism.

ASSUMPTIVE, that is or may be taken. *L.*

ASSURANCE [*Assurance, F.*] Certain Confidence.

To **ASSURE** [*assurare, F.*] to assure, to warrant, to undertake or perform.

To **ASSWA'GE** [probably of *ad aridare, L.* to persuade or bring to] to all appease, to abate, or grow calm.

ASSW'ITE, to assure a Woman, &c. to be made after her. *O.*

ASTEISMUS [*astēsis, Gr.*] Civility, Pleasantness.

ASTEISMUS [in Rhetoric] is a Figure wherein some pleasant Jest is expressed kind of Irony.

ASTERISK [*Asterisk*, *F.* *Asteriscus*, *L.* *Asteriscus*, *Gr.*] a little Mark like a Star (*☆*) is a Word or Sentence, denoting some thing, or something to be noted.

ASTERISM [*Asterism*, *F.* *Asterismus*, *L.* *Asterismus*, *Gr.*] a Constellation of fixed Stars.

ASTERT, a little. *Spoken*. To escape.

ASTHMA [*Astha*, *F.* *Asthma*, *L.* of *astha* to breathe, or *astha* to blow, *Gr.*] a Difficulty in Breathing; proceeding from the Inflammation of the Lungs.

ASTHMATICK [*Asthmaticus*, *F.* *Asthmaticus*, *L.* *Asthmaticus*, *Gr.*] belonging to, or marked with an Asthma.

TO ASTIPULATE [*astipulare ad rem* *probandam*] to stipulate, to covenant.

ASTIPULATION, a mutual Agreement, or a Consent between Parties.

TO ASTONISH [*astonire*, *O. F.* of *astere*, to be Thunder-struck] to put into an extraordinary Surprise, Admiration; or Astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT [*Astonishment*, *O. F.*] a great Surprise, Admiration.

ASTOUN'D [*Astoun'd*, *Test.*] a-
stoun'd.

ASTRA, the Goddess of Justice.

ASTRAL [*in Astronomy*] is the Cornice of a Piece of Ordnance.

ASTRAL [*in Architecture*] a round thing like a Ring, which encircles the Columns, and Architectures of Pillars.

ASTRALIUS [*Astralus*, *Gr.*] the South Sea; also the principal Bone of the Jaw.

ASTRALISM [*among Miners*] is that Ore of Gold which lies as yet in its first State or Mass.

ASTRAY, out of the way.

TO ASTRAY [*astrayare*, *Ital.*] to take out of the Way, to take his Courses.

ASTRICTION [*of ad and stringe*] a binding.

ASTROLOGIA [*with Physicians*] Medicine that have a binding Quality. See *Astringent*.

ASTROLOGUS [*astrologus*, *L.*] a Soothsayer.

ASTRUGEROUS [*astriger*, *L.*] bearing or carrying Stars.

ASTRILTHET a Forfeiture of debt.

ASTRILTHET the Damages; Sax. *astrilthet*.

TO ASTRINGE [*astringere*, *L.*] to bind, to stop the Flux of Blood, &c. by Medicines.

ASTRINGENT [*astringens*, *L.*] binding or making coarctive.

ATRACTIVE or making coarctive.

ATRINGENTS, Medicines which, by the Thickness and Figure of their Particles, bind together the Parts of the Body.

ASTROPOLEISM [*of ἀστρον a Star, and πόλις a city, Gr.*] a Blasting, or Planting.

ASTROLABE [*Astrolabium*, *L.* of *Astro-* *labium*, of *ἀστρον a Star*, and *λαβειν to take, Gr.*] a Mathematical Instrument, to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

ASTROLOGER [*Astrologus*, *F.* *Astrologus*, *L.* of *Astrologus*, of *ἀστρον a Star*, and *λόγος a Word, Gr.*] one that professes Astrology; a Fortune-teller.

ASTROLOGICAL [*Astrologique*, *F.* *astrologique*, *L.* of *Astrologus*, *Gr.*] belonging to Astrology.

ASTROLOGY [*Astrologia*, *F.* *Astrologia*, *L.* of *Astrologus*, of *ἀστρον a Star*, and *λόγος a Word, Gr.*] an Art that pretends to judge of the Influence of the Stars, and foretell Things to come from the Motion of them, and their Aspects one to another.

ASTRONOMER [*Astronome*, *F.* *Astronomus*, *L.* of *Astronomus*, of *ἀστρον a Star*, and *νόμος a Law, Gr.*] a Person skill'd in the Science of Astronomy.

ASTRONOMICAL [*Astronomicus*, *F.* *Astronomicus*, *L.* of *Astronomus*, *Gr.*] belonging to that Science.

ASTRONOMICAL Calendar, an Instrument that shews upon Sight the Sun's Meridian-Altitude, Right Ascension, &c. to a greater Nicety than the largest Globes now made.

ASTRONOMICAL Houses, are such as are accounted from the Noon or Midnight of one natural Day, to the Noon or Midnight of another.

ASTRONOMICAL Place of a Planet, or Star, is the Longitude or Place in the Ecliptick, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*, according to the natural Order of the Signs.

ASTRONOMICAL Quadrant, is an Instrument variously framed and fitted with Telescopes, &c. to take Observation of the Moon, or Stars.

ASTRONOMICALS, are fractional Fractions, so called because anciently they were wholly used in Astronomical Calculations.

ASTRONOMY [*Astronomia*, *F.* *Astronomia*, *L.* of *Astronomus*, of *ἀστρον a Star*, and *νόμος the Law, Rule, &c. Gr.*] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of the heavenly Bodies, shewing their Magnitudes, Distances, Order and Motion.

ASTRUM [*Astron*, *Gr.*] a Constellation, or Celestial Sign, consisting of several Stars: In *Old Records*, it was used to signify an House or Habitation.

ASUNDER [*Arsuere*, *Sax.*] in two Parts.

ASYLUM [*Asylum*, *F.* of *ἀσylum*, of *ἀστυ a City*, and *λυον a Prey, Gr.*] a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge for Offenders to fly to.

ASYMBOLICK [*of ἀσυνβολος*, of *ἀσυν a privative*, and *βολος a Shot, Gr.*] Scot-free.

ASYMMETRICAL [*in Mathematick*] the same with incommensurable. So Quantities are said

said to be *asymmetrical*, when there is no common Measure betwixt them.

ASYMMETRY [*Asymmetria*, of a privative, and *Composita* Commensurables, Gr.] Incommensurableness.

ASYMPTHOSE [*Asymptosis*, of a privative, and *Composita* Harmony, Gr.] a Dissonance in Decant; a Disagreement.

ASYMPTOTES, are certain Lines which continually approach nearer to each other; but though continued infinitely, can never meet.

ASYMPTOTICK, belonging to an Asymptote.

ASYNDETON [*Asyndeton*, of a privative, Gr. with, and *syn* a Band; or a without, and *de* bound together, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, implying the Want of Conjunctions in a Sentence, or a Figure when Comma's are put instead of Conjunctions.

as *veni, vidi, vici*, I came, I saw, I conquered; the Conjunction being omitted.

AT [*At*, Sax.] is at a Place.

ATAXY [*Ataxia*, L. of *Ataxia*, Gr.] Irregularity; Want of Order.

ATAXY [in *Physic*] the confounding of critical Days.

TO ATCHIEVE [*at* *achieve*, F.] in speaking of some noble Enterprise, signifies to execute, perform, or compass.

ATCIEVEMENT [*Atchievement*, F.] the Performance of some noble Exploit.

ATCIEVEMENT [in *heraldry*] the Coat of Arms of any Gentleman, set out fully with all that belongs to it.

ATEMPER, moderate. *Chauc.*

ATHALIAH [*Ataliah*, of *Ataliah* the Time; and *in* of the Lord, H. i. e. the Hour or Time of the Lord] the Daughter of Omri, King of Israel.

ATHANASY [*Atanasia*, L.] of *Atanasia*, of a privative; and *Sanctus* Death, Gr.] Immortality.

ATHANOR [among *Chymists*] a large digesting Furnace, made with a Tower, and so contrived as to keep a constant Heat for a long Time.

ATHARER [in *Astrology*] a Term used when the Moon is in the same Degree and Minute with the Sun.

ATHEISM [*Atheism*, F. *athéisme*, Gr.] a denying or disbelieving the Being of God.

ATHEIST [*Atheus*, F. *athéiste*, of a privative, and *theos* God, Gr.] a Person which denies or disbelieves the Being of God.

ATHEISTICAL, of or belonging to an Atheist.

ATHELIN [perhaps of *At* an Oath, and *þelm*, Sax. i. e. a Keeper of his Oath] an Archbishop of Canterbury.

ATHELING [*Ætheling*, Sax. i. e. Noble] a Title given in the Saxon Times to the King's eldest Son.

ATHELSTANFORD [i. e. Athelstan's Ford] a Place in Scotland, where Athelstan

King of the East Saxons, ferry'd over the Army against the Scots.

ATHENÆTORUM [in *Chymistry*] thick Glass Over, fix'd to the Cucurbit, some kind of Sublimations.

ATHENIAN, belonging to the City of Athens in Greece; also curious of Novelties.

ATHIEROMA [*Athieroma*, Gr.] a swelling, consisting of a thick and tough Humour like Pap of Iodden Barley.

ATHLETICK [*Athletica*, L.] of *athlos*, Gr.] belonging to the Art of Wrestling; Champion-like, lusty, strong.

ATHYMPA [*Athympa*, Gr.] a Decadence of the Spirit; Dejection.

ATLANITES [in *Architecture*] Images Men bearing Pillars, or supporting the Roof Building.

ATLANTICK Ocean, that Sea which is between Europe and Asia on the West, and America on the East.

ATLAS [in *Anatomy*] the first Vertebra of the Neck, under the Head, so called, in as much it seems to uphold the Head.

ATLAS, a King of *Mauritania*, was chosen by the Poets to bear Heaven on his Shoulders; whence a Book of Universal Geography, containing Maps of the whole World, is called *Atlas*.

ATMOSPHERE [*Atmosfera*, L.] of *atmos*, a Vapour, and *sphaera* a Sphere, is the lower Part of the Region of the Air, Æther, with which our Earth is encompass'd all round; and up into which the Vapours are carried, either by Reflection from the Sun's Heat, or by being forced up by the Sublimation of Fire.

ATOM [*Atom*, F. *atome*, L.] of *atomos*, of a privative, and *temno* to cut or divide, Gr.] is such a small Particle of Matter, that cannot be physically cut or divided into lesser Parts.

TO ATONE [to *atone*, F. *atone*, L.] to appease the divine Anger, to make Satisfaction for a Sin, or Amends for a Fault.

ATONEMENT, Reconciliation, or lessening of Anger.

ATONY [*Atonia*, Gr.] a loosening of the Nerves and Sinews; Palsy, Infirmary, Want of Strength.

ATRA BILA, black Choler; Melancholy.

ATRAMENTOUS, luscious, like Ink.

ATRETUS [*Atretus*, Gr.] one who is fundamental, or Easy Parts, are not performed.

ATROCIOUS [*Atrox*, L.] outrageous, heinous.

ATROCITY [*Atroxitas*, F. *atrocitas*, L.] Cruelty; Outrageousness; Heinousness.

ATROPHUS [*Atrophus*, Gr.] one who receives no Nourishment by his Food, that is a Consumption, a Starving.

ATROPHY [*Atrophia*, L.] of *atro*, without, and *trope* Food, Gr.] a Consumption.

and of liberty, cruel by Meat not turn-
ing to nourishment, when either the whole
Body, or by particular Limbs, decays and
withereth.

ATROS [*atros*, Gr.] unchange-
able, terrible; one of the three Definitions
of the word *atros* in the *Lexicon*, according
to the *Lexicon*.

ATROS [*atros*, Gr.] Ter. Obligation,
Religion, &c.

ATROS [*atros*, F.] to lay hold on,
to take, by Force of a Precept, or
by Law.

ATROS is, taking close to, or ad-
hering to the Person or Interest of another.

ATTACHMENTA *Attachmenta* [*Old Latin*]
a taking hold upon the Goods or Chattels of
another, in personal Execution of Debt, by
the Sheriff or Bailiffs, as a Security
to answer the Action.

ATTACHMENTA *de Spontis de Bosco*
[*de Spontis*] granted to the Officers
of a Forest, to cut for their own Use, Thorns,
Brambles, or Weeds, within their own Pre-
scribed Liberties.

ATTACHMENT [*Attachment*, F.] a lay-
ing hold on, a taking upon, a Distress of
the Goods of a Person.

ATTACHMENT *Foreign*, the Process
which is used to attach a Foreigner's Goods,
and to bring them to the Court of a City, &c.

ATTACHMENT *of the Forest*, is a Court
which is held every forty Days throughout the
Year in each of three Courts, the Mean
Court, the High Court, and the Jus-
tice Court.

ATTACK [*Ataque*, F.] an Assault, At-
tack, or Onset, &c.

ATTACK *of a Siege*, the Works which
are made up to the Ramparts, in order to their
being taken from the Place by Storming and
Force.

ATTACK, is an Effort to the large
Mass of men with less Resolution; be-
cause it is only to give a Diversion to the
Enemy, and to divide the Garrison.

ATTACK *Regular*, *Rights*, or *Drains*, an
Attack according to the Rules of Art.

ATTACK [*Ataque*, F.] to assault, to
attack, to encounter, to fall on, or set upon, to
attack, to carry a Place by Force; to pro-
ceed, or to quarrel with.

ATTACK [*in Fines*], is to attack both
Sides of the Action in a Siege.

ATTACK [*Attacker*, F. *attacker*, L.]
of all sorts of property to hold to, to ob-
tain, or to compel a Thing; to come to.

ATTACKABLE, that may be attacked.

ATTAINER [*Attainder*, F.] a Law
Word, and when a Man hath committed Fel-
ony or Treason, and Judgment hath passed
upon him, for then his Blood is said to be at-
tained, i. e. corrupted.

ATTAINER, is a Bill brought
by the House of Parliament, for the At-
taining of a Person.

taining, Condemning and Executing a Person,
for High-Treason, &c.

ATTAINER *by Process*, is where a Per-
son fleeth after he hath been four Times pub-
licly called into the Country, and at last is
out-lawed by Default.

ATTAINMENTS, Things attained, Ac-
quirements.

ATTAINT [*Attainte*, L.] a Writ lying
against a Jury that has given a false Verdict in
any Court of Record, if the Debt or Damage
amount to above 40*s*. The Punishment of
such Offenders is, That their Meadows shall be
ploughed, their Houses pulled down, all their
Lands forfeited to the King, and their Persons
imprisoned.

ATTAINT [among *Farriners*] is a Knock
or Hurt in a Horse's Leg.

ATTAINT [*attainte*, F. *attingere*,
L.] to stain, to corrupt, to stain the Blood,
as High-Treason does.

ATTAINTED [*attainte*, F.] corrupted, as
Flesh.

ATTAINTED [*in Law*] is said of such
Persons who are found guilty of Felony, Treas-
on, &c.

ATTAINFURE, an Attaining; a Cor-
ruption of Blood, &c.

TO ATTEM'PER [*attemperare*, L. *q. d.*
ad temperantiam redigere] to temper, allay,
qualify, moderate, or mix in a just Proportion.

ATTEM'PERATE, temperate. *Chanc.*

ATTEM'PERAUNCE, Temperance.

ATTEM'PRE, tempered. *Chanc.*

TO ATTEMPT [*attemperare*, F. *attemperare*,
L.] to endeavour, to undertake, to try, to
make an Effort.

TO ATTEND [*attendere*, F. of *attendere*,
L.] to bend the Mind to, to listen or give Ear
to; also to wait on.

ATTENDANCE, Waiting, Service; a
Retinue or Train of Servants.

ATTENDANT [*Attendens*, L.] a Fol-
lower, a Servant; [*in Law*] one that oweth
Duty or Service to another.

ATTENES, at once. *O.*

ATTENTION, an Application of the Ears
and Mind to a Discourse; of the Eyes and
Mind to a Piece of Work. *F. of L.*

ATTENTIVE [*attentivus*, L.] diligent
hearkening to, heedful. *F.*

ATTENTIVENESS, the being attentive.

TO ATTENUATE [*attenuare*, F. *attenuare*,
L. of *ad* and *tenere*] to make thin, to weaken,
to lessen.

ATTENUATING Medicines, are such as
opening the Pores with their sharp Particles,
cut the thick and viscid Humours in the
Body, so that they may easily be circulated
through the Vessels.

ATTENUATION [*in Physick*] is a lessening
the Power or Quantity of the morbid Matter.
F. of L.

ATTEN [*Attenuare*, F.] corrupt Matter,
Gore, Snot.

ATTENCOB, *Google*

AVAIL, to bring down, *V. Spent*. To do.
 AVAILABLE, that may avail, be profit-
 able, as in a good Account.
 AVAILMENT, Advantage, Profit, Use-
 fulness, *AVANT* is to see the benefit.
 AVANT [even, F.] before, forward;
 as Ten of Distance, as much as to say,
 as far as my Sight is QUOTTA
 AVANTAGE [in Fortification] a Moat or
 Trench, passing the Countercarp, on the
 side F.
 AVANT-MO, an outward Wall. F.
 AVANT-PEACH, a Peach early ripe.
 AVANT-WARD, the Avant-Guard, or
 first in Army. QUITTAVANT
 AVARICE [Avaritia, L. of avaro, to cov-
 et, Greediness, Niggardiness. F.]
 AVARICIOUS [avaritius, F. avarus,
 L. avarus, niggardly.
 AVARICIOUSNESS, Covetousness.
 AVAST [of A and Hasten, Da.] hold,
 stay, by. S. T. AVAST!
 AVAST, be gone, away. Milt.
 AVENCERS [among Hunters] the se-
 cond kind of a Hart's Horn.
 AVANTER [Vantier, F.] a great Boar-
 der.
 AVERNY [Bunn, L. S.] Dark, Brown,
 AVERNY or Chestnut Colour.
 AUCTION [of augere] properly an In-
 auguration, the an open or publick Sale of
 Goods, where he that bids most is the Buyer.
 AUCTION [in Physical Writers] the
 Number of any Animal Body, whereby
 it is understood that was lost or decayed.
 AUCTIONER [Old Law] Regraters
 AUCTIONER or Retailers of Com-
 modities, from whence comes
 AUCTIONER, one that sells, or he that
 brings to Sale by Auction.
 AUCTION, Fowling. L.
 AUGMENT [of augere, L.] augmenting.
 AUGMENT, to increase.
 AUDACIOUS [audacious, F. of audax,
 L. robust, over-bold; daring.
 AUDACITY [of Audax, F. of Au-
 dacitas, L.] Confidence, Sauciness.
 AUDACIOUSNESS [of Audax, F. of Au-
 dacitas, L.] Confidence, Sauciness.
 AUDACIOUSNESS, Children are said to be
 as grave and witty beyond what is
 their look at are of that Age. North-
 ampton.
 AUDIBLE, that may be heard. L.
 AUDIENCE [Audientia, L.] hearing;
 as an Assembly of People hearkening to
 something spoken. F.
 AUDIENCE Court, a Court belonging to
 the Archbishop of Canterbury, of equal Au-
 thority with the Court of Archbishops, though in-
 ferior in Antiquity and Dignity.
 AUDIENDO & Determinando, a Commis-
 sion granted to certain Persons for trying and
 punishing Persons concerned in a Riot, or some
 other Misdemeanor.

An AUDIT, the keeping and obtaining of
 Account. L.
 To AUDIT, to examine, VINGITA
 AUDIT, *Audit* [of *Audire*, L.] a Writ
 which lies for one against whom Judgment is
 given for a Debt, &c. upon his Complaint,
 shewing some Cause why Execution should not
 be granted. L.
 AUDITOR [Auditor, L.] an Officer of the
 King, or other great Person, appointed an-
 nually to examine the Accounts of all Under-
 Officers.
 AUDITORS Comptrolers, &c. Officers
 formerly appointed among the Religious, to
 examine and pass all the Accounts of the
 Houses of Monks, regulars &c.
 AUDITORS, of the Exchequer, Officers
 which take and settle the Accounts of the
 Receiver, Sheriff, Escheator, Treasurer,
 &c.
 AUDITORS of the House, such as take
 the Accounts there, and make them up.
 AUDITORS of the Prisons and Hospitals,
 Officers in the Exchequer, who make up the
 Accounts of Ireland, Berwick, the Mint, and
 of any Money imported or exported.
 AUDITOR of the Receipts, an Officer in
 the Exchequer, who fillet the Bills of the
 Tellers, and enters them, &c.
 AUDITORY [Auditory, F. of Auditorium,
 L.] the Place where Lectures, Sermons,
 Sermons, &c. are heard; also the Assembly
 of those that hear.
 AUDITORY Notice [in Law] is the
 seventh Pair of Nerves that come from the
 Medulla Oblongata.
 AUDITRESS [Auditor, L.] a female Au-
 ditor.
 AUDLEY [of Auld, and Long, Sax.
 a Field, &c. the old Field] a Name.
 AUDLEY, Bishop, a sumptuous Palace in
 the County of Essex, belonging to the Duke
 of Suffolk; built by Thomas Audley, Lord
 High-Chancellor of England.
 AUDLEY, [contraction of Audley, of
 Aedel Noble, and upon Feary Sax.] an Ab-
 bess of the Royal English Convent Blood, Wife
 to Elfrid, King of Northumberland, canoniz-
 ed after her Death.
 AVELLANE [in Botany, of Avelin, F.
 a Filbert] a Sort of a Oak, resembling four
 Filberts in their Husks; joined together at
 their great Ends.
 AVE-MARY [i. e. Hall Mary] a Prayer
 used by the Virgin Mary.
 AVENUE [of Avena] Overpass to a
 Landlord, instead of other Duties. L.
 AVENUE, a great, beautiful, Cheoc.
 AVENOR, an Officer of the King's Sta-
 bles; who provides Oats for his Horses.
 AVENTURE, Adventure, voluntary
 Feats, or Trials of Skill at Arms. O. R.
 AVENTURE, by Chance, C. a mortal or
 deadly Mischance; as when a Man is drowned

AVANT [in a Room, which being
with the Fore-finger, showed the Dis-
tance between the Weight and the Thing
weighed.]

AVANTISERS, Abettors. *Chanc.*

AVANCESTRY, Ancestry. *Chanc.*

AVANCE } the Advance. *Chanc.*

AUNT [the Term, *F.* *Aunt*, Ital.] of

the Father's or Mother's Sister.

AVAILERS, petadventure, or if. *Chanc.*

AVENTUROUS, adventurous. *Chanc.*

AVICATION [of a and vapo] a calling
any sin; a Let or Hindrance of Busi-
ness. *L.*

AVOCATORIA, a Mandate of the Em-
peror of Germany, to a Prince or Subject of
to leave, to stop his unlawful Proceed-
ings. *L.*

AVOCATORY [avocatus, *F.*] calling
any sin. *L.*

AVOID [of viter, *F.*] to thine, to
drop.

AVOID [in a Physical Sense] to dis-
charge, as forth by Stool, Urine, &c.

AVOUCANCE, is when a Benefice be-
comes void of an Incumbent. *L. T.*

AVOUC POIS, [i. e. to have Weight,
17 Weight, Sixteen Ounces in the Pound,
which all Things which have a Refuse, or
Waste, are weighed.

AVULATION [in Chymistry] a flying
off, or separating.

AVOUCH [avocare, *F.*] to maintain
or prove, to affirm resolutely or boldly, to
swear.

AVOUCHABLE, that may be avouched.

AVOW [in Law] to justify a Thing
by an Oath.

AVOWABLE, justifiable.

AVOWER } one that has the Right of

AVOWER } Adowson, or pertaining to
a man's own Manor. *L. T.*

AVOWRY [avowrie, *F.*] when a Dis-
sent is made for Rent, &c. and the
party is bound on (sues a Replevin; the Ma-
nor of the Disent shall make *Avowry*; or
the party in Plea, for what Cause he took it.

AVOWRY, Adultery.

AVOYAL, Golden Chain.

AVOYAL, in any Exhalation, Spirit, or Va-
por. *L.*

AVOYAL, Uss [with Florists] the
Name of a Flower commonly called a Ric-
ton.

AVOYAL Cordis [in Anatomy] the
Muscle of the Heart.

AVOYAL [avriculair, *F.* avicu-
lar] d. or spoken in the Ear; as An-
cient Customs of Sins, is such as Roman
Catholics whisper in the Ears of their
Priests.

AVOYAL [quiff, *L.* i. e. avum]
a kind of producing Gold.

AVIRILAMB, 2. St. Denis's Purple

AURIFLAMBE, Standard, borne de-
against Infidels, lost in Flanders.

AURIGA, a Constellation, Waggoner, or Chi-
rioteer; also a Northern Constellation. *L. T.*

AURIGATION, driving or guiding of any
Carriage. *L.*

AURIGRAPHY [of *Aurum*, *L.* and
grapho, *Gr.* to write] Writing with Gold.

AURISCALPIUM, an Instrument to pick
and cleanse the Ear from Wax. *L.*

AURORA [Aurora, *L.* q. d. *aures*, here] the
Morning Twilight, the Dawn, or Break
of Day. *L.*

AURORA Borealis, is a white Pyramidal
Glade of Light, appearing like the Tail of a
Comet in the Northern Hemisphere of the
fixed Stars. *L.*

AURUM Fulminans, i. e. thundering Gold, or
Saffron of Gold [among Chymists] a Powder
made of Gold, dissolved in *Aqua Regalis*; and
is so called, because being put into a Spoon,
and heated over the Fire, it makes a Noise like
Thunder. *L.*

AURUM Mosaicum, or *Mosaicum*, i. e.
Mosaic Gold, a Composition made use of by
Statuaries and Painters, to lay on a Colour
like Brass or Copper. *L.*

AURUM Potabile, i. e. drinkable Gold,
[among Chymists] Gold made liquid, so as to
be drinkable; or rather a rich Cordial Liqueur
with Pieces of Leaf-Gold in it. *L.*

AUSCULTATION, a hearkening or listening
to. *L.*

AUSPICIOUS [auspicatilis, *L.*] lucky,
happy, fortunate, favourable, prosperous.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, the being happy,
prosperous.

AUSPICE [Auspiciu, *L.*] a kind of
Soothsaying among the Romans, by observing
the Flight, Chirping, &c. of Birds.

AUSTERE [austerus, *L.*] sour, harsh,
severe, crabbed, stern. *F.*

AUSTERITY, [austeritas, *F.* *aust-*
ritas, *L.*] severity.

AUSTEREITY, [austeritas, *F.* *aust-*
ritas, *L.*] severity.

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ritas, *L.*] severity.

AX [Axe, Sax. *Axt*; Teut. *Ax*, *Ax*], a Carpenter's Tool; also the same with *Ans*.

AXHOLM [Gatanholm, Sax. from the Tree and Palm an Isle having many Palm-trees] a Town in Lincolnshire.

AXILLAR [axillaire, f. of axillaris, *AXILLARY* L.] belonging to the Arm-pit.

AXILLARY Artery [among Anatomists] that which passes from the Trunk of the Artery into the Arm-pits.

AXILLARY Veins, two Branches of the Vein of the *Pecus Cava*, which go up the Arm-pit.

AXINOMANCY [of *Axiom* and *mantia*, Gr.] Divination by Hatches. Gr.

AXIOM [*Axioma*, F. *Axioma*, L. of *Axioma*, a middle word I account worthy, or *axioma*, Gr.] a common self-evident Principle, which is not capable of being discovered by any kind of Proof, but which will easily admit of, as soon as they understand the Terms of such Principles, or Propositions.

AXIOM [in *Logick*] is the disposing of one Argument with another, whereby a Thing is made to be, or not to be.

AXIS, an Axle-tree of a Cart, Coach, &c.

AXIS [in *Anatomy*] the third Vertebra of the Skull; also that quiescent Right Vessel, which is always equidistant to the Sides.

AXIS [in *Geometry*] is a straight Line conceived to proceed from the Vertex or Top of a Figure to the Base.

AXIS [of a Circle or Sphere] is a straight Line, passing through the Center, from one End to another; the same as *Diameter*.

AXIS [of a Conick Section] a Line that passes through the Middle of the Figure, and is perpendicular to the Ordinates.

AXIS [of a Cylinder] is that quiescent Right Line, about which the Parallelogram is turned, which, by its Revolution, forms the Cylinder.

AXIS Determinate [in an Hyperbola] is a straight Line, which divides it into two equal Parts, and at Right Angles, an infinite Number of Lines drawn parallel one to another within the Hyperbola.

AXIS in Peritrochis [in *Mechanicks*] is a Motion for the raising of Weights, consisting in a horizontal Beam, which is the Axis, lying horizontally; and a Wheel, called the *Peritrochis*.

AXIS of Rotation, or *Axis* [in *Geometry*] *Axis of Circumvolution*, is an imaginary Line, about which any plain Figure is conceived to be turned for the making a Solid.

AXIS, &c. [in *Opticks*] the Ray which of all the rays sent to the Eye, falls perpendicularly on it, and which, by Consequence, passes through the Center of the Eye.

AXIS Common [in *Opticks*] a Right Line of Concourse from the two Optick Nerves through the Middle of the Retina, which joins the Extremity of the same Optick Nerves.

AXIS [of a Glass] a Right Line drawn perpendicularly through the Center of the Sphere, which the Glass Figure is the Segment of.

AXIS of Incidence [in *Dioptricks*] is a Right Line drawn through the Point of Incidence, and perpendicular to the Refracting Surface.

AXIS of Refraction, is that which is made by the Ray of Incidence, directly prolonged on the Inside of the second Medium by the Ray of Refraction.

AXIS of the World [in *Astronomy*] is an imaginary Line, conceived to pass through the Center of the Earth, from one Pole to the other, about which the whole Frame of the Universe moves.

AXIS [of the Zodiac] is a Line conceived to pass through the Earth; and to be terminated in the Poles of the Zodiac.

AX'LE-Tree, a Piece of Wood under a Cart, Waggon, Coach, &c. on which the Wheels turn.

AXLE-Tree Pins, two long Irons with round Heads, that hold the Axle-tree to the Cart's Body.

AXMINSTER [of the River *Ax*, and a *Minglar*, for which it was accounted famous.] a Town in *Devonshire*.

An **AYL** [Aibel, Sax.] an Illness, Sickness, &c.

AYLING [Amligo, Sax.] sickly. To **AYL** [Aoliad, Sax.] to be sick, in Pain.

AYE [Aye, Sax.] for ever, always. **AYEL** [agnin, Spenc. *Chaucer*]

AYENWARD, back again. *Q.* **AYMS** [Abisac, Ital. *abacis*, Gr.] also, **AY'EL**, is a Writ lying where the Grand

father was seized in his Demesne the same Day he died, and a Stranger enters the same Day, and dispossesses the Heir. *F.*

AYEN [against, instead of, *Chaucer*]. **AYENST**

An **AY'RY** of Hawks [or Eggs, *Teut.* Eggs; because at that time hatched of Eggs] a Nest or Company of Hawks.

AYZAMEN'TA [Latin Term] Ejectments in Grants of Conveyance includes any Liberty of Passage, High-way, Water-course, &c. for the Use of the Tenant.

AZAL'DUS, a poor sorry Horse, or *Jade*. *O. L.*

AZAMOGLANS, young Men among the *Turks*, trained up to be Janizaries.

AZAR'IAH [Heb. *of Ty*, the Help, and *the Lord*, *H. i. e.* the Help of the Lord] a King of *Judab*.

A'ZEMECH, the Virgin's Spike, the Name of a Star. *Arab.*

AZERA'DACH, the Bead tree.

A'ZIMEN *Degrees* [among *Astrologers*] are certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, so called, because Persons born when any of them ascend, are commonly afflicted with Lameness, or some other natural Imperfection.

AZIMUTH, is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended between the Meridian of the Place, and any other Azimuth-Circle.

AZIMUTH-Compass, an Instrument used to take the Sun's Amplitude or Azimuth, to find the Variation of the Compass.

AZIMUTHS [in *Astronomy*] are great Circles of the Heavens, intersecting one another in the Zenith and Nadir, and consequently are at Right-Angles to the Horizon.

AZO'RES, certain Islands in the *Atlantick* Ocean, in 40 Degrees South Latitude, where some Geographers place the first Meridian for counting the Latitude.

AZORIUM, the Azure or Blue Colour.

Ø. L.

A'ZOTH [in *Chymistry*] the Mercury of any Metallick Body; an universal Medicine.

AZU'RAL, of, or pertaining to Azure or a Blue Colour like to the Sky. *Shaksps.*

A'ZURE [*Azur*, *F.* of *Lazulus Lapis*, *L.*] the Sky Colour, or light Blue.

A'ZURE [in *Heraldry*] signifies a blue Colour in the Coats of Arms of all Persons under the Degree of Barons.

The **AZURE**, the Sky or Firmament.

A'ZYGOS [*ἄζυγος*, *Gr.*] a Vein about the Heart, which proceeds from the *Vena Cava*, and reaches to the Vertebra's of the Back.

A'ZUMA [*ἄζυμος*, of a without, and *A'ZYMES* [*ἄζυμος* Leaven, *Gr.*] the Feast of Unleavened Bread among the *Jews*.

B A

B. An Abbreviation; as, *B. A. Baccalaureus Artium*, *i. e.* Bachelor of Arts.

B [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Basi* or *Basso*.

B. C. [in *Musick Books*] stands for *Basso Continuo*.

B. V. *Beata Virgo*, *i. e.* the Blessed Virgin.

B-MI, the third Note in the Gam-ut, or Scale of Musick.

BA'AL [*בא*, *H. i. e.* a Lord or Possessor, *Syr.*] the Name of an Idol.

BA'AL-ZEBUB [*בעל זבוב*, *H. i. e.* *BEL-ZEBUB*] the Lord of Flies, or Devils] a certain Idol.

BA'ALIM [*באים*, *Lords*, *Syr.*] the Plural Number of *Baal*, or *Bel*, a God of the *Phœnicians* and *Samaritans*.

BA'ANITES, Hereticks, Followers of one *Baan*, who taught the Errors of the *Manichees*, in the Ninth Century.

BA'ARD, a sort of Sea-Vessel, or Transport-Ship. *O. R.*

BAA'SHA [*באשא*, *H. i. e.* making pressing together] a King of *Israel*.

To **BAB'BLE** [*babiller*, *F.*] to talk impudently, to prate.

BAB'BLE [*Babil*, *F.*] idle Talk.

BAB'BLER [*Babillard*, *F.*] one who talketh too much, or impudently.

BA'BE ? [of *Babolo*, *Ital.* as some imagine.

BA'BY } others of *Bab*, being a Word in an easy Pronunciation, and one of the first used by Infants; others from *Pappas* or *Puppa*, thus *Babe*, *Yeu*, tho' *Bobe*, signifies a young Boy, and not an Infant; it seems more likely to be a Contraction of the *Italian* Word *Bambino* an Infant; also the wooden Image of a Child.

BA'BEL ? [*בבל*, *H. i. e.* Confusion

BAB'YLON] a Tower built by the Descendants of *Noah*, after the Flood; also the chief City of the *Assyrian* Monarchy.

BA'BEWRIES } strange Antick Words

BA'BEURIES } *O.*

BABOON [*Babion* or *Babonin*, *F.* Some derive it of *Babe*, with the Termination of *g. d.* a great Babe, from its Resemblance to Mankind] a large kind of Monkey.

BACCALAUREA'TUS, a Bachelor's Degree. *L.*

BACCALAUREUS [of *Bacca laureus*, *L.* Bayberry, because anciently they used to bow their Heads adorned with a Garland of Bayberries] a Bachelor in the University.

BAC'CHANALS, the drunken *Feasts* of Revels of *Bacchus* the God of Wine.

BACCHANALIAN, a riotous Person.

To **BACCHANALIZE**, to imitate the *Bacchanals*.

BACHARACH Wine } a sort of Rhemish

BA'CRAG } Wine that is very excellent.

BACCHA'TION, Rioting, Revelling. *L.*

BAC'CHICK [*Bacchins*, *L.* of *Bacchus* the God of Wine] mad, frantick.

BAC'CHIUS, is a Foot in *Latin* Verse, consisting of three Syllables, the first short, and the two last long, *ps. hēnēcē. Gr.*

BACCIFEROUS Plants, such Herb Shrubs, &c. as bear Berries.

BACCIFEROUS Animals, living Creatures which feed upon Berries.

BAC'CULI [of *Baculi*, *L.* Sticks] what Physicians, a particular kind of Lozenge, shaped into short Rods. *L.*

BACH'ELER } [*Bachelier*, *F.* *Baccalaureus*, *L.*] a single

BACH'ELOR } unmarried Man.

BATCH'ELOUR } was anciently an inferior Knight. *Chauc.*

BACH'ELOR of Arts, one that takes the first Degree in the Profession of an Art or Science in a University.

BACHELOR of a Company, a young Member growing towards the Estate of those who sit in the Court of Assistants.

BACHELORS Buttons, a Flower.

BACHELRI

BACHELRE, a Company of Bachelors.

BACHELRIA [*Old Law*] the Common-law, distinguished from Mobility.

BACHELLI, Medicines which are of a round form, like a Stick, &c. *L.*

BACK [*Lat. Sax.*] the hinder Part of the Body.

To **BACK**, to mount or get up on a Horse; also to ride, conveyance, or support.

BACK REAR } (*i.e.* bearing upon the
BACKBEND } back) it is used as a
BACKBEND } Circumstance of mani-
fested; and is one of the four Cases, where-
in a Soldier may arrest an Offender against
his Will, when he is found bearing it
upon his back. *L. T.*

BACK-BORD [*Sea Term*] to leave the Land
behind, is to leave it behind the Ship.

BACK-STAY } a Sea Instrument, to
BACK-SQUAND } take the Sun's Altitude
with the Back towards it.

BACK-STAYS [*of a Ship*] Stays or Ropes
belonging to the Main and Fore-Mast, which
serve to keep the Mast from pitching forward
or backward.

To **BACKBITE** [*of Back and bite*] to
speak of one behind one's Back, to slander
or speak.

To **BACKSLIDE** [*of Back and slide*,
Lat.] to turn back or revolt from.

BACKSTER, a Baker. *C.*

BACKWARD, toward the Back; un-
willing.

BACKWARDNESS, Unwillingness, a be-
ing behind-hand.

BACON, Hog's Flesh salted and dried.
[*Some* derives it from *Baka*, because it is
dried by Smoke; but Dr. T. H. derives it
from *Baca*, *Sax.* a Beech-Tree, because
it is salted with the Mast of Beech.]

BACON, a Hog, or Bacon Hog. *O. L.*

BACULE } [*in Fortifications*] is a kind of
BACULE } Port-cullis or Gate, made like
a staff. *F.*

BACULOMETRY [*of Baculus, L.* or
Baculus a Staff, and *metron* to measure,
G.] the Art of measuring accessible or in-
accessible Distances or Lines, by one or more
staffs. *L.*

BACULUS *Lat.* a stick, a Branch of Ha-
zels, used for the Discovery of Mines, Springs,
&c. *L.*

BAD [*Lat. or Bad, Sax.*] evil, naught,
harmful, unmodest.

BADDELY [*Antient Byrga*, of *Bad* a
Place, and *Byrga* a City, *g. d.* the Town of
Baddeley, because the *Vice-Saxon* Kings
had castles of subdued Countries there in
Cotshill; a Town in the County of Dorset,
once the Court of the *Vice-Saxon* Kings.

BADGE [perhaps of *Badghe, Du.* a Jew-
el's Capience or Coat of Arms, worn by
Some of Noblemen, &c. or by Prisoners
in a Prison or College, &c.]

A **BADGER** [*Backs, Teut.* and *L. S.* the
Cheek] an amphibious Creature, living by
Land or Water.

BADGER [*Bagagier, F.*] a Carrier of
Luggage.

BADGER [*in Law*] one that buys Corn
or other Provisions in one Place, in order to
sell them at another; a Hucker.

BADINAGE, Foolery, Buffoonery, &c.

To **BADGLE** [*either of Besser to mock, or
of Buffouer, to affront or laugh at, F.*] to con-
found by Reasons, or put to a Nonplus.

BAG [*Beige, Sax. Bulga, L.*] a Sack or
Pouch.

BAG or **BIG**, a Cow's Udder. *G.*

BAGATEL, a Toy or Trifle. *F.*

BAGGAGE, Furniture and Necessaries of
Soldiers, Provisions for an Army; also a Camp.
Where, a Soldier's Trull, a Punk. *F.*

To **BAGGE**, to swell, to disdain. *Chauc.*

BAGGENLY, swellingly, proudly. *O.*

BAGGETH, disdaineth. *O.*

BAGNIO, a Hot-house, a Place to bathe
and sweat in. *Ital.*

BAGNOLESES, Hereticks who fol-
lowed the Errors of the *Manichæes*, rejected
the Old Testament, and Part of the New;
maintained that God foresaw nothing of
himself, and that the World had no Begin-
ning.

BAHAR, at *Mocha* in the *East-Indies*,
386 lb. Averdupois; at *Mohaca* the lesser
Babar is 625 lb. and the greater 6250 lb.
Weight Averdupois, by which Spice is sold.

BAJARDOUR [*Old Records*] a Carrier or
Bearer of Burdens.

BAIL [*Bail, F.*] is the freeing or setting at
Liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon an
Action, under Surety taken for his Appear-
ance at a Day and Place assigned; also a Limit
or Bound within a Forefeet.

To **BAIL** [*Bailler, F.*] to be Surety for a
Person arrested, apprehended or imprisoned.

BAILABLE, that may be bailed, or set
free upon Bail.

BAILS [*See Term*] Hoops set over a Post
to bear up the Tilt.

To **BAILE** or *Bale* [*Sea Term*] to lade
Water by Hand out of a Boat.

BAILIFF a Magistrate appointed within

BAILLY } a particular Province or Pre-
cinct, to maintain the Peace, to administer
Justice, &c. also an Officer appointed to ar-
rest Persons for Debt.

BAILIFF, an Officer that belongs to a
Manour to order Husbandry, hath Authority
to gather the Profits for the Lord's Use, pay
Quit-Rents issuing out of the Manour, sell
Trees, dispose of the Under-Servants, &c.

BAILIFF Errant, is an Officer appointed
by the Sheriffs to go about the Country to
serve Writs, to summon the County Sessions,
Assize, &c.

BAILIFF of Franchises, is one appointed
by every Lord within his Liberty, to do such

BALANCE, Persons who from a high Place at the Shore view the Passage of Shoals among Fishermen.

BALL [Bal, Fr.] any round Thing.

BALL [Bal, F.] a publick Dancing-Meeting.

BALL and Sack, a Device made of Beads, to call my Mathematical Instrument on a Staff, a Quadrant, Telescope, &c.

BALLAD, a Song commonly sung up and down the Streets.

BALLAST [Ballast, Tent.] Sand, Gravel, or Stones, laid in the Ship's Hold, to make her sit upright.

To **BALLAST** [ballastean, Sax.] to load and ballast.

BALLAST See [with Sailors] a Ship is said to be, when the Ballast has run from the Ship to the other.

To **ballast** the **BALLAST** [See Term] is to quicken the motion.

BALLIST [Ballista, P.] the Latinal.

BALLISTER Part or Side Part of a Shell is the Capital of the Towick Column; a Ballist or Ball; such as are on the Outside of Chosen, Galleries, &c.

BALLYVA, a Bailiwick. O. L.

BALLS [Balls, Sax. or of Ball, from the Responsum] the Code of a Bishop's See.

BALLOON [Ballon, F.] a Foot-ball;

BALLOON also a great Ball with which Nations and Princes use to play.

BALLOON [See Receptory] a large Receiver for Vessels, to receive what is drawn off by the Fire.

BALLOON [See Receptory] is a round Piece of Top of a Pillow.

BALLOT [Ballot, F.] a little Ball, &c.

To **BALLOT** [Ballot, F.] to vote by Ballot.

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when a *Cucurbit* is close stopped, and placed in a Vessel of hot Water; so that the Water being gently and gradually heated, may always keep the *Cucurbit* in even Temperature of Heat.

BALNEUM [Baporis, among Chymists] **BALNEUM** [Baporis, among Chymists] when a Vessel is set in another, half full of Water, and is heated from Vapours that arise from the boiling Water, &c.

BALDADADE [See Heremism] a Leap, in which a manag'd Horse offers to strike out with his hind Legs, but does it not, only making an Offer, and showing the Shoos of his hind Feet.

BALSAM [Balsam, Tent. Baum, F. Balsamum, L. of Balsam, Gr.] the Juice of the Balsam or Balm-tree; also some other natural Balsams, as that of *Tali*, *Peru*, &c. also several Medicinal and Chymical Compositions, as *Apoplethick Balsam*, &c.

BALSAM of *Saturn* [among Chymists] a Solution of *Saccharum Saturni*, with Spirit of Oil of Turpentine, digested till the Matter has gained a red Tincture.

BALSAM of *Sulphur* [among Chymists] is the Oily Parts of Sulphur, dissolved in Oil of Turpentine, &c.

BALSAMEL/IA, the Juice of an *Arabique* Tree, called *Opebalsamum*.

BALSAMICK [Balsamique, F. Balsamica, L.] having the Quality of Balsam, or belonging to Balsam.

BALSTAFF, a Quarter-staff. *Chanc.*

BALTHAZAR [בִּלְתָּזָר] with-out, and *TINN* Treasure, *H. i. e.* without Treasure, a proper Name of Men.

BALTICK, the Sea belonging to *Baltia*, an Island in the *German* Ocean.

BAMBOE, a sort of Cane; also an *East Indian* Measure about five Pints *English*.

BAMBOROUGH [of Bebbanburgh, Sax. from Queen Bebb, who erected it, says *Bede*] a Town in *Northumbria*, once the Court of the Kings of it.

BAN [Bap, F.] a Proclamation made at the Head of a Body of Troops, by the Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum, for the observing of Martial Discipline, &c.

BAN [Bap, F.] a Proclamation, by which all *Arier* **BAN** that hold Lands of the Crown of *France*, are summoned to serve the King in his Wars, some privileged Persons excepted. *F.*

BANBURY [of Ban, Manlaughter, and Bynne, Sax. a City, perhaps so called from some great Slaughter there] a Town in the County of *Oxford*.

BANICAL, an *East Indian* Weight, containing 16.9.10 Drams *Avoirdupois*.

BANCALIA, Cushions or Coverings for Seats and Benches. *O. L.*

BANCUS [Bancus, L.] a Bench, Table, or Stall, on which Goods are exposed to Sale; Also a Place of Judicature; a Tribunal.

BAND [Bando, Sax. Bunde, F.] any sort

of Staff, to bind with; a Company of Foot Soldiers.

BAND [in *Architecture*] one of the Divisions of the Architrave.

The **BAND of Prisoners**, a Company of Gentlemen bearing Halberds, attending the Person of the King on solemn Occasions.

TRAIN-BANDS } Regiments made up
TRAINED-BANDS } of the Inhabitants
of a City, &c. trained up to Arms.

BAND-Dog, a Dog kept in Bands, or tied up; a Mastiff.

BANDAGE [*Bandage*, F.] a binding or tying up.

BANDAGE [among *Surgeons*] Linnen-cloth fitted for binding up Wounds, Sores, &c. a Fillet, Roller, &c.

BAND'ED, confederated.

BAND'ELET [*Bandelette*, F.] a little Band, Fillet or String.

BAND'ELET [in *Architecture*] an Ornament encompassing a Pillar quite round about like a Ring.

BANDITTI [*Bandit*, F. *Bando*, Ital. an Edict, of *Bandire* to out-law] out-lawed Persons in Italy. Of these there are two Sorts; the first are such as have made their Escape, or are exiled, having committed some Crime; the second are Persons who have been forced to quit their Habitations, and go into another Territory, for fear of Imprisonment for Debt; the former are Robbers, the latter are quiet harmless People, who keep Shops or Publick-Houses. They are known by wearing a long Pikest by their Side.

BANDLE, an *Irish* Measure of two Foot in Length.

BANDOLEERS } [*Bandoliers*, F.] little
BANDELPERS } wooden Cases covered
with Leather; each of them containing a Charge of Powder for a Musket, of which every Musketeer usually wore twelve, hanging on a Shoulder-belt or Collar.

BAND'ON, a Company, a Retinue. C.

BAND'ORE [*Pandura*, L. of *Pandupz*, Gr.] a Musical Instrument.

BAND-ROL [*Banderole*, F.] a little Flag or Streamer; also the fringed Silk Flag that hangs on a Trumpet.

BANDY, a sort of crooked Club or Stick to play at Ball with.

To **BANDY** [*bander*, F. to make a Party at Tennis-play; to toss about; to debate or quarrel; to gather into a Faction.

BANE [*Bana*, Sax. a Murderer, a Slayer or Killer of Men] Destruction, Ruin.

BANES. See *Banns*.

BANE-WORT, Nightshade. *Solanum*, L.

To **BANG** [of *Bengel*, a Stick, *Teut.*] beat with a Stick.

BAN'GLE-Ear'd [of *Bengian*, Sax. to hang down] flag-ear'd.

BAN'GOR [once *Banchor*, q. *Benchor*, i. e. a Capital Choir] a Bishop's See in the County of *Garnarvon*.

BAN'NIANS, a certain Sect among the *Indians*.

To **BAN'ISH** [*Bannier*, F. *Abannan*, Sax.] to turn or send out of his native, into some foreign Country.

BAN'ISHMENT [*Banishment*, F.] the being banished.

BAN'ISTERS. See *Ballisters*.

BANK [*Banc*, Sax. *Spandbank*, *Teut.*] a little Hill or rising Ground, or Shelf in the Sea.

BANK [*Banc*, F. *Bancus*, L.] the Bench, or Seat of Judgement.

A **BANK** [*Banque*, F. *Bancus*, L.] a Place where there is a great Sum of Money taken in, and set out to Use, returned by Exchange, or otherwise disposed of for Profit.

BANK, a Carpenter's Term for a Piece of Fir-wood unsplit, from four to ten Inches square, and of any Length.

BANK'ER [*Banquier*, F.] a Trader in Money, or one that keeps a Bank, or gives Bills to receive Money from Place to Place, a Money Goldsmith.

BANKERS *Brow'd*, Cushions embroidered. O.

BANKRUPT'CY } [*Banqueroute*, F.] the
BANKRUPT'CY } Act of turning Bank-

BANKRUPT [*Banqueroute*, F. q. of *Bancus* and *rumpet*, L.] one who by the Laws of the Land is obliged by his Creditors to yield up his Goods, Chancels, Estate and Debts, &c. for their Use, till they are discharged of their respective Debts as far as the said Estate, &c. will allow; also a Trader that breaks and steps aside with Design to defraud his Creditors.

BANN } [*Ban*, C. Br. a Cry] a publick
BANNS } Proclamation, by which any thing
is commanded or forbidden. C. L.

BANNS } of *Matrimony*, the Publication
BANES } of Marriage Contracts in the
Church.

To **BANN** [of *Bannu*, Du.] to exclaim against, to censure.

A **BANNER** [*Bannier*, F. *Banner*, C. Br.] a Standard or Ensign.

BANNERET, anciently a Knight made in the Field, with a Ceremony of cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner.

BANNIANS of *India*, a crafty, but fair-spoken People, who sell the rare Commodities of those Parts.

BAN'NIMUS, the Form of expelling a Member out of the University of *Oxford*.

BAN'NITUS, an Out-law; or banished Person.

BAN'NOCK, an Oat-Cake tempered in Water, and baked under the Embers. C.

BAN'NUM } the utmost Bounds of a
BANLEUGA } Town or Mapour. O. L.

BAN'OGHSBOURN [i. e. the River of *Banock*] in *Scotland*, famous for the Slaughter of *Edward II.* King of *England*.

To **BANQUET** [*banquet*, F.] to feast.
BANQUET [*Banquet*, *Test.*] a Feast or Entertainment. F.
BANQUET, a Part of a Branch of a River.
BANQUETTE, a little Bank, a raised Way. F.
BANQUETTE [*in Fortification*] a small Fortification Form of a Step, at the Bottom of a Ramp.
BAPTELE, a Stickle-back, a Fish.
 To **BARTER**, to amale, to play upon, to jostle.
 A **BARTINO**, a young Child.
BAPTISM [*Baptis*, F. *Baptismus*, L. *Baptis*, Gr. i. e. Washing or Purifying] the first sacrament in the Christian Church, by which we are admitted to all the Privileges of the Church.
BAPTISMAL, belonging to Baptism.
BAPTIST [*Baptiste*, Gr. i. e. a Baptist] the name of St. John, the Fore-runner of our Saviour.
BAPTISTRY [*Baptisterium*, Gr.] a Basin or Font in baptize in.
BAPTISTS, a Sect in the Christian Church, who refuse Baptism to Infants.
 To **BAPTIZE** [*Baptizo*, Gr.] to administer the Sacrament of Baptism; to christen.
BAR [*Barra*, F. *Barra*, Ital.] a Piece of Iron or Wood for several Uses.
BAR, the Place where Lawyers stand to plead Cases in Courts of Judicature; or a Place where Criminals stand to be try'd.
BAR [*in Law*] is a peremptory Exemption from a Demand or Pleint.
BAR [*in Music*] is a Line drawn perpendicular through the Notes-Lines.
BAR [*in Heraldry*] a smaller Fesse.
BAR, a Block that makes a Harpur, S. T.
BARRE, a Fee of twenty Pence, which Fineses acquitted of Felony paid to the Court.
BAR [*in Common Intendment*] is a general Plea, which disables the Action or Plea of the Plaintiff.
BAR [*in Law*] is that which Falls upon the Case is hand, upon special Circumstances of the Fact.
BAR [*in Port* *Sea Term*] a Biller thrust through the Rings that serve to shut up the Port in a Ship.
 To **BAR** [*barre*, F.] to shut or fasten, to stop, to hinder.
BARUCH [*ברוך* Syr. the Son of] the name of a Man.
BARUCH [*ברוך* of *בר* a Son, *ברוך* Father, *ברוך* the Father's Son] a name of Malcham, whom the Jews thought might be released, when they decided to be crucified.
BARBICKLET [*Witch*] Cakes made of the Flour, kneaded with Yeast.
BARAK [*ברק* H. i. e. Lightning] a proper Name of Men.

BARACTA, a West-Indian Balsam.
BARALIP/TON [*in Logic*] an imperfect Syllogism, of two Universals and a particular Affirmative.
BAR'ATRY, is when a Master of a Ship cheats the Owners, or Insurers, either by imbezbling their Goods, or running away with the Ship. L. T.
 To **BARB** [*of Barbe*, L. a Beard] to shave or trim the Beard.
 A **BARB**, a Barbary Horse.
 To **BARB** a Lobster, is to cut it up.
BARBACAN, a Watch-Tower. F.
BAR'BAKA [*in Logic*] a Technical Word, each of whose Syllables prefixed before the Propositions of a Syllogism in the first Mood and first Figure, denote the Universal Affirmation of the said Propositions.
BAR'BARA [*foreign or strange*, L.] a proper Name of Women.
BARBA'RIANS, barbarous, rude, or wild People. *Latins* and *Grecians* were accustomed to call other Nations not subject to them, *Barbarians*.
BARBA'RISM [*Barbarisme*, F. *Barbarismus*, L. of *Bapcapism*, Gr.] a Fault in Pronunciation, an Impropriety of Speech, a Rudeness of Language or Behaviour.
BARBA'RITY [*Barbarie*, F. *Barbaritas*, L. of *Bapcapitis*, Gr.] Cruelty, Inhumanity; also Impropriety of Speech.
BAR'BAROUS [*Barbarisch*, *Test.* *barbare*, F. *barbarus*, L. of *Bapcapis*, Gr.] cruel, fierce, rude, wild; improper, or broken, as to Speech.
BAR'BAROUSNESS, Cruelty, Outrageousness, Clownishness, Unpoliteness.
BAR'BARY, a Country in *Africa*.
BARBARY Falcons, a kind of Hawks, so called, because they make their Passage through that Country.
BARBE, a Mask, a Visard, *Change*.
BARBE [*Barbe*, F. i. e. a Beard] whence to discharge a Cannon over a Breast-work, instead of putting it through the Loop-holes, is to *Fire en Barbe*.
BARBE Robert [*in Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Hogs Ears.
BAR'BED, bearded like a Fish-hook, set with Barbs, also shaved or trimmed.
BAR'BLE [*Barbel*, *Test.*] a Fish. F.
BAR'BER [*Barbier*, F. of *Barba*, L.] a Barber, a Shaver of Beards, &c.
BAR'BERRY Tree [*of Berberis*, L.] a prickly Shrub, bearing Berries of a tart Taste.
BAR'BES [*Barbes*, F.] a Disease in **BARBLES** } Black Cattle and Horses, known by two Paps under their Tongue.
BAR'BICAN [*q. d.* a Bays Kennel, *Sax.* *Barbacanne*, F.] any Outwork belonging to a great Building; properly the Suburbs of a City, a large Street without Cripplegate, London. O. L.
BARBYGEROUS [*Barbam gerens*, L.] having a Beard, bearded.

BARKS [*Barks, F.*] a Sort of *Antares* for Horles formerly in use.

BARCA/RIA a *Barque* or *Tra-huile*.
D. L.

BAR/CARY [*Bergory, F.*] *Borghery*, a Sheep-cote; also a Sheep-walk.

BAR/CO Longo [*Barcalongo, Span.*] a small, low, long, sharp-built Vessel, without a Deck, like a *Well-Country Barge*, going with Oars and Sails.

To **BAR/CO**, or to cut off the Head and **BEARD** *Wool* Neck from the rest of the Fleece.

BARDS [*of Bardia, C. de Bardis, F.*] certain Poets among the ancient *Armenians* and *Gauls*, who described, in Verse, the brave Actions of great Men of their Nation; so called from *Bardus* the Son of *Druid*, who reigned over the *Gauls*.

BARDA'CH [*Bardachis, F. Bardasius, Bardaca, Ital.*] a Dry hept for Pleasure, to be abused contrary to Nature.

BARDESA'NISTS, Hereticks, Followers of *Bardasius*, who followed the Errors of the *Valentinians*, and denied the Resurrection of the Dead.

BARD'NLY [properly from *Bardis, L. S.* an Horse, and *Bar, Sax.* Water] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, remarkable for the Tomb of St. *Osbert* the King.

BARE [*Bare, Sax.*] naked, uncovered, plain.

To *make* **BARE** [*Abrase, Sax.*] to uncover, to make naked.

A **BARE**, a Place made smooth to bowl in, a *Bowling-Alley* without Grass.

BARE Pump, a Pump to pump Liquor out of a Cask.

To **BAR/GAIN** [*Bargen, C. Br.*] a Contract.

BARGAIN and *Sale*, a Contract made of *Manors*, *Lands*, *Tenements*, &c. transferring the Property thereof from the Bargainer to the Bargainee.

BARGAINE'E, the Person that accepts of such a Bargain.

BAR/GAINER [*Barguineur, F.*] he that offers a Bargain.

BARGANE'T a Ballad, Song or Dance.
BARGARE'T O.

BAR/GE [*Barca, Ital. Barge, F.*] a Boat commonly used for State: Also a large Vessel for carrying of Goods on a River.

BAR/GE Cables [[in *Architettura*] a Beam or Piece of Wood mortised into another, to strengthen the Building.

BAR/GE Course [with *Architella*] Part of the Tiling of a House that projects over the principle *Rafter*, where there is either a Gable or a *Gerkin* Head.

BAR/GE-Maffer [*Barge-Maffer, Ital. Tax.*] a Surveyor of Mines.

A **BAR/GE-Mace**, a Court held concerning the Affairs of Mines.

BAR-DONAS [*Bar-donas, Ital.*] of a Son,

and *Bar-donas* a Dove, *Bar-donas* a *Stone* given by a Saviour to Peter the Apostle.

BARK [of *West. Dut.*] the Hind & outermost Coat of a Tree;

To **BARK**, to pull off the Bark of Trees To **BARK** [*Betpagan, Sax.*] like a Dog, Pads are said to bark, when they make a Noise at Ruttin'-time.

BARK, *Barking*, a Distemper for Trees caused by flitting the Bark.

BARK, a small Ship with but one Deck.

BARK'ARY, a *Black-Horse*, or *Black-Horse*, L. T.

A **BARK'EN**, the Yard of a Horse.

BARK Fat, a Tanner's Tub.

BARK Culling, when Trees are gill by being bound to Stakes.

BARK'LEY [*Bethelstman, probably*] Escaped a *Beach-Fox*, and ran for Leap-Field, Sax. by reason of the Plenty of *Beet* Trees growing there.] a Town in *Gloucestershire*.

BARK'SHIRE [of *Haynes*; a Wood, as *Scipio, Sax.*] so called because of the abundance of Box growing there.

BAR'LEY Corn, the least of our long *English* Measures, three of which in Length make an Inch.

BARM [*Besmy, Sax.*] the Head, & Workings out of Ale or Beer, Yeast.

BAR'MOTE, a Court held within a Hundred of the Peak in *Derbyshire*, for regulating the Miners Trade.

BARN [*Besin, Sax.*] a Repository for a Sort of Grain, Hay, &c.

BARN or ? a Child. *Scotch*, or *North* **BEARN** Country.

BARNs or *Bearn-Tamm*, Broods of Children. C.

BAR/NABAS [*Bar-nabas, of Bar-nabab*] a Son

BAR/NABY and according to *Jerem* [*Bar-nabab*] a Prophet, the Office of a Prophet in

ing put for Consolation, *Syr.* i. e. Son of Consolation] a proper Name of Men.

BAR/NACLES [perhaps of *Bear* and *Nac* from *Beapan* to carry, and *Neeca* the *Need* *Sax.*] Irons put to the Noses of Horses to make them stand quietly.

BAR/NACLE [*Bar-nacle, F.* perhaps *Bear* a Child or Offspring, and *Aac, Sax.* Oak] a *Spindle* or *Goose*, a Fowl in the *Bar-nacle* Island on the Coasts of *Scotland*, supposed

to grow of Trees, or by others to be cut out of rotten Planks of Ships.

BAROM'ETER [*Barometre, F.* *Baroscope* a large, heavy, a mirror Measure, &c.] an Instrument for finding out the Variations of the Air; a *Weather* Glass.

Marine **BAROM'ETER**, a Sea Instrument for the same Use.

Wheel **BAROM'ETER**, a Contrivance for the applying of an *Index* to any fluid

body.

BARULES, Hereticks, who said the Son of God had only a Phantom of a Body.

BARULET [in *Heraldry*] signifies the Quarter of a Bar, or Half of the Chief.

BARZIL/LAI (ברזל, H. of ברזל Iron, i. e. as hard as Iron) a Nobleman of the Jews.

BAS *Chevaliers*, inferior Knights, by bare Tenure of a Military Fee, as distinguished from Bannets and Baronets, who were the chief or superior Knights.

BASE [*Bas*, F.] low, mean, vile; cowardly, dishonest; close-fisted, stingy.

BASE *Coin*, Money of less Value than it ought to be.

BASE *Court*, any inferior Court, which is not a Court of Record; as the *Court-Baron*, *Court-Leet*, &c., L. T.

BASE *Estate* [*Law Term*] Lands or Tenements held at the Will of the Lord of the Manour.

BASE *Tenants* [*Law Term*] holding in Villenage, &c.

BASE, the smallest Piece of Ordnance; also a Fish, otherwise called a Sea-wolf.

BASE [*Basia*, L. of *Basis*, Gr.] the Bottom of any Figure.

BASE [of a *Conick Section*] is a Right Line in the *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*, arising from the common Intersection of the Secant Plane, and the Base of the Cone. *Geom.*

BASE [in *Fortification*] is the exterior Side of the *Polygon*, viz. the imaginary Line, drawn from the *Flank'd Angle* of the *Bastion* to that which is opposite thereto.

BASE [in *Heraldry*] is the lowest Part of an *Escutcheon*.

BASE [of a *Solid Figure*] its lowermost Side, or that on which it stands. *Geom.*

BASE [of a *Triangle*] any Side of it may be called the Base; but usually and most properly, that Side which lies parallel to the Horizon, is taken for the Base. *Trig.*

BASEL'RD ? a Dagger or Wood-knife.

BASEL'RD ? *Chanc.*

To **BAS'ATE** [*Basatum*, L.] to kiss.

BAS'IL [*Basiliscus*, Gr.] Regal or Kingly

a proper Name of Men.

BAS'IL [among *Joiners*, &c.] is the sloping Edge of a Chisel, or of the Iron of a Plane.

BA'SIL, the Herb Sweet-Basil. *Basilicon*, L.

BASILA'RE Os [among *Anatomists*] the same with *Sphenoides*, so called, because it forms in some Measure the Base of the Skull.

BASILICA ? [in *Anatomy*] the inner

BASIL'ICK *Vein* } Vein of the Arm, or Liver-Vein.

BASILICA [*Architectura*] a great Hall, having two Ranges of Pillars, and two Isles or Wings, with Galleries over them.

BASILICAL [*Basilique*, F. *Basilica*, L. of *Basilicus*, Gr.] Royal, King-like.

BASIL'ICK [*Basilique*, F. *Basilica*, L. of *Basilicus*, Gr.] a magnificent Church

BASIL'ICK *Constitutions*, an Abridgement and Reform of the Laws of the *Empire Justinian*, made under *Basilus*, &c.

BASIL'ICON, an Ointment made of *Red Rose*, *Wax*, *Oil*, &c., &c.

BASIL'ICUS, a fixed Star in the *Constitution Leo*, called *Col. Leonis*; L.

BASIL'ISK [*Basiliscus*, Gr.] a Serpent called a *Cockatrice*.

BASIL'DIANS, Hereticks in the 4th Age, who held the Errors of *Simon Magus*.

BASINETTS, an Herb.

BA'SING [of *Baying*, Sax.] a Coat Mail, because of the Resemblance it has to; a Town and Castle of *Hampshire*.

BASING *Hall*, or ? [once called]

BAS'SISHAW *Street* } *Sanis-baw*, Baying a Cloak, and Apé an Hall; Sax.

a Place for Cloth, of which Cloaks, &c., made] a Hall and Street near the *Grill* of *London*.

BASIOGLOS'SUM [in *Anatomy*] a Muscles arising from the Root of the *Hyoides*.

BA'SIS [*Basis*, Gr.] a Base, Foundation or Bottom.

BA'SIS [in *Architecture*] the Foot supports a Pillar. L.

To **BASK** [*Backste*, Belg.] to be in a Place exposed to the Heat of the Sun.

BASKET [*Bagatub*, C. Br.] a known Utensil.

BASNE'TUM, a Helmet. O. E.

BA'SON [*Bassin*, F.] a Vessel to Hands, &c. a Reservatory of Water.

BASS [*Bas* and *Basse*, F.] low, mean.

BASS [in *Music*] the lowest of all Parts.

BASS VIOL, a Musical Instrument.

The **BASS**, an Island on the Coast of *Spain*, noted for the Resort of the great Flock of *Barnacles*, or *Soland Geese*.

BASS, i. e. ? a Cushion made of *Straw*.

BAS'SOCK } kneed on in Churches.

BASSA' ? an Officer of great Authority.

BASSAW' } among the *Turks*; chief Governor of a Place, or a Commander of a Body of Soldiers.

BAS'SE, a Collar for Cart-Horses, made of Rushes, Sedge, Straw, &c.

BASSE' [of *Besir*, F. to kiss, or *Baiser*, L.] a Kiss. *Chanc.*

BASSE *Enuite* ? [in *Fortification*] *BASSE* *Inchlore* } Bray.

BAS'SET, a sort of Game at Cards.

BASSETTO [in *Music* *Bassi*] a Bass-Viol or Bass-Violin of the small Size, and is called so to distinguish from Bass-Viols or Violins of a larger Size.

BASTARDA *Viola* [in *Music* Books] signifies a Bastard Viol. *Ital.*

BASSOON [*Basson*, F.] a Musical Instrument, the Bass-Hautboy.

BAS'SO [in *Music* Books] generally

also the *Bais*; but sometimes in Pieces of Music, in several Voices, the singing Bass is more particularly called so.

BASSO Concertante [in *Music Books*] signifies the Bass of the single Chorus, on which the Bass plays throughout the whole Piece.

BASSO Continuo [in *Music Books*] signifies the single Bass or contrabass Bass, and is usually distinguished from the other Basses by being on the Notes \sharp which Figures are put on the Organ, Harpsichord, and Theoricon.

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Flat BASTION } is one which is placed upon the Curtain, between two other Bastions, to shorten it when it is too long.

Regular BASTION } is that which hath its due Proportion of Faces, Flanks, and Corners.

Solid BASTION } is that which hath its Earth equal to the Height of the Rampart, without any void Space toward the Centre.

BASTION [of *Officer*, F. a Staff] an Officer belonging to the Warden of the Fleet, that attendeth the King's Court with a red Staff, for the taking such to Prison as are committed by the Court.

A BAT [Bat, Sax.] a Club to strike a Ball with at the Play called Cricket; also a small Bird resembling a Mouse, call'd a Rear-Mouse or Flutter-Mouse.

BAT Flouling, a Way of catching Birds in the Night, while they are Roosting on Trees and Perches.

BAT/ABLE Ground, Ground in Debate whether it belong to *England* or *Scotland*; lying between both Kingdoms.

BATARDIER, a Place in a Garden prepar'd for Fruit-Trees.

BATAVIA, *Holland*.

BATAVIANS, People of *Holland*.

BATAILOUS, ready for the Battle. *Ed.*

BATCH of Bread, Bread of the same baking.

To BA/TE, to shave or take off from a Reckoning.

BA/TE, the Texture of Wood.

To BA/TE [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to bate, when she flutters with her Wings, either from Fift or Perch, as if were striving to get away.

BA/TERSEA [once call'd *Patrick's Eye* i. e. *Patrick's Isle*] a Town in *Surrey* on the River *Thames*.

BATH, both. *Claue*.

BATH [Pat Bathian, Sax. call'd by *Antonius* the Waters of the Sun; and from the great Concourse of diseased People, Actman-a-conast, Sax. i. e. the Sick Folks Town] a Town in the County of *Somerset*, famous for the Hot Baths there.

A BATH [Bat, Sax. *Bad*, Teut.] a Place to bathe or wash in.

To BA/THE [Batian, Sax. *Badm*, Teut.] to wash, to soak.

BA/THING [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk is made to wash herself.

BATH/MIS [in *Anatomy*] a Cavity or Hollow in the Bone of the Arm. *Gr.*

BA/THRUM [in *Surgery*] an Instrument contriv'd for the Ease and Security of luxated Joints, after their Reduction. *Gr.*

BATH/MUS [among *Surgeons*] such Cavities of the Bones as receive the Prominences of others into them.

BAT/MA [at *Smyrna*] a Weight containing six Oaks, or four hundred Drachms.

BATTAIL, an ancient Trial by Combat.
See **of L.**

BAT'LED, embattled; also having Bat-
timents. "O."

BATTA'LIA [*Military Term*] Battle Ar-
ray, Order of Battle.

BATTALION [*Battal'ion*, F.] a Body of Foot Soldiers consisting of six, seven, or eight hundred Men.

To draw up BAT'TALIONS, to range a
Body of Foot in the most advantageous Man-
ner, for engaging the Enemy.

BATTLE } [*Battalia, F.*] an Engagement,
- **BATTLE** } or General Fight between two
Armies.

- **BATTEL-ARRAY**, the Order of Bat-
tel, the Form of drawing up an Army for
Fight.

BATTEL *Royal* [among Cock-fighters] a Fight between 3, 5, or 7 Cocks, engaged all together, so that the Cock which stands the longest gets the Day.

Main BATTLE, the Main Body of an Army, the second of the three Lines, the first being the *Van*, and the other the *Rear*, or *Reserve*.

To BATTEL, to feed as Cattle do; to grow fat.

A BATTLEER, a Student in the University, that Battles or Scores for his Diet.

A BATTEN [among Carpenters] a Scantling of wooden stuff, from two to four inches broad, and about an inch thick.

To BAT-TEN [either corrupted of *Fatten*, or of *Batten*, *Teur.* to benefit, or *Bastian*, *Sax.* to bathe] to fatten or get *Flesh*; also to welter, roll about in. *C.*

BATTER [of the *French batre*, to beat, because it is always well beaten together] a Mixture of Water, Flour, Eggs, &c. to make Pan-cakes, &c.

To BAT' TER [*battre*, F. of *bataire*, L.]
to beat down, to demolish

BAT'TERING Rams. [*Military Engines*] long Beams of Timber with Iron Heads or Horns Hung to a certain Height, and dashed against Walls, in order to batter them down.

BATTERY [*Batterie*, F.] a violent beating or striking any Person.

BATTERY [in *Fortification*] is a Place raised on purpose to plant Cannon upon, thence to fire upon the Enemy.

BATTERY of a *Camp*, a Place where Cannon are planted, which is usually furrowed with a Trench and Pallisades at the Bottom ; and a Parapet at the Top, having as many Loop holes as there are Pieces of Artillery.

BATTERY *d'Enfilade*, is one which scours or sweeps the whole Length of a straight Line.

BATTERY *en' Esarp*, is that which plays on a Work obliquely. F.

"BATTERY He'Roberts is one that
Murdering BATTERY upon the back
any Place.

BATTERY *per Encumbrance* when several Guns play the same time upon one Place.

BATTERY *put in* or *buried*, is when Platform is sunk or let down into the Ground so that there must be Trenches cut in the Earth against the Muzzles of the Guns, so that they can fire out at and to serve as Batteries.

Cross BATTERIES, two Batteries will play a-shwart one another, so as to beat w
great Violence and Destruction.

BATTEURS *de Eclair*, are Scout Horsemen sent out before to make Discoveries and give an Account to the General.

BAT'TING Staff, a Tool used by the
dresses to beat with a Linnen.

BATTITU'RA, those Scars or Wounds which fly off from hot Iron when first taken out of the Fire, or beaten on the Anvil.

To BATTLE [in the University of
ford] is to take up Provision, in the
Book.

BATTLEMENTS [is called of Batt] the Turrets of Houses built flat, and a Piece of Masonry on the Top of a Building or Wall like a Dent.

BATTLE *Abby*, a Place in the County of *Suffex*, so called by *William the Conqueror*; Token of a signal Victory obtained over *Harold*, the last *Danish* King; which was the first Step to his reducing the whole Kingdom to Obedience.

BATTLE Bridge, a Place in the County of York. Also a Name of a Place in the County of Middlesex.

BATTLE [of *Batelet*, F.] a kind of fish
Boat. D.

BATTOLOGY [*Battologie*, F; *Battologia*, L. of *Battologia*, Gr: either of *Battus* a Prince of the Cyrenians, who had a very hoarse, squeaking Voice, or *Battus* a very silly Poet and *Logos* Speech] a vain foolish Repetition of the same Words over and over again in a Discourse: a vain babbling.

BATTOON [*Bâton*, F.] a short thick Stick, a Truncheon or Marshal's Staff; the Earl Marshal's Staff.

BATTOON [in *Heraldry*] signifies a fourth Part of a Bend sinister; an usual Mark of Legitimacy.

BATTU'TA [among *Musick-Masters*] signifies the Beating or Motion of the Hand & Foot in keeping or beating Time. *Ital.*

BA'TUS (בַּת, H.) an *Hebrew* liquid Measure, containing seventy-two Sextaries.

BA'TUS, a Boat, ... Q. R.

BAITZE, a Piece of German Coin, wanting
one Tenth of a Penny of being 3 d. Steel.

BAU'BLER, Jewels cut. 0.

BAUBEE', a Farthing.

BAUD, hold. Check.

BAZOOKA, Rifle or Cannon of Gold, with Iron Lining, in Silk. *O. S.*
A BAZO [*Bazda*, *F.* impudent] a Proq.
A BAZO curfew, a Jewd. Womans, that singe her husband, to debauch others for Gam.

BANTREY, a Beam or Joint. *Q. A. G.*

BAPTES, Bush-faggots.

BAULK (both *Balk* and *Baulk* seem to be the Original of *Balkie*, *Test.* signify, in a Ship or Sommer-tree, which, being placed in the Way, is big enough to prove an Obstacle, if seriously to refuse, to disappoint.

BARDICK, Furniture. *Chanc.*

BAWATY, Linsey-woolsey.

BAWDRICK, a Cord or Thong for the Signet of a Seal, a Sword Belt, a Jewel, &c.
BAWDRY, the Employment of a Bawd or Pander.

BEADY, Silly, lewd, smutty; also lewd or lascivious or Words.

BEAL [*Beale*, *L.* to bleat as a Sheep] to bawl, a Noise.

BEAR, a Hawk like a Lanner.

BEARSE, to cry out.

BEARS, big, gross; also a Badger. *O.*

BEATYER, a Bawler. *O.*

BEAT [*Beate*, *Sax.* *Beate*, *Du.*] an Arm or Limb coming up into the Land, and ending in a Hill.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] when a Dog detains a Prey by barking till she be shot, he is said to *beat* at a Bay.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] is a Space left in a Wall, a Door, Gate, or Window.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] Holes in a Parapet, to shoot the Mouth of a Cannon. *F.*

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] is a Pond-head, to keep in a Head of Water for driving the Wheels of a Mill.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] is a Bay-coloured; also a Bay, reddish Colour in Horses, &c.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] the female Laurel.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] is a round Window, or one which is round.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] to bark as a Dog, or to bawl.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] Dear are said to be weary after they have been hard run they are weary and the Hounds.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] Bay Horse.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] Bay Tree.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] a broad Bayonet the Muzzle of a Musket.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] a kind of woollen Cloth with a long Bay.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] an Exercise used in a Bay.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] a Market-Place in Persia and the East India.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] the Gurg of a Bay in Arabia, about the Bigness of a Bay.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] a Bay Tree.

BEAT [*Beate*, *F.*] Proposition common to the Teutonic, Greek, Latin, English, &c. Dialects.

To BE [*Beate*, *Sax.*] to exist.

BEACON [*Beacen*, of *By*, a Habitation, and *Ken*, to discover, or of *Beacon*, or *Beacon*, *Sax.* to shew by a Sign] a long Pole set upon a rising Ground, near the Sea-Coast, on which Pitch Barrels are fastened ready to be fired, to give Notice of Invasions, prevent Shipwreck, &c.

BEACONAGE, Money paid for maintaining of Beacons.

BEAD [*Bead*, *Sax.* not unlikely of *Beaten*, *Test.* to pray] a Prayer.

A BEADS-MAN [*Leedman*, of *Beaten*, *Sax.* to pray] one who says Prayers for his Patron, &c.

BEAD Roll a List of such who used to be *RED Roll* pray'd for in the Church; any long tedious List, or confused Reckoning up of many Thoughts together.

BEADLE [*Bydel*, *Sax.* of *Bedellus*, *L.*] a Messenger or Apparitor to a Court; also an Officer that belongs to an University, to a Hall or Company of Citizens, to a Ward or Parish; also a Forest Officer, that makes Garnishments for the Courts of the Forest, &c.

BEADS, small round Balls, usually worn for Bracelets and Necklaces, &c.

BEADS [*in Architecture*] are Mouldings which in the *Corinthian* and *Roman* Orders are cut and carved into short Imposts, like Beads in a Necklace.

Bidding of **BEADS**, See *Bidding*.

BEAGLE [*Beagle*, of *Engle*, *F.* to law or make a Noise, as these Dogs do in Pursuit of their Game] a sort of Hunting-Dog.

BEAK [*Beak*, *Belg.*] the Bill or Nib of a Bird.

BEAK [*in Falconry*] the hooked upper Part of a Hawk's Bill.

BEAK [*of a Ship*] the outward Part of a Ship's Head.

BEAK Head Part of a Ship's Head, before the Fore-castle, which is fastened by the Stern, and supported by the main Knee.

BEAK'ER [*Beaker*, *F.*] a sort of Drinking-Cup.

BEAK'ING [*in Cock-fighting*] is the fighting of Cocks with their Bills, or their holding with their Bills and striking with their Spurs.

A BEAL, a Whelk, Pimple, or Pust.

To BEAL, to gather Matter as a Sore.

BEAM [*Beam*, *Sax.*] a Piece of great Timber used in Building; also a Ray of Light proceeding from the Sun, and some other luminous Body.

BEAM [*on the Head of a Deer*] that Part which bears the Antlers, Royals and Tops.

BEAMS [*of a Ship*] are the great main cross Timbers which hold the Sides of the Ship together, and which also support the Deck and Orlops.

BEAM [*of a Ship*] a Sea Monster like a Pike,

BEAM Fish a dreadful Enemy to Mankind, seizing like a Blood-hound, and never letting go, if he gets fast hold. The Teeth of this Fish are so venomous, that unless an Antidote

tidote be presently apply'd, the least Touch of them is mortal.

BEAM [of an Anchor] the longest Part of it.

BEAM Antler [among Hunters], the second Start on a Stag's Head.

BEAM Compasses, an Instrument made of Wood or Brass, with sliding Sockets, to carry several Points, in order to draw Circles with very long Radii.

BEAM Feathers [in Falconry] the long Feathers of a Hawk's Wing.

BEAN [Bohns, Teut.] a well known Pulse. - Sax.

BEAR [Bena, Sax; Bahr, Teut.] a certain wild Beast; also two Constellations of Stars, called the greater and the lesser Bear.

To sell a BEAR [among Stock-jobbers] to sell what one hath not.

To BEAR's Skin [Japan, Sax.] to carry, to hold up, to bring forth, to yield.

To BEAR [in Heraldry] a Person who hath a Coat of Arms is said to bear in it the several Charges or Ordinaries which are in his Escutcheon.

To BEAR [in Gunnery] a Piece of Ordnance is said to come to bear, when it lies right with the Mark.

To BEAR [in Navigation] a Ship is said to bear a good Sail, when the sails upright in the Water; also to bear Ordnance, when the carries Great Guns.

To BEAR in with the Harbour, is when a Ship sails into the Harbour with the Wind large, or before the Wind.

To BEAR in with Land, is when a Ship that was to Windward comes under another Ship's Stern, and so gives her the Wind.

To BEAR off from Land, is when a Ship keeps off from the Land; and when a Seaman would express how one Place lies from another, he says, It bears off so and so.

BEARD [Beard, Sax; Bart, Teut. of Barba, L.] Hair growing on the Chin, &c.

BEARDED Husk [among Florists] is a Rose-Husk, or other such like Husks that are hairy on the Edges.

BEARERS, Persons that carry any thing.

BEARERS [in Law] such Persons who bear down or oppress others.

BEARERS [in Architecture] are Posts or Brick Walls, which are trimm'd up between the two Ends of a Piece of Timber, to shorten its Bearing.

BEARERS [in Heraldry] are such as have Coats of Arms distinguish'd from others by Colour, or other Differences.

BEARING [in Heraldry] is that which fills an Escutcheon; the same as Charge.

BEARING [in Navigation] is the Point of the Compass that one Place bears or stands off from another.

BEARING Claws [among Cock-fighters] are the foremost Toes of a Cock, on which he goes.

BEARN [Beorn, Sax.] a Child. O.

BEAST [Bast, L. S. Bst, I. Bstia, L.]

a Creature void of Reason; a low Person, Man or Woman; a Game at Cards like Loo.

BEASTS of Chase, are in Number five, the Buck, Doe, Roe, Fox and Martin.

BEASTS of the Forest, are five in Number BEASTS of Ventry the Hart, Min.

Hare, Boar and Wolf.

BEASTS of Warren, the Hare and Coney.

BEAST'LY, acting like a Beast, nasty.

To BEAT [Beatan, Sax; Battre, F. B. tuere, L.] to strike, knock or bang; also get the better of, or overcome.

To BEAT [among Hunters] Hares or Conies are said to beat, or tap, when they make a Noise in Rutting-time.

To BEAT [Hunting Term] a Stag the runs first one way and then another, is said to beat up and down.

To BEAT an Alarm [Military Term] is to give Notice by beat of Drum of some sudden Danger, that all may be in Readiness.

To BEAT a Charge, is, by Beat of Drum to give a Signal to fall upon the Enemy.

To BEAT the General, is to give Notice by Beat of Drum, to the Forces, that they do to march.

To BEAT the Reveille, is by Beat of Drum to give Leave, at Break of Day, to come out of Quarters.

To BEAT the Tat-too, is by Beat of Drum to order every one to retire to their Quarters.

To BEAT the Tump, is by Beat of Drum to give Notice to all to repair to their Colonels.

BEATIFICAL [beatifque, F. of beatify]

BEATIFICK [beatus, L.] making happy & blessed; belonging to the Blessed and Happy.

BEATIFICATION, the Act by which the Pope declares a Person to be blessed after his Death. F. of L.

To BEATIFY [beatifier, F. of beatifical] L.] to make blessed, to insert among the Blessed.

BEATILLES [in Cookery] Tid-bits, Cock's Combs, Livers, Gizzards, &c. R.

BEAT'ING with Child, Breeding. York.

BEATING in the Flanks, a Distemper of Black Cattle.

BEATITUDE [Beatitudo, L.] Blessedness, Bliss, Happiness. F.

BEAT'RIX [i. e. one that makes happy] a proper Name of Women.

BEATS [in a Watch or Clock] are the Strokes made by the Fangs or Pallets of the Spindle of the Balance, or of the Pads in Royal Pendulum.

BEAU [Beau, F.] a Fop, a Spark, a spruce Gentleman.

BEAU/CHAMP [Beau-Champ, F. i. e. good and fair Field] a Surname.

BEAU/CHIEF [Beau chef, i. e. a good Head] an Abbot in Derbyshire, so called, probably because a great many learned Men live there.

BEAU/DESERT [i. e. a pleasant Desert] a Place in the County of Stafford. F.

BEAU

BEASTFORT [*Beas and Fort*] i. e. a *stronghold and continuous Fort.*

BEAUTY [*Begu* *Bru*, a pleasant Place] a *Tract of Land in Hampshire.*

BEAUMAIS [*Beaumaris*, F. a fair Fen or Moor] is the life of *Anglesey.*

BEAUMONT [*Beau-mont*, F. a pretty Mount] a proper Name. F.

BEAUFERES, Companions, Equals. *Spenc.*

BEAUFLEADER, a Writ upon the Statute of *Mortmain*, for not pleading fair; where the Sheriff or Bailiff takes a Fine of a Party, and he does plead fairly, or aptly to the Purpose.

BEAU SEMBLANT, fair Appearance. *Class. F.*

BEAUTEOUS } comely, handsome, fine,
BEAUTIFUL } fair.

BEAUTIFULNESS, Handsomeness.

To **BEAUTIFY**, to make beautiful, to dress, to set out, to grace.

BEAUTY [*Beau*, F.] Comeliness, Handsomeness.

BEAUTY [*Architecture*] the agreeable and pleasing Appearance that the Building presents to the Eye of the Beholder.

A BEAUTY, a beautiful, very fair, handsome or charming Person.

BEAUVY, a Company. *Chauc.*

BEAUVLEY [*Beau-lieu*, F. i. e. a brave Place for its Situation] in the County of *Worcester.*

BEAUVODDY, bloody. *Chauc.*

BEAUVODDY [of *be* and *kalm*, *Bdg.*] to make calm, to appease.

BEAUVODDY [*Sea Term*] is when the Water is very smooth, that the Ship has little or no Motion, or a very slow one.

BEAUVODDY, a Fig-eater, a little Bird like a *Whet-eat*, a kind of *Ortolan*. *Ital.* These little Birds are met with in great Plenty in *France*, in the Grape Season, where they grow so fat, that they lose all their Feathers, and lie so thick on the Ground, that one has much to do to avoid treading upon them.

BEAUVODDY [*Be-bica Medicamenta*, L. of *Be-bica*, Gr. to cough] Medicines good for asthma and curing a Cough.

BEAUVODDY [*Beau*, F.] a little River or Brook.

BEAUVODDY [*Beau*, Sax.] a Nod or Sign with the Head.

To **BEAUVODDY** [*Beau*, or *Beccoman*, Sax.] to make a Sign with one's Finger, &c.

BEAUVODDY, to bind, to entrap. *Chauc.*

BEAUVODDY, encompassing, embracing, surrounding.

To **BEAUVODDY** [*Bequemmen*, Ger. of *Be* and *quemmen*, Sax. to please] to fit, to adorn; as a man is made or done.

BEAUVODDY, Decency, Suitableness.

BEAUVODDY [*Beu*, Sax. *Bytt*, *Test.*] to lie on the back.

BEAUVODDY of *Seakes*, a Knot of young ones.

To **BEAUVODDY** [*beten*, *Test.*] to pray. *Spenc.*

BEAUVODDY [*in Gunmery*] is a thick Plank which is used as a Piece of Ordnance on the Carriage.

To **BEAUVODDY** with one, is to lie together in the same Bed; most usually spoken of new married Persons on the first Night.

To **BEAUVODDY** [*Hunting Term*] a Boe is said to *bed*, when the lodges in a particular Place.

BEAUVODDY, obliged to keep his Bed, through Age or Sickness.

BEAUVODDY *Alle* } a friendly Meeting of Neigh-
} bours or Acquaintance, at the

House of new married Persons, &c.

To **BEAUVODDY** *LE* [*of Be and weagan*, Sax. to dip] to dirty the Skirts or Bottoms of one's Cloaths.

To **BEAUVODDY**, to dash, or wet.

BEAUVODDY, bad. *Chauc.*

BEAUVODDY } the nether Stone of an
BEAUVODDY } Oil-Mill.

To **BEAUVODDY**, to bid. *Chauc.*

BEAUVODDY [*Beau*, Sax. a Prayer] a learned English Monk, called Venerable *Beau*, perhaps from his Earnestness in Prayer.

BEAUVODDY *House*, an Almshouse or Hospital.

BEAUVODDY *Men*, Alms-men, who prayed for their Benefactors and Founders.

BEAUVODDY [*Bydel*, of *Byden*, to publish, &c. Sax.] a beadle, a Crier, one that publishes any thing. See *Beadle*.

BEAUVODDY, the Precinct or Jurisdiction of a Beadle.

BEAUVODDY *Mouldings* [*in Architecture*] those Members in a Cornice which are placed below the Coronet or Crown.

BEAUVODDY } Service which inferior Ten-
BEAUVODDY } nants did for their Land-
lords in cutting down their Corn, &c.

To **BEAUVODDY** [*Betavern*, *Test.*] to wet with Dew.

BEAUVODDY [*Bedanpojo*, Sax. q. Beds and publick Inns by a Ford] the Name of the Capital Town in *Bedfordshire*.

BEAUVODDY, dressed, adorned. *Spenc.*

BEAUVODDY [*i. e. Be-bichen*] a stately Hospital in *Moorfields* for mad Folks.

A **BEAUVODDY** } a Person that is mad
A **BEAUVODDY** } or distracted.

BEAUVODDY, dug in, buried. *Chauc.*

To **BEAUVODDY**, to cause to quit, to bewitch. *Chauc.*

BEAUVODDY, dread. *Chauc.*

BEAUVODDY, drenched. *Chauc.*

BEAUVODDY, bedrabbled, bedriveled. *Chauc.*

To **BEAUVODDY**, to dawdle with Dunt.

A **BEAUVODDY** [*Beo*, Sax. *Bi*, *Dan.* *Be*, *Belg.* *Bien*, *Test.* *Matth.* *G. Br.*] a laborious Fly which makes Honey.

BEAUVODDY [*Bece*, Sax. *Bech*, *Trut.* *Buchen*, *L. J.*] a kind of Tree.

BEAUVODDY [*Beuf*, F. of *Cere Fabula*, *L.*] the Flesh of an Ox, &c.

BEAUVODDY, Shelter. *G.*

BEAUVODDY [*been*, Sax.] the perfect Tense of *be*.

BEAUVODDY, Worship, Goodwill. *C.*

BEAUVODDY [*Bene*, Sax. *Bitt*, *Test.*] a known Drink.

BEER ? Force or Might; as with all my
BIRRE } Beer, i. e. with all my might.
Chauc.

BEER [among Weavers] is nineteen Ends
 of Yarn running all together out of the Trough,
 all the Length of the Cloth.

BEER/SHEBA [בְּרִשְׁבָּה, of בְּרִשְׁבָּה a
 Well, and בְּרִשְׁבָּה be swear, or בְּרִשְׁבָּה an
 Oath, *Heb.* the Well of an Oath] the Name
 of a Place in Canaan.

St. BEES, a Town in Cumberland, so called
 from *St. Bega*, an Irish Virgin, who lived a
 solitary Life there.

BEE/SOM [Beehm, Sax. *Beehm*, *Teut.*
Beehm, L. S.] a Broom to sweep with.

BEESTINGS ? [Byssing, Sax. *Beeft*,
BEASTINGS } L. S.] the first Milk of
 a Cow after Calving.

BEE/T [Bee, L.] a Garden Herb.

BEE/TLE [Beezel, Sax.] an Insect.

BEE/TLE [Byzel, Sax.] a wooden In-
BOYTLE } strument or Hammer for driv-
 ing of Piles, Stakes, Wedges, &c.

To **BEFAL** [Beepalan, Sax. *Befallen*,
Teut.] to happen.

To **BEFOOL** [of *Be*, End, and *Fal*, F. or
Fool, Eng.] to make a Fool of, to call Fool.

BEFOR/E [beeporan, Sax.] on the Fore-
 part, &c.

BEFORN [forn, *Teut.*] before. *Chauc.*

To **BEFOUL** [beuplan, Sax. *Befaulen*,
Teut.] to make foul, to dawb, &c.

To **BEG** [Begeren, *Teut.*] to ask, to
 crave with Entreaty.

To **BEGET** [begorcan, Sax.] to pro-
 duce, to generate.

BEG/GAR [either of *Begeren*, *Teut.* to
 beg, or else *g. d.* *Beggar*, of *Bag*, because
 they carry their Provision about in Bags] one
 who begs for Alms.

BEG/LED, imprisoned. *Chauc.*

To **BEGIN** [Beginnen, L. S. and *Teut.*
Aginnan, Sax.] to make a Beginning.

To **BEGIRT** [Begurten] to girt about.

BEG/LERBEG [i. e. Lord of Lords] a
 chief Governor of a Turkish Province.

BEGIRT [of *Be* and *Lipban*, Sax.] girt
 about.

To **BEGUVLE** [of *Be* and *Guiller*, O. F. or
Begalian, Sax. to bewitch] to cozen or deceive.

BEGUVNES [Bugune, Belg.] an Order of
 Nuns of S. *Bega*.

BEHALF [of *Be* and *half*, Sax. *Behalb*,
Teut.] Part, Interest, Side, &c.

BEHATED [Gerhast, *Teut.*] hated. *Ch.*

To **BEHAV/E** [of *Be* and *habban*, Sax.]
 to carry, to detain one's self.

To **BEHEAD** [Beheafian, Sax. *En-
 thaupten*, *Teut.*] to cut off the Head.

BE/HEMOTH [בְּהֵמוֹת, H.] a wonder-
 ful Creature; some take it to be the River-
 Horse.

BE/HEN ? there is the white and red; the
BEHN } first is likewise called *Papaver*
Spencerum, Bladder Campion; the other is also
 called *Lingonium*, Sea Lavender.

BEHES/TS [of *Be* and *hepe*, Sax. a Com-
 mand] Orders, Messages, Commands, Re-
 quirements; also a Promise. *Chauc.*

To **BEHET/E**, to promise. *Chauc.*

BEHIND [of *Be* and *hindan*, of *Dyn*
 Sax. *hindan*, *Teut.*] backwards.

BEHIGHT, called. *Spew.* promised. O.

BEH/THER, on this side. O.

To **BEHOLD** [Behaolcan, Sax.] to lo-
 upon.

BEHONG/TT [Behongtt, *Teut.*] hangs
Chauc.

To **BEHOVE** [Behopan, Sax.] to be
 come, to be the Duty of.

BEHOVE/FUL, useful, profitable. O.

BEHOUNCED, tricked up, made fine.

BEJAPED, tricked, imposed upon, &
 ceived. *Chauc.*

To **BEIE**, to buy. *Chauc.*

To **BEKNOW/IN**, to acknowledge, (to
 confess. *Chauc.*

BEL [בֵּל, i. e. Lord, *Heb.* or *Chald.*] is
 Son worshipped by the Chaldeans and Assyrians

To **BELA/BOUR**, to beat soundly.

BELACCO/PLE [Bel Accoil, F.] a friend
 Sabatation.

BELAC/GED, left behind.

To **BELA/GE** ? [g. d. *brigen*, *Teut.*] &

To **BELAY** } Term, to fasten any van-
 ning Rope when it is haled, that it cannot
 run forth again.

BEL/AMOUR, a Lover. *Spenc.* F.

BEL/AMY [Bel ami, F. a fair Friend]
 proper Name.

BELATED [of *lat*, L. S.] lated in Time

To **BELAY** [of *Belapan*, Sax. to betray
 or of *Be* and *Lay*] to way-lay, or lay wait for

To **BELCH** [Belceutan, Sax. *Belchen*,
 L. S.] to break Wind upwards.

BELCH/PR, good Cheer. *Chauc.*

BEL/DAM [of *Belle* and *Dame*, F.] a fine
 Lady, but ironically, a decripit or ugly old
 Woman.

To **BELEA/GUER** [Belagern, *Teut.*] to
 besiege, to lay Siege to a Town.

BELEAGU/ERED [Belagert, Sax.]
 besieged; also afflicted or oppressed.

BELENG/DES [in *Anatomy*] the shoot-
 ing forth of the Bone called *Aliformis*, which
 is the sixth in the Basis of the Skull.

BELEV/ED, left. *Chauc.*

BEL/FRY [of *Bell*, Sax. and *Ferre* to bore,
 L.] that Part of a Steeple where the Bell
 hangs.

BEL/GÆ, the Inhabitants of that Part of
 the Low Countries called *Belgium*, L. also
 People who formerly inhabited *Somersetshire*
 and *Wiltshire*.

BELGAR/DS [of *Belles Regardes*, F.] beauti-
 ful Looks. *Spenc.*

BEL/GIAN ? of or belonging to the Low
BEL/GICK } Countries.

BELIEF [Belapan, Sax.] Credit.

To **BELIEV/E** [Belapan, Sax.] to give
 Credit to;

BELIAL [בְּלִיָּא, of בְּלִי without, and בָּא to point, *h. l. e.* of no trust] wicked, *syn. satan*; also the Devil.

BELINGATE } [either of King *Belin*, or
BELINGATE } *Beligus*, the first Found-
er of it; or of *Belian*, *Tent*, to rear, from the
Motion of many Waves beating against the Shore;
or *Belie*, *Sax* a Ruse, or Waller, because they
that go thence to buy, carry ready Money; a
Wharf in Ships, near London Bridge; the
great Fish Port or Markers of the City.

BELIVE, soon, by and by, or towards
Night.

BELL [בֶּלֶל, *Child*] the Sun, worshipped
by the *Chaldeans* and *Africans*.

A **BELL** [Bell, of bellan, *Sax*, to make a
great Noise or roar] a loud-sounding Insigni-
ficant or Vessel of Metal.

BELASSISE [*Belia-affine*, *F.*] a pleasant
Sinner.

BELLECHOSE, a pretty Thing. *Chauc.* *F.*

BELLOW [*Bell-cow*, *F.* a pleasant Water
or River] a Place in *Lincolnshire*.

BELBOYNE } [of Bell & Boyne, *F.*] a
BELGIBEL } fair Maid. *Spens.* 118

BELLICITY [*Bellacitas*, *L.*] Warlike-ness.

BELLICOSE [*Belligerens*, *F.* *Bellicosus*, *It.*]
Warlike, violent in Arms.

BELL-Metal, a Mixture of Tin and Copper.

BELLPOTENT [*bellipotens*, *L.*] mighty
or powerful in War.

BELLING [with Hunters] the Roe belletb,
i. e. make a Noise in Roaring time.

TO BELUGERATE, to make War. *L.*

BELUSTAUD, well said. *Chauc.*

BELONA, a Deity of the Pagans, re-
puted to be the Goddess of War.

TO BELLOW [*bellan*, *Sax.*] to cry as
Bulls, Oxen, or Cows do; *Farrus* also applies
the Word to the Hart.

BELLOWS [*Blare-belg*, *Sax.* *i. e.* Blas-
ting] a Vessel for blowing the Fire.

BELIUPNE [*beliunus*, *L.*] of or belonging
to Bell.

BELIUM [in *Low*] an ancient Way of
Fighting or Combat.

BEL [*Belg*, *Sax.* *Belg*, *Teut.*] the
Pneumobody inclosing the Guts, Bladder, &c.

The Belly has no Care.

Non venter non habet curam, *L.* the French
by, *Non affans n'a point d'Oreille*.

The proverb intimates, that there is no ar-
guing the Matter with Hunger, the Mother of
Impatience and Anger. It is a prudent Caution
not to contend with hungry Persons, or con-
tend their quarrelsome Tempers by ill-timed
Answers or Persuasions to Patience. It is a
Lack of Gravity and Discretion, not to dis-
turb a Conscience at his Repast, or trouble him
with unreasonable Addresses at Meal-time.

BELLY Fretting [in a Horse] the galling
the Belly with the Fore-girt; also a great Pain
in the Belly.

BELLY-Band, a Disease in Cattle.

TO BEL'LY } to grow fat, to jut forth,
TO BEL'LY out } to strut.

BEL'LY Cheat, an Apron. *C.*

BELLSWAG'GER, a swaggering Fellow,
hectoring Blade, a Bully.

TO BELONG [*Belange*, *Belg.*] to ap-
ertain to.

BEL'LOVED [of *be* and *lovan*, *Sax.* to love,
pellant, *Teut.*] loved by.

BELT [*Belt*, *Sax.* *Balcum*, *L.*] a Girdle
to hang a Sword by; also a Disease in Sheep.

BELVEDE'RE [pleasant to behold, *Ital.*]
the Name of one of the Pope's Palaces in
Rome; also the Herb *Broom-Top-Flax*.

BEL'ZEBUB } *בְּלִיָּא* of *בְּלִי*
BALZE'BUB } a Lord, and *בְּלִיָּא* a
Fly, *H. i. e.* the Lord of Flies] the Prince of
Devils.

TO BEL'Y [*Beloean*, *Sax.* *Bellegen*,
Teut.] to speak tallly of.

BEMENT, lamented, bemoaned. *O. Belg.*
BEMES, Trumpets. *O.*

TO BEM'IRE, to dawb or foul with Mire.

TO BEMOAN [*bæmnan*, *Sax.*] to make
Mourn, lament.

BEN } the Fruit of a Tree like Tamarisk,
BEHN } of which Perfumers get an Oil pro-
per to receive any sort of Scent.

BENAVAH [*בְּנֵי* of *בְּנֵי* a Building,
and *אֵל* the Lord, *Is. i. e.* the Lord's Building]
the Son of Job *id.*

A **BENCH** [*Bæncē*, *Sax.*] a Seat to sit on.

BENCH'ER, a Lawyer of the first Rank in
the Inns of Court.

BEND, a Muffler, Caul, or Kercher. *Chauc.*

BEND [in *Heraldry*] one of the ten ho-
nourable Ordinaries, made by two Lines drawn
cross-ways from the Dexter Chief to the Sinister
Base Point.

BEND Sinister, is drawn from the Sinister
Chief Point to the Dexter Base.

BEND Faded, is when two strait Lines,
drawn within the Bend, run very near parallel
to the outward Edges of it.

TO BEND [*bendan*, *Sax.*] to bow or
crook, to yield or stoop, to stretch out.

TO BEND the Cable [*Sea Term*] is to make
it fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

TO BEND the Main-Sail [*Sea Term*] is to
make it fast to the Yard in its proper Place.

BEND'ABLE, capable of being bended.

BEN'DES, Bonds. *Chauc.*

BENDS, Bars placed cross-ways. *Spens.*

BEND'LET [in *Heraldry*] a little Bend,
which takes up the Sixth Part of a Shield.

BEN'DWITH, an Herb.

BEN'DY [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escut-
cheon is divided Bend-ways into an even Num-
ber of Partitions; but when they are odd, the
Field must be first named, and then the Num-
ber of the Bends.

BENDS, the utmost Timber of a Ship's
Side, to set the Feet on in climbing.

BENEAPED [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to
be *beneaped*, when the Water does not flow
high

high enough to bring the Ship off the Ground out of a Dock, or over a Bar.

BENEA'TH [*Beneop, Sax. Benedt, Belg.*] under, below.

BENEBREDE [*Böhnen, Biont, Teut.*] Bread made of Beans. *Cbauc.*

BENEDICTINES, an Order of Monks founded by St. *Benedict*.

BENEDICTION, Blessing, especially that given by Parents to Children. *L.*

BENEFACCTIONS, Gifts, or Kindnesses.

BENEFAC'TOR, a Doer of good Offices, a Patron. *F. of L.*

BENEFAC'TRESS, a Female Benefactor.

BENEFICE [*Benefice, F. Beneficium, L.*] originally signified Funds given to Soldiers as a Reward for Services ; But it passed afterward into the Church, where Funds were given for the Subsistence of the Clergy ; an Ecclesiastical Living.

BENEFICENCE [*Beneficentia, L.*] a Delight to do good to others ; the doing of good Offices, Kindness, Liberality.

BENEFICIAL [*Beneficialis, L.*] that yields Benefit, profitable, advantageous. *F.*

BENEFICIARY [*Beneficiarius, F. Beneficiarius, L.*] a Person obliged, or benefited by one ; a Pensioner.

BENEFICO *primo Ecclesiastico habendo*, a Writ directed to the Lord Chancellor, &c. by the King, to bestow the Benefice that shall first fall, in the King's Gift, upon this or that Man.

BENEFIT [*Beneficium, L.*] Kindness, Favour, Advantage.

BENEFIT of the Clergy, a Privilege formerly allow'd, by Virtue of which a Man convicted of Felony or Manslaughter was put to read in a *Latin Book*, of a *Gottick black Character* ; and if the Ordinary of *Newgate* said, *Legit ut Clericus*, i. e. He reads like a Clerk, he was only burnt in the Hand, and set free ; otherwise he suffered Death for his Crime.

BENEMPT, named, bequeathed. *Spenc.*

BENE PLA'CITO [in *Musick Books*] signifies, If you please ; or, If you will. *L.*

BENEPLA'CITY [*Bene placitum, L.*] well-pleasing.

BENER'TH, a Service formerly rendered by the Tenant to his Lord with his Plough and Cart. *O. L.*

BENES [*Bene, L. S.*] Bones. *Cbauc.*

BENEVOLENCE [*Benevolentia, L.*] Good-will ; that sort of Love which disposes one Man to confer a Kindness upon another ; also a voluntary Gratuity given by the Subjects to the Sovereign.

BENEVOLENT [*Benevolens, L.*] bearing Good-will, wishing well, favourable, friendly, affectionate, kind.

BENEVOLENTIA *Regis habenda*, a Form in ancient Fines to purchase the King's Favour, in order to be restored to Estate, Title, or Place.

BENEVOLENT Planets [among *Astrolo-*

gers] such as afford a favourable Influence ; which are those of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

BEN'-HA'DAD [*Ḥḏḏ, H. i. e.* the Son of Noife] a King of Syria.

BEN'JAMIN [*Ḥḏḏ*] of [*Ḥḏḏ*] a Son, and [*Ḥḏḏ*] the Right Hand, *H. i. e.* the Son of the Right Hand] the youngest of *Jacob's* twelve Sons.

BEN'JAMIN [*Benjoin, F.*] a Drug much used in Perfumes and sweet Bags.

BENIG'N [*Benigue, F. Benignus, L.*] courteous, good-natur'd, kind.

A **BENIG'N** Disease, is a favourable Disease that has no irregular or dreadful Symptoms.

BENIGNITY [*Benignitas, F. Benignitas, L.*] Goodness, Tenderness, Courtesy, Sweetness of Disposition.

To **BENIM** [of *Benyman, Sax. Benish men, Teut.*] to take away, to bereave. *Cbauc.*

BENI'ZON, a Blessing. *O.*

BEN'NET [of *Benedictus, L.* blessed] proper Name of a Man.

St. **BENNET's** in the Holm [*i. e.* a Place encompassed with Rivers] in the County of *Norfolk* **BENOMEN** [*Benomina, Teut.*] taken away. *Cbauc.*

To **BEN'SIL**, to bang or beat. *York.*

BEN'SBURY [*i. e.* *Cnebensburg*, so called from one *Cneben*, a Captain under *Ethelred*, a King of *Kent*, slain there in a Fight against *Ceanin*, King of the *Viks-Saxons*] a Town in the County of *Surrey*.

BEN'SON [*q. d. Ben's Son, i. e. Benjamin's Son*] a Surname.

BENT, inclined. *Mil.*

BENT, yielding or complying. *Spenc.*

BENTS, are a kind of Grass. *Spenc.*

BENT, a Precipice or Declivity of a Hill. *Ch.*

To **BENUM'B** [*Benyman, Sax.*] to make numb.

BENUMBED [*Benumb, and Benummen, Sax.*] depriv'd of the Sense of Feeling.

BEQUA'TH, bequeathed. *Cbauc.*

BEQUE'ATH [of *Be* and *Cquepan*, *Sax.* to say] to give one a Legacy by Word of Mouth ; also to give or leave by Last Will and Testament.

BEQUEST [in *Law*] a Legacy.

BERAINED [*Beregnet, Teut.*] rained upon.

BERCA'RIA [*Old Law*] a Sheep-Pen for *Berce'ria* Sheep-Fold.

BER'COVET } 10 Pound in *Russia*, or 173

BER'ROUET } onethird Pound Averdupois

BERDE, the Beard. *Cbauc.*

BE'RE [*Paar, Teut.*] a Bier ; borne or carried. *Cbauc.*

To **BERE**, to bear or carry, to accuse. *Ch.*

BE'RE, Weight, Pressure, Bearing. *Ch.*

To **BEREAVE** [*Benegan, Sax. Beran*

ben, Teut.] to deprive or rob one of a thing.

BEREFT [*Beraubt, Teut.*] bereaved, or deprived of.

BERGAMOT', a Pear of a delicious Taste ; also a Perfume drawn from a certain Fruit produced

laid by a Lemon-Tree ingrafted on a Bergamot-Tree.

BEGAMSTED [of Beopy a Fort, *Pam* a *Place*, and *gamboda*, *Sax.* a *Place*] a *Town* in *Lin.*

BEGANDER, a *Fowl*.

BEGH Master [*Bergmeister*, *Teut.*] a *half* or *chief* Officer among the *Derbyshire* *Men*.

BEGHMOTH ? a *Court* held to determine *Matters* relating to *Min.*

BERIA [*Old Low*] a *flat*, wide *Heath* or *Field*.

BERIN, to *bear*, to *behave*. *Chauc.*

BERINGER } of *Eahre*, *Teut.* *Bears*,
BERINGARD } and *Gard*, a *Keeper*] a *proper* Name.

BERIS, *Bears*. *Chauc.*

BERLIN, a *sort* of *Chariot*, used at *Berlin* in *Prussia*.

BERM [in *Fortification*] is a *Space* of *Ground* left at the *Foot* of a *Rampart*, on the *Side* next the *Country*, designed to receive the *Name* of the *Rampart*, to prevent its *filling* up by the *Field*. *F.*

BERMUND [either of *Bepan*, *Sax.* to *love*, and *BUND*, *Teut.* a *Mouth*; or of *Bepan*, *Sax.* to *bear*, and *BUND*, *Peace*] a *proper* Name of a *Man*.

BERMUNDSEY [of *Bepmund's* *Co.*, *Sax.* i. e. *Bepmund's* *Life*] a *Parish* in *Southwark*, so called, formerly famous for an *Abbey* erected by *Bermond*, either *Lord* or *Abbot* of that *Place*.

BERN, one of the four *Protestant* *Cantons* of *Switzerland*; of which there are thirteen, the other nine being *Papists*.

BERNARD [either of *Bearn*, *O. E.* a *Child*, and *Brd*, *Du.* *Nature*; or, as *Virgil*, *g. 4.* *Bearn-hart*, one of a *flout* *Heart*] the *Name* of a *devout* *Abbot*, and other *Men*.

BERNARD College, an ancient *College* in the *University* of *Oxford*, rebuilt by *Sir Thomas* *Wotton*, and called *St. John Baptist's*.

BERNARDINES, *Monks* of the *Order* of *St. Bernard*.

BERNICA [*Beornica* *Wegde*, and *Beornica*, *Sax. g. d.* the *Province* of *Bernicia*, perhaps from *Beorn*, a *Man* *Child*, and *ica*, *the* *Victory*; so called from the *Warlike* *Disposition* of the *Inhabitants*] *Berwick* upon *Tweed*. *L.*

BERNUPH [*Beapin* *Issue*, and *Ulph* *Help* *Ac.* i. e. one that provideth for his *Children*] a *King* of the *Mercians*.

BERRA, a plain open *Heath*. *O. L.*

BERRY [*Bepien*, of *Bepan*, *Sax.* to *love*] the *Fruit* of *Shrubs*, *Bushes*, &c.

BERRIES [*Bereven*, *Teut.* & *L. S.*] are *Fruit* covered with a thin *Skin*, which contains a *Pulp*, that grows soft and moist when ripe, and the *Seed* is also contained within its *Shell*.

BERRITHATCH, *Litter* for *Horses*. *O.*

BERRIER, a *Thresher*. *C.*

BER'RY, the same with *Burrough*.

A BER'RYING *Stead*, a *Threshing-Floor*.

BER'SA, *O. L.* a *Bound*, *Limit*, or *Compass*.

BERSA'RE [*Old Redbirds*] to *shoot*; hence *Bersare in Foresta*, i. e. to *hunt* or *shoot* in a *Forest*.

BERSA'TRIX [of *Berseau* a *Cradle*, *F.* and the *Latin* *Termination* *trix*, of a *female* *Signification*] a *Rocker* of young *Children* in a *Cradle*. *O. R.*

BER'SELET, or **BERSELET'TA**, a *Hound* or *Hunting-Dog*. *O. R.*

BERST [of *Bersten*, *Teut.*] *Furth*. *Chauc.*

BERTH } [*Sea Term*] convenient *Sea-*

BIRTH } Room to *moor* a *Ship*.

BERTHA [*Beopht*, *Sax.* *Brave*, *Famous*] the *Name* of a *Woman*.

BER'THINSECK ? a *Scotch* *Law*, by which **BER'DINSECK** ? a *Man* is not to be *hanged* for *stealing* a *Sheep* or *Calf* that he can *carry* away in a *Sack* upon his *Back*, but *scourged* only.

BERTHOLD [*Beopht* *Brave*, and *Dold* a *Ruler*, *Sax. g. d.* a *good* *Ruler*] the *Name* of a *Man*.

BER'THULPH [*Beopht* *Illustrious*, and *Ulph* *Help*, *Sax. i. e.* a *valorous* *Helper*] a *Bishop* of *Winchester*, Anno 900.

BERTON [*Barton*, *Sax.*] a *Farm* or *Harb* for *Barley*.

BERTONA'RIL, *Tenants* of *Bertons* or *Farmers*. *O. L.*

BERTH'WALD [*Beopht* *Famous*, and *wealden*, to *rule*, *Sax.*] an *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*.

BER'WENT Falls [of *Bertwent*, the *River*, and *Fels*, *Teut.* a *Rock* or *Cliff*] *Mountains* in *Cumberland*, through which the *River* *Berwent* runs.

BER'WICK [of *Aberwick*, i. e. a *Town* at the *Mouth* of a *River*, or *Bepn-ton*, *Sax. i. e.* *Corn-Town*] formerly a *famous* *Strong* *Hold* in *Northumberland*.

BER'TYING a *Ship*, i. e. the *raising* up of the *Ship's* *Sides*.

BERW'CA [in *Doom's* *day-Book*] a *Village*.

BERU'LIANS, *Hereticks* in the *twelfth* *Century*, who *affirm'd* that all *human* *Souls* were *created* in the *Beginning* of the *World*.

BER'YL [*Beryllus*, *L.* *Βερύλλος*, *Gr.*] a *precious* *Stone* of a *faint* *green* *Colour*.

BE'RYNG, *Behaviour*. *Chauc.*

BESA'LE [*Byzale*, *F.*] the *Father* of one's *Grandfather*; also a *Writ* for an *Heir*, whose *Great-Grandfather* dying *possessed* of *Land* and *Tenements*, a *Stranger* enters upon the *Premises*, and *keeps* out the *Heir*.

BESAN'T } a very ancient *Gold*
BESAUN'TE } *Coin* stamped at *By-*
BESANTINE } *zantium*, now *Constantinople*.

BE'SANTS [in *Heraldry*] a *Term* for *round* *Plates* of *Gold* without any *Stamp*.

BES'CA, a *Spade* or *Shovel*; whence *une* *Bis-*

Befcata Terra, i. e. a Piece of Land turned up with a Spade. *O. L.*

BESCORN'ED, scoffed at, despised. *Cb.*

To BESEECH [*Befehen, O. Erlichen, Teut.* of *recan, Gesean, Sax.* to seek] to pray or humbly to intreat.

To BESEEM' [*Beziemen, Teut.* perhaps of *Be* and *rean, Sax.* to see] because that which is comely, is pleasant to look at.

BESEEN', bearing a good Aspect. *Spenc.*

To BESET' [*Besetzen, Sax. Beletten, L. S.*] to encompass.

BESET, spent; ordered, placed. *Cbauc.*

BESEY, or BESIE, become, seen, beheld. *Well besey.* *Cbauc.* Of good Aspect.

BESHE'T, shut up. *Cbauc. R. R.*

To BESHIT' [*of Be and reitan, Sax. Beschitten, Teut.*] to toul with Ordure.

To BESHREW' [*Beschreyen, Teut.* to enchant] to curse or rail at, to wish ill to, to use Imprecations. *Cbauc.*

BESHYNE [*Bescheinen, Teut.*] to shine upon. *Cbauc.*

BESIDE [of *Be* and *Side, Sax.*] by the Side of, or near to, hard by. *Cbauc.*

BESIDERY, a sort of good baking Pear.

To BESIE'GE. [of *Be* and *assieger, F.*] to lay Siege to a Town with Military Forces.

BESIE'GE [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be besieged, when it is in a Position between the Bodies of two ill-boding Planets, *Mars* and *Saturn.*

To BESIE'N, to trouble, disturb, or busy one's self. *Cbauc.*

To BESMEAR' [of *Be* and *smearan, Sax. Beschmieren, Teut.*] to smear over.

BESMIRCH'D [*Beschmieret, Teut.*] dawb'd, &c. *Shakefp.*

BESMIT'ETH, smiteth, murdereth. *C.*

BESMOT'TERED, besmuttered. *O.*

To BESMUT' [*Beimutan, S. Beschmutten, Teut.*] to daub or smear over with Smut.

To BESOT' [of *Be* and *for, Sax.*] to make stupid.

BESPAT'TER, to dash with Dirt; also to defame or slander.

To BESPAL', to dawb by spitting.

To BESPEAK' [of *Be* and *Spæcan, Sax. Besprechen, Teut.*] to speak for, or order something to be made; also to enchant.

BESPOKE, spoken for, or appointed before-hand.

BESPRE'N, sprinkled. *Spenc.*

BESPRENG'ED [*Besprengt, Teut.*] besprinkled. *O.*

BESPREN'T } sprinkled. *Spenc.*

To BESPRIN'KLE [of *Be* and *Sprenken, Belg.*] to sprinkle upon.

BESSE, a Copper Coin at *Ormus* in the *Persian* Gulph, four Coppers, in Value one Penny and three Farthings *Sterling.*

BEST [*Beeste* and contracted *Beyr, Sax. Beste* or *Bestes, Teut.*] the most choice, the Superlative of Good.

BEST [*Beste, L. S.*] a Beast; or liv' Creature. *Cbauc.*

BESTA'D, disposed, ordered, *Spenc.* 1

set, surrounded; distressed, oppressed. *Cbauc.*

BESTEAD, borne hard upon, beset.

BES'TIAL [*Betail, F.*] all sorts of Be

or Cattle. *F. L. Term.*

BES'TAIL [*Bistialis, L.*] belonging to

Beast, beastly, brutish. *F.*

BESTIAL Signs of the Zodiac, are *A.*

Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius, and Capricornus.

BESTIALITY [*Bestialité, F. of Besti-*

tas, L.] a Copulation of a Man or Woman with Beasts.

BESTIAL/LICKE [*Bestialisch, Teut.*

beastly. *Cbauc.*

To BESTIR' [of *Be* and *reitan, Sax.*]

move about briskly, to labour strenuously.

To BESTO'KE, to betray. *O.*

To BESTO'W [of *Be* and *reop, Sax.*

Place] to give, to lay out.

BESTROUGHT', mad, distracted. *O.*

BESY'A, Trouble, Grief. *O.*

To BESWINK', to labour. *Cbauc.*

To BET' [*Betten, Teut.*] to lay Wag

when Gamesters are playing, against one's

in favour of the other.

BE'TA [*Bēta, Gr.*] the second Letter [β

β] of the *Greek* Alphabet; also the Herb β

To BETAKE [*Betecan, Sax.*] to

to, to apply to; also to give up, to deliver,

commit to. *Cbauc.*

BETAUGHT', recommended. *Cbauc.*

BETE, or BETIN, to make, prepare, make

ready [*Betan, Sax.*] to amend, restore,

pair; heal or cure [*Betan, Sax.*] also to

bate; and to boot or help. *Cbauc.*

To BETECHE', to recommend. *Cbauc.*

To BETEEM, to deliver. *Spenc.*

To BETEEM, to bring forth or bring

Shakefp.

To BETEN [of *Betan, Sax.* of *Be*

to kindle, *L. S.*] to abate; also to kindle

O.

BETH [*Byde, Teut.*] both, also be, are.

To BETHINK' [*Beßencan, Sax.*] to

Dencken, Teut.] a calling to mind.

BETH'LEM } [*בית לחם, H.*]

BETH'LEHEM } the House of Bread

City of *Judah*, where *Christ* was born.

BETH'LEHEMITES, Monks who wear

the Figure of a red Star on their Breasts

founded in Memory of the Star that guided

the *Magi* to *Bethlehem.*

To BETIDE [of *Be* and *to, Sax.*] to

happen to, to befall.

BETIGHT, happened. *Spenc.*

BETIMES [of *Be* and *time, Sax.*] to

ly, in Season.

To BETIN [of *Betan, Sax.*] to make

to prepare.

BET'LE } an *Indian* Plant called *Was*

BET'RE } Pepper.

BET'ONY [*Betone, F. Betonica, L. Bitten, Teut.*] the Name of an Herb.

To BETOKEN [*Betrecken*, *L. S.* or be and token, *Sax.*] to shew by Signs.

BETRAPPID, taken in a Trap. *Chauc.*

BETRASSID } deceived, betrayed. *Chauc.*

BETRASHID }
To BETRAY [*trahir*, *F.*] to be false to, to deliver up treacherously; to discover or disclose.

BETREINT, sprinkled.

To BETRPM, to adorn, to deck. *Shak.*

To BETROTHER [*of Be and Troth*, *Be-trotten*, *L. S.*] to give or receive a Promise of Marriage.

BE, or BETTEE, better. *Chauc.*

BETVEE, an Instrument made use of by House-breakers to break open Doors, Houses, &c.

BETTER [*Beter*, *Sax.* *Better*, *L. S.*] more good, useful, &c. compar. of Good.

BETTY [*from Beatus* Blessed] a Name.

BETWEEN [*Betpynan*, *Sax.*] in the middle.

BETWIXT [*Betwix*, *Sax.*] between.

BEVANS, a Surname common to the *Welsh*, as much as to say, *ap Evans*, *q. d.* come of *Evans* or *Jabu*.

BEVEL, an Instrument made use of by Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons, &c. for the dividing of Angles.

BEVEL, crooked, awry. *Shakespeare.*

BEVER [*a Bevere*, *Ital.* to drink] a small Cullet between Dinner and Supper; also the View or Sight of a Head-piece.

BEVER [*Belvoir*, *F.* formerly, *q. d.* fair to look on] a Castle in *Leicestershire*, the Grand Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Rutland*.

BEVERAGE [*Beveraggio*, *Ital.* *Breuvage*, *French*, *O. F.*] a mingled Drink.

To BEVERAGE, to give a Treat upon the first wearing of a new Suit of Cloaths, &c.

BEVERLY [*Beverleja*, *Bede's* *Abby* in *Der-Wood*] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

BEVILE [*in Heraldry*] broken, or opening like a Carpenter's Rule.

BEVY [*Beve*, *Ital.*] three Partridges.

A BEVY [*of Roe-Bucks*] a Herd of them.

BEVY Grease, the Fat of a Roe-Buck.

A BEVY [*of Quails*] a Brood or Flock;

where the Word is figuratively taken for a Host or Company of Persons, as a *Bevy* of *English*.

To BEWAIL [*of Be and pail*, of palian, *Sax.*] to lament.

To BEWARE [*of Abbotshren*, *Teut.* *Gre-pian*, *Sax.*] to take care of, to avoid.

BEWARDED, spent or laid out. *O.*

BEWEPE, to bewail. *Chauc.*

BEWILDERED [*Erzwildert*, *Teut.*] made or frightened; also that has lost his Way.

BEWITS [*in Falconry*] Pieces of Leather to which the Bells of Hawks are fastened, and bound to their Legs.

BEWOUND [*Bepynnan*, *Sax.*] imposed upon, puzzled, embarrassed. *Chauc.*

To BEWRA'Y [*of Beppegan*, *Sax.*] to

reveal or discover a Secret; also to foul or dawb with Ordure.

BEWRE'KE, to revenge. *Chauc.*

To BEWITCH' [*of Be and picce*, *Sax.* a Witch] to afflict by Witchcraft, to intinate.

BEWITCHMENT, a bewitching, or being bewitched. *Shakespeare.*

BEWRA'EN, to declare, to discover. *C.*

BEY, a Governor of a Place near the Sea among the *Turks*.

BEYA'PED, cheated. *O.*

BEYOND' [*Bigeondan*, *Sax.*] further.

BEYE'VE, begotten. *Chauc.*

BEZA'RIE' [*בעזריע*, of *ז* in, *על* the Shadow, and *נ* *God*, *H. i. e.* in the Shadow of God] a famous Artificer among the *Jews*.

BEZANT'LER [*q. d.* *Bis-antler*] a second Branch of a Stag's Horn.

BE'ZEL' [*Higginus* derives it of *Bassus*,

BE'ZIL' } *F.*] the upper Part of the Collet of a Ring, that encompasses and fastens the Stone.

BEZOAR' [*of Pazabar* in the *Persian* Language, *i. e.* a Destroyer of Poison] a Stone found in the Dung of an Animal called *Param*, a kind of Goat.

BEZOAR' Animal [among Physicians] the Hearts and Livers of Vipers dried in the Sun and powdered.

BEZOAR' Mineral [with Chymists] a Preparation of Butter of Antimony, fixed by Spirit of Nitre, and reduced to a Powder.

BEZOAR'TICK Remedies [among Physicians] Cordial Medicines, good against Poison and infectious Diseases.

BEZOAR'DICUM *Joviale*, a Preparation of *Regulus* of Antimony, Block-Tin, and Sublimated Corrosive.

BEZOAR'DICUM *Lunale* [with Chymists] a Mixture of rectified Butter of Antimony with fine Silver, dissolving the Mass in Spirit of Nitre, till the Ebullition ceases.

BEZOAR'DICUM *Martiale*, is a Solution of *Crocus Martis* made by Reverberation in Butter of Antimony, and then the Spirit of Nitre is poured on it.

To BEZ'ZLE [*q. d.* to bezzle] to guzzle, tippie, or drink hard.

BIALACOV'L, Fair Welcoming. *O.*

BI'AS [*Biais*, *F.*] a Weight fixed on one side of the Bowl, turning the Course of the Bowl that Way towards which the Bias looks: Inclination, Bent.

To BI'AS [*Biafer*, *F.*] to set a Bias upon one; to incline, to prepossess him.

BIATHAN'ATOI [*of Biz* Violence, and *Θάνατος* Death, *Gr.*] Persons taken away by violent Deaths.

To BI'ß [*of bibere*, *L.*] to drink or sip often,

BIBBID, fucked up, drank. *Chauc.*

BIBERO'T [*in Cookery*] minced Meats made of the Breasts of Partridges and fat Pullets, &c.

BIBITORY Muscle [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle that draws the Eye down towards the Cup when one drinks.

BIBLE [*Biblia*, L. of *βιβλος*, Gr. a Book] the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament, so called by way of Excellency.

BIBLIOGRAPHER [*Bibliographus*, L. *βιβλιογράφος*, of *βιβλος* a Book, and *γράφω* to write, Gr.] a Writer of Books.

BIBLIOPOLIST [*Bibliopola*, L. of *βιβλιοπώλης*, of *βιβλος* and *πωλῶ*, to sell, Gr.] a Bookseller or Stationer.

BIBLIOTHEQUE [*Bibliotheca*, L. of *βιβλιοθήκη*, of *βιβλος* and *θήκη* a Repository, Gr.] a Library, a Study, a Place where Books are kept; also the Books themselves.

BIBULOUS [*bibulus*, L.] drinking in, sucking up, as a Sponge doth.

BICE, a Colour used by Painters, either Blue or Green.

BICEPS Musculus [among *Anatomists*] the first Muscle of the Elbow or Thigh, having two Heads.

BICIPITAL } [of *Biceps*, L. having two
BICIPITTOUS } Heads.

BICK'ERING [*Bick*, C. Br.] a Tilting or Skirmishing, Dispute, Wrangling.

BICK'ERMENT, Strife. *Chauc.*

BICOR'NOUS [*bicornis*, L.] that hath two Horns, forked.

BICOR'PORAL [*bicorpor*, L.] that hath two Bodies.

BICOR'PORAL Signs [among *Astrologers*] those Signs of the Zodiac that are double-bodied.

To **BID** [*Beeban*, Sax. *Bitten*, Teut.] to invite; to pray, to entreat; also, to command.

To **BID** for a Commodity [*Beeban*, Sax. *Bitten*, Teut.] to offer Money.

To **BID** a *Beam*, to make a Request. *O.*

BID-ALE, an Invitation of Friends to drink at a poor Man's House, to get their charitable Assistance.

BID'DING [of the *Beads*] a Charge which the Parish-Priests gave their Parishioners, at certain Times, to say so many *Pater-nosters* upon their Beads, for a Soul departed.

To **BIDE**, to abide, or dwell. *Chauc.*

BIEN'NIAL [*Biennis*, L.] that is of two Years continuance, two Years old.

BI'ER } [*Biere*, F. *Baar*, Teut.] a
BE'ER } wooden Frame to lay or carry a

dead Body upon.

BIFA'RIOUS [*bifarius*, L.] two-fold, or that may be taken two Ways.

BIFORM'ED [*biformis*, L.] double-shaped, having two Shapes.

BIFUR'CATED [*bifurcus*, L.] two-forked.

BIG [*Bag*, Dan. *Buce*, Sax. a Belly] large.

BIGGA, a Cart, or Chariot drawn by two Horses coupled: In *Old Records*, a Cart with two Wheels. *L.*

BIGAMY [*Bigamia*, F. *Bigamia*, L. of *bis*, L. twice, *γάμος*, Marriage, Gr.] a having two

Wives or Husbands at the same time; or, second Marriage: For,

BIGAMY [in *Canon Law*] is an Impediment that hinders a Man from being a Cleric because he hath been twice married.

BIGGE, a Pap or Teat. *Effax.*

To **BIGGE** [of *Byogan*, Sax.] to build up *Chauc.*

BIG'GIN or **BIGGEN** [*Beguin*, F. a St. *Begga*, who first instituted it for a Distinction of some Religious Women, thence called *Beguins*] a Coif, or Linnen Cap, for a young Child.

BIG'GINNING, the Up-rising of Women after Child-birth. *O.*

BIGHES, Jewels. *O.*

BIGHT } [among *Sailors*] any Turn or
BITE } Part of a Cable or Rope that lie compassing or rolled up.

BIGHT } [of a *Horse*] is the inward
BOUGHT } Bent of the *Chambrel*; also the Bent of the Fore-knees.

BIGOT [in *Religion*] is a superstitious Person, one whose Devotion is over-strained; a Zealot. *F.*

BIG'OT [in *Politics*] one who obstinately, fondly, and strenuously adheres to a Principle or Party, maugre all Opposition.

BIG'OTISM } [*Bigoterie*, F.] Superstition,
BIG'OTRY } Hypocrisy, a fond and obstinate adhering to a Man's own Opinions and Humours.

BIGOT'TED, grown a Bigot.

BIHE'STS, Promises, Commands. *Chauc.*

To **BIHE'TE**, to promise. *Chauc.*

To **BIKENNE** [*Bekennet*, Teut.] to acknowledge. *O.*

BI'LANDER, a small sort of Ship.

BILAN'CHIS deferendis, a Writ directed to a Corporation to carry Weights to a particular Haven, to weigh Wool that such a Man is licensed to export.

BIL'BERRIES, the Fruit of a small Bush, or Bramble-bush.

BIL'BOES [among *Mariners*] a sort of Punishment at Sea, when the Offender is laid in Irons, or set in a kind of Stocks.

To **BILDE**, to build. *Chauc.*

BILE [*Bile*, Sax. *Bilis*, L.] a thick, yellow, bitter Liqueur, separated in the Liver, collected in the Gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower End of the *Duodenum* or Beginning of the *Jejunum* by the common Duct.

BILE'VE, Faith, Belief; also to believe, *Chauc.*

BILGE } [of *Bilge*, a Belly, Sax.]
BIL'LAGE } the Bottom, or the Floor of a Ship.

BILGE Water [*Sea Term*] Water which cannot come to the Well in a Ship's Hold, by reason of the Breadth of the Bilge.

BIL'GED } a Ship is said to be bilged,
BUL'GED } when she has struck off some of her Timber on a Rock or Anchor, and thereby leaks.

BILBOGUIS [in *Law*] a Jury impanelled on a Foreigner, part of them *Englishmen*, and part of the same Country with the Foreigner.

BILTOGS [Bilzox, F. *bilisus*, L.] full of Bile or Choler, Choleric.

BILVE, forthwith, immediately. *Spem.*
To **BILK** [of *Bilck*; *Test.*] to disappoint or deceive; to bubble or gull.

BILL [Bill, Sax.] an edged Tool used by Mechanicks in lopping Trees, &c.

BILL [at *Law*] is a Declaration in Writing, setting the Grievance or Wrong the Plaintiff suffered by the Defendant.

BILL [of *Debt*] is a Bond or Writing obligatory, drawn up in *English*.

BILL [of *Entry*] a Bill containing an Account of Goods entered at the Custom-house.

A **BILL** [of *Exchange*] is a Note, ordering the Payment of a Sum of Money in one Place, to a Person appointed, in Consideration of the like Value paid to the Drawer in another Place.

BILL [of *Lading*] is a Deed signed by the Master of a Ship, by which he acknowledges the Receipt of the Merchants Goods, and obliges himself to deliver the same at the Place towards they are consigned.

BILL [of *Parcels*] is a particular Account given by the Seller to the Buyer, of the Sorts and Items of Goods bought.

BILL [of *Sale*] is a Deed given by a Person turning a Sum of Money, and delivering such as a Security to the Lender.

BILL [of *Store*] is a Licence granted at the Custom-house to Merchants, to carry Stores and Provision necessary for their Voyage, &c.

BILL [of *Surfance*] a Licence granted to a Merchant in Trade from one *English* Port to another, without paying Customs.

BILLA Pura, or *true Bill*, is the Indorsement of the Grand Inquest, upon any Indictment which they find to be probably true.

BILLAGE, the Breadth of a Floor of a Room when he lies a-ground.

BILLARD, an imperfect or Rustard Game.

BILLIARDS [*i. e.* *Habilliments*] Ornaments and Cloaths of Women.

BILLET [Billet, F.] a Stick or Log of Wood set for Fuel: An Ingot of Gold or Silver.

BILLET [Billete, F.] a Ticket for Quartering of Soldiers; also a Letter or Note folded up.

BILLET [in *Heraldry*] a particular sort of Shield in Form of a long Square.

BILLET-Doux, a short Love-Letter sent to a Lover or Mistress.

To **BILLET** Soldiers, to quarter them in a House, by Billet or Ticket.

BILLARD. See *Billard*.

BILLARDS [of *Billiard*, F.] a Game.

BILLINGSGATE, a folding impediment to a Marriage.

BILLIONS, Simillions, or twice Millions, or [in *Numeration*] it is Numbers of Millions; shewing, that the Word Millions is twice mentioned, as 9,999, 999,999.

BIL/LITING, the Order of a Fox.

BIL/LOW [of *Bellen*, *Test.* to roar] a Surge of the Sea; a great rolling Wave.

BIMAR/ICAL [*Bimaris*, L.] of two Seas.

To **BIME/NE**, to bemoan. *Chauc.*

BINA/RIOUS [*binarius*, L.] of or belonging to two.

BIN/CHESTER [of *Vincorium*, L. and *Cearstet*, Sax. a City] a small Village in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

To **BIND** [*Bindet*, Dan. *Bundan*, Sax. *Binden*, *Test.*] to tie up, to fasten together.

A **BIND**, a Stalk of Hops. *C.*

A **BIND** of *Eels*, two Hundred and Fifty.

BIND/ING [in *Falconry*] is a Tiring, or when a Hawk feizes.

BIND/ING *Joysts* [in *Architecture*] *Joysts* in a Floor, into which the Trimmers of Staircases and Chimney-walls are framed.

BIND-WEED, an Herb. *Convolvulus*, L.

BINE/TH [*Beneoth*, Sax.] beneath. *Chauc.*

BINE/THEN [*Beneothan*, Sax.] the same as *Bineth*. *Chauc.*

BINN [*Binne*, Sax.] a large Chest to put Corn or Bread in.

BINNA/RIMUM [*Old Records*] a Pond or Stew for keeping or feeding of Fish.

BIN/OCLE [of *Bini-oculi*, L. *i. e.* two Eyes] a double Prospective-glass, to see a distant Object with both Eyes at once. *F.*

BINO/MED [*Benomium*, *Test.*] taken away. *Chauc.*

BINO/MIAL [*Algebra*] a Quantity divided into two Parts by a Binomial Quantity or Root that consists of two Names or Parts joined together by the Sign \times ; as $a \times b$, or 4×6 . *Gr.*

BIOG/RAPHER [of *Bio* and *graphein*] one who writes the Lives of eminent Men.

BIOG/RAPHY [of *Bio*, the Life, and *graphein* Description, *Gr.*] a writing the Lives of Men.

BIO/LOG/IC/NUM [with *Physicium*] the vital Flame, natural Heat, or Life of Animals.

BIO/VAC ? [*Military Terms*] a Night-BIHO/VAC } Guard performed by the whole Army, when there is any Apprehension of Danger. *F.*

To *raise* the **BIO/VAC**, is to return the Army to their Tents.

BIPAR/TIENT [in *Arithmetic*] dividing into two equal Parts; a Number is so called, when it divides another into two equal Parts, as 4 to 8, 6 to 12.

BIPART/ITE [*bipartitus*, L.] divided into two Parts.

BIPARTY/TION, the Act of dividing any thing into two Parts. *L.*

BIPARTIENT [*bipartem*, L.] open or lying open on both Sides.

BIPE DAL [*bipedalis*, L.] two Foot long, wide or deep.

BIPEDA'NEOUS, two Foot wide, &c.

BIQUADRATE [*Algebra*] the fourth Power, arising from the Multiplication of a square Number or Quantity by itself.

BIQUINTILE [*Astronomy*] a new Aspect invented by *Kepler*, consisting of two Fifths of the whole Circle, or one hundred and forty-four Degrees.

BIRAFT [*Beraubt*, *Teut.*] bereaved, deprived. *Chauc.*

BIRCH [*Birce*, *Sax.* *Birchenbaum*, *Teut.*] this is well known to School-masters. Where these Trees are in Plenty the People tap them, and make a very pleasant Wine of the Liqueur.

BIRD [*Bird*, perhaps of *Breodan*, to breed, *Sax.*] a Fowl, small or large.

The BIRD of the Eye, the Pupil or Sight of the Eye. *Suffalt.*

BIR'DE, a Mistress or Wench. *Chauc.*

BIRDS-EYE, a binding Herb.

BIRGANDER, a kind of wild Goose.

BIRK, a kind of Birch-tree. *O.*

BIRLET, a Croiser-head. *O.*

BIRT or **BURT**, a certain Fish of the Turbot kind.

BIRTH [*Beorpe*, *Sax.*] a being born, Descent, Extraction.

BIRTH [among *Mariners*]—convenient Sea-room for Ships at Anchor; a convenient Place to moor a Ship in; also a Place aboard for the Masts to put their Cheeks in.

BIRTH'ING, a Term used when the Sides of a Ship are raised.

BIRTHRIGHT, Honour or Estate belonging to a Person by Birth.

BISCOT, a Kind of two Pence for every Perch of Land, to be paid on Default of appealing Banks, Ditches, &c. *L. E.*

TO-BISECT [of *bis* and *seclum*, L. to cut] to cut in two.

TO-DISECT [in *Geometry*] to cut or divide a Line, Angle, or Arch, &c. into two equal Parts.

BISECTION } a Division of any thing.

BISECTION } into two equal Parts. *L.*

BISEMENT } [of *bis* and *semen* a Seg-

BISEMENT } ment, *L.*] one of the Parts divided into two equal Halves.

BISET, a sort of Stock-Dove or Wood-Pigeon. *F.*

BISHOP [*Biscop*, *Sax.* *Bischof*, *Dan.* *Bischoff*, *Teut.*] a chief Officer in the Church, who has the Charge of a Diocese.

Suffragan BISHOP one who has the Title

Titular BISHOP } and Title of a Bishop but no Diocese.

BISHOPING [among *Horse Couriers*] signifies those Sophistications they use to make an old Horse appear young, a bad one good, &c.

BISHOPRICK, the Province or Jurisdiction belonging to a Bishop.

BISK } Odds at the Play at Tennis

BISQUE } Stroke allowed to the weak Player. *F.*

BISK } [in *Cookery*] a rich kind of

BISQUE } sage made of Quails, Cap-
sat Pullets, and more especially of Pigeons roasted.

BISMA'RE [*Birmor*, *Sax.* a Libel] bafe, Scandal. *Chauc.*

To **BISMA'RE** [*Birmejan*, *Sax.* *Beschmieren*, to daub, *Teut.* *p. d.* to one dirtily, to throw Dirt at one] to scold to disgrace. *Chauc.*

BISMUTH [*Wismuth*, *Teut.*] a far imperfect Metal like Tin, but brittle, Tin-glass.

BISPREINT, besprinkled. *Chauc.*

BIS'SA [of *Biche*, *F.*] a Hind or Beest of the Forest. *O. L.*

BISSEX'TILE [*Bissexilis*, of *bis* twice, *sexilis*, L. the sixth] Leap-year, which happens every fourth Year: For once in every four Years, a whole Day is added to make the odd six Hours, whereby the Course of the Sun yearly exceeds 365 Days, being inter next after the 28th of February. *F.*

BIS'SON *Rheum*, blind Rheum. *Shaker.*

BISFORT [*Bisforta*, L.] the Herb Sand weed.

BIT, commanded, bad, bitten. *Chauc.*

BIT [*Bivole*, *Sax.* *Obis*, *Teut.*] a Horse's Bridle.

BITAN'DE [*Beitend*, *Teut.*] bit sharp. *Chauc.*

BITAUGHT, recommended. *Chauc.*

A BITCH [*Bicca*, *Sax.*] a female Dog.

To **BITE** [*Bran*, *Sax.* *Beitend*, *Teut.* *L. S.*] to press with the Teeth.

BITMOUTH, the Bit or Iron put in Horse's Mouth.

BITRENT, plaited or twisted about, compassed, surrounded. *Chauc.*

BITT, a Piece of Silver, current at 12 bados for seven Pence half Penny.

BITTACLE, [*Sea Term*] a Frame or Timber in the Steerage of a Ship, where the compass stands.

BITTER [*Baur*, *Sax.*] unpleasant Taste; grievous.

BITTER [*Sea Term*] a Tuth of a Cable about the Timbers called *Bites*, when the Ship lies at Anchor.

BITTER Sweet [*Solanum Lignosum*] a winter Night-shade.

BITTERN } [*Butort*, *Du.* *Bitor*, *F.*

BITTOUR } [*Buto*, L.] a kind of Heron Bird haunting Lakes and Fens.

BITTERN [in the *Salt Works*] a Limb which remains at the Top after the last supple to the Bottom, having stood 24 Hours after boiling to cool.

BITTERNES, being of a bitter Taste.

BITTS [in a Ship] two main Pieces of Timber, to which the Cable is fastened when the Ship rides at Anchor.

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BYTONE, a kind of fat Clay or Slime, clayey the Park, and in Small somewhat the Boudon. *L.*

BRYMIDIOUS [*Brymideus*, *F.* of *Brymideus*, *L.*] full of Brimstone, or unctuous Clay, belonging to Brymen.

BIVALVE [*Bivalvis*, *L.*] a Term used for Shell-Fish which have two Shells.

BIVALVE [*Bivalvis*] Seed-Pods of such Plants as open all their whole Length to discharge their Seeds; as Beans, &c.

BIVULGAR, being bivalved.

BIVENTRAL [*of Bis and Venter*, *L.*] that has two Bellies; as, *A Biventral Muscle*.

BIZZO, blinded. *O.*

BIZZOIN, weeping. *Chanc.*

To **BLAB** [*Blaspheo*, *Test.*] to tell any thing privately, that ought to be concealed.

BLACK [*Blac*, *Sax.*] is the darkest Colour; whence the North-western Inhabitants of Norway give this Name to Ink.

BLACK Avarice [*Blacce-begian*, *Sax.*] the Rage of the Brians.

BLACK Book, a Book kept in the Exchequer, which contains the Orders of that Court.

BLACK Mail, a Link of Maille or small Piece of Money; also Rents formerly paid in England of Coca or Fleck.

BLACK Mail [*in the Northern Countries*] is another of Money, Corn, or Cattle, taken out of some Persons in Power, inhabiting upon the Borders, allied with Moors, or known Robbers, to be protected from the Lawgiver.

BLACK Monday, *Easter-Monday*, 1351, when Edward killed both Men and Horses in the Army of our King Edward III. in France.

BLACKEN, to make or become black.

BLACKNEY [*of Black*, *Eng.* and *Gay*, *in M. p. 4*, *Black Island*] a Town in the County of Norfolk.

BLACK Rod, the Officer of the Order of the Garter, is called from his Black Rod, which gives him at the Top; he attends the King's Chamber, and House of Lords in Parliament.

Black Swan has its Black.

This is a satirical Proverb for the comeliness of Mankind, and intimates, that there is no perfect in all Points, wife in all respects, or awake at all Hours; and is a hyperbolical Conceit; and accordingly, *Plautus* for *negligent*, says *Horace*; and the *Latin* *Plautus* *negligentes* *non* *aliquis* *est*; and the *Italian*, *Ogni* *grasso* *ha* *la* *macchia*.

BLANCHARD, a Corn-Chandler, or Meal-man. *L.*

BLADDER [*Blasph*, *of blasphem*, *Sax.* to blow; a fleshy bag which receives the Urine during Concoction. *Dan.*

BLADDER Nut, a Plant that bears small Nuts, which contain a small Nut.

BLADE [*of Blad*, *Sax.* *Blat*, *Test.*] a Leaf, the Cutting Part of a Sword.

BLADE [*of Blad*, *Sax.* *Blad*, *Dan.*] the Blade of Corn.

BLADIER, an Ingroffer of Corn and Grain. *O. L. V.*

BLAIN [*Blagene*, *Sax.* *Blagut*, *Dan.*] a Bod or Ulcer.

BLAKE, naked. *O.*

BLAKE [*spoken of Ketter and Choe*] yellow. *Gr.*

BLACKID, blackened. *Chanc.*

BLAKES, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel.

To **BLAME** [*blamar*, *F.*] to find Fault with.

BLAME, Imputation, Reproach, Scandal. *F.*

BLAME'ABLE [*blamable*, *F.*] worthy of Blame, or deserving to be blamed.

BLANC Manger [*in Cookery*] a kind of Jelly made of Calves Feet, and other Ingredients, with pounded Almonds, &c. *F.*

BLANCH [*blanche*, *F.*] white.

To **BLANCH** [*blanchir*, *F.*] to whiten; to take off the Skins of Almonds, &c.

BLANCHERS [*in the Mines*] Workmen that annual, boil and cleanse the Money.

BLANDILOQUENCE [*Blandiloquentia*, *L.*] fair and flattering Speech; courteous Language, Compliment.

BLANDISE, to soothe, to flatter. *Chanc.*

To **BLANDISH** [*blandire*, *L.*] to flatter, or soothe up with fair Speeches.

BLANDISHMENT [*Blandice*, *F.* *Blandice*, *L.*] a Compliment, a Caress, an alluring Caress, a Wheedle.

BLANK [*Blanc*, *F.*] pale, wan, or out of Countenance.

A **BLANK** [*Blancus*, *F.*] a void Space in Writing; an unbeneviced Ticket in a Lottery; a Piece of Metal in the Mint ready for Coining: Also a Coin stamped in France by King Henry V. in Value 3 d.

BLANK Verse, Verses without Rhymes.

BLANKETS, white Garments. *O.*

BLANKET [*Blanchet*, *F.*] a Coverlet for a Bed; also a Woolen Cloth used in a Printing-Press, to make a fair Impression of the Letters.

BLANQUET, a sort of Pear.

To **BLARE** [*Blaten*, *E. S.*] to swell, or melt away, as a Candle does.

BLAS, the Motion of the Stars. *Helm.*

BLASE, sprouting forth. *O.*

BLASPHEMS, Praisers. *O.*

To **BLASPHEME** [*blasphemare*, *F.* *blasphemare*, *L.* *blasphemare*, *Gr.*] to curse, revile, speak evil of God or Holy Things.

BLASPHEMOUS [*Blasphematorius*, *F.* *blasphemus*, *L.* *blasphemus*, *Gr.*] belonging to, or full of Blasphemy.

BLASPHEMY [*Blasphemia*, *F.* *blasphemia*, *L.* *blasphemia*, *Gr.*] Cursing and Swearing, and giving Reputation, *Gr.* Cursing and Swearing.

ing, vile respectful Language, tending to the Dishonour of God.

BLAST [Blare, Sax. *Blast*, *Test.*] a Pair of Wind; also Damage happening to Corn, Trees, &c.

To **BLAST** [Blar-tan, Sax. *Blasen*, *Test.*] to spoil the Fruit of the Earth; to mar, to spoil; to disappoint a Design.

BLASTINGS, Winds and Frosts that immediately follow Rain, and are very destructive to Fruits, &c.

BLATANT barking, bawling; as a Blatant Writing. *O.*

BLATERATION; babbling. *L.*

To **BLAZE** [of Blare, Sax. *Blazen*, *L.S.* *Blazen*, *Test.*] the Signification of the last is to blow, and also to sound a Wind Instrument; to blaze as a Fire or Torch: To publish or spread abroad.

BLA'ZON [Blazon, *F.*] the displaying of a Coat of Arms in its proper Colours.

To **BLAZON** [blazonier, *F.*] to paint, express or display the Parts of a Coat of Arms in proper Colours and Metals: To set forth the good or ill Qualities of a Person.

A **BLAZE** [Blare, Sax.] as of a Torch, Fire, &c.

BLAZE [in a Horse] a white Face.

To **BLAZON**. See *Blazon*.

BLAZONRY, the Art of Heraldry.

BLEAK [Black, *Du.*] chill or cold; also pale, wan.

A **BLEAK** or *Blay*, a little Fish.

BLEAR-EYED, blood-shot, and redder than ordinary.

To **BLEAT** [blacas, Sax. *Blöhen*, *L.S.*] to cry like a Sheep or Goat.

A **BLED**, a Blister, a Blain; also a Bladder, a Bubble in the Water. *C.*

BLE, Sight, Aspect. *O.*

BLEE [Blad, Sax. *Blc*, *F.*] Corn. *O.*

To **BLEECH** [of *Blace*, Sax. pale, or *Blächen*, *L.S.* *Blächen*, *Test.*] to whiten abroad in the Sun.

To **BLEED** [blædan, Sax. *Blütten*, *Test.*] to lose Blood; also to let Blood; as, *The Corn bleeds well*; i. e. yields well upon Threshing. *C.* To spend. *Cam.*

BLEEDING Cull [with *Sharps*] one that when he is once *bled*, i. e. has lost a little Money, will not give out till he has lost all.

BLEINE, a Blain, a Boil. *Chauc.*

BLEM'ISH [probably of *blème*, *F.* pale] a Stain in a Man's Reputation and Honour; a Spot, a Fault, a Disgrace.

BLEM'ISH [in Hunting] when the Beagles and Hounds, finding where the Chase has been, only make a Proffer, and return.

To **BLEM'ISH** [probably of *blemir*, *F.* to grow pale] to spot or stain; to hurt one's good Name and Reputation.

BLENCH [Scotch Law] to hold Land in *Blinch*, is to hold by Payment of a Penny, a Rose, a Pair of gilt Spurs, &c.

BLENCHE, Faults. *Shaksp.*

To **BLENCH**, to sin, to fear. *Shaksp.*

To **BLEND** [blendan, Sax.] to mingle together.

BLEND Water, a Distemper incident to black Cattle.

BLENT, ceased, strayed, turned back.

BLENT, mingled, blinded. *Spenc.*

To **BLERE**, to dim, darken, to close Eyes. *Chauc.*

BLESIL'QUENT [blasiloquent, *L.*] mering in Speech.

To **BLESS** [Blettan, Sax.] to bless, pronounce a Blessing on, to prosper.

BLESS, the waving of a Sword. *S.*

BLETA [Old Law] Pete or Earth up, and dried for Fuel.

BLET'SOE [of Blettan to blest, Sax. a Sight; to wit, for the Pleasant its Prospect] a Town formerly called *Blet* in Bedfordshire.

BLEVIN [bliben, *Test.* *Bliben*, to abide, to tarry. *Chauc.*

BLEW. See *Blus*.

BLEY'ME [in Horse] a Disense, inflammation arising from bruised Blood, between the Sole and Bone of the Foot, towards the Heel.

BLIGHT, a Hurt done to Corn or Trees, which makes them look as if were blasted.

BLIGHT'ED, blasted.

To **BLIN**, to cease. *Spenc.*

To **BLIND** [blinnan, Sax. *Blind*, *L.S.*] to deprive of Sight.

BLIND [blens, Sax. *Blind*, *L.*] deprived of Sight.

BLINDS [Blindes, *F.*] Bundles of bound at both Ends, and set up between Fortification.

BLINDS for Windows, Canvass, &c. edged and framed, to put within Windows, to keep People from gazing in.

BLINK'ARD [of *Blinker* Dan. *blæn*, *L.S.* and *Test.*] one that winks or closes with his Eyes.

To **BLINK** Beer [blinnan, Sax.] to keep it unbrosched till it grows sharp. *C.*

BLINKS [among Hunters] a Bough athwart the Way, where a Deer is to be shot.

BLINNE [blinnan, Sax.] to defist, to give over. *Chauc.*

BLISS [Blisse, of blattan, Sax. to be happy, Gladness.

BLISSOMING, is the Act of Greeting between a Ram and an Ewe.

BLIST, [of *Blisse*, *F.*] wounded.

BLEST, } *cer.*

BLIS'TER [Blis. *Str.* *Blis*] a Rupture or Blister, a general Name of the following of which are introduced in Kitchen, viz. *Mercury*, *Goodfellow*, &c.

BLITH [Blide, Sax.] merry.

BLITH'SOME } Milk; and pleasant, merry.

BLIVE, or *Belive* [q. d. by the Book] quickly, immediately.

BLYVE [of *be* and *ly*, Sax.] briskly.

To **BLOW**, to bluster. *Chauc.*

BLUCK [Black, *Teut.*] the Stem or Ship of a Tree.

BLUCKS [in a Ship] are wooden Pulleys or which the running Ropes go.

BLUCKADE [Military Term] is the encamping Town or Place with arms & Troops, with intention either to starve it, or make it surrender. *F.*

BLUCKADING, is when the Besieger by a Taps and Passages, and all Intelligence that may be sent into, or out of the Town.

BLUCKETT, blubbered. *Chauc.*

BLUCKARY, the first Forge in an Iron

BLUCKERIN, to soil, to bluster, to

blush. *Chauc.*

BLUCK, dull, heavy, cowardly. *Chauc.*

BLUCK [Blow, Sax. *Blad*, Dan. *Blag*]

BLUCK [Blow, L. S. *Blag*, *Teut.*] the distension of the Body; also a Disease in children at Birth.

BLUCK [Blow, Hunting-Dogs of an excellent

BLUCK [Blow, the last Degree of Heat given, leads to their Iron in the Forge.

BLUCK [Blow, a Disease in Horses.

BLUCK [Blow, a soft Swelling which goes deep in the Head of an Horse,

BLUCK [Blow, smeared with dry Blood.

BLUCK [Blow, a Stone very effectual for the cure of Blood.

BLUCK [Blow, of Blot and give, Sax.] a Stamp or seal, anciently paid for the duty of Blot. *O. L.*

BLUCKNESS, the being bloody; bloody.

BLUCKING, a Blood-pudding.

BLUCKY [Blowing, *Teut.*] befouled or stained with Blood; bloody, cruel.

BLUCKY Hand, the Crime of a Trespasser.

BLUCKY Hand, Venison, with his Hands bloody.

BLUCKY Hand, an Exulceration of the

BLUCKY [contracted of *Blow*, or

BLUCKY [Blow, L. S.] a Blossom or

BLUCKY [Blow, L. S.] a four-

BLUCKY [Blow, L. S.] a four-

BLUCKY [Blow, L. S.] a four-

BLUCKY [Blow, L. S.] a four-

BLUCKY [Blow, L. S.] a four-

BLUCKY [Blow, L. S.] a four-

BLUCKY [Blow, L. S.] a four-

A BLOW [Blow, Belg.] a Stroke.

To **BLOW** [blow, Sax. *Blum*, *Teut.*] as a Flower.

To **BLOW** [blow, Sax.] as the Wind blows, &c.

BLOWN Milk, skimm'd or spout Milk.

BLOWER, a sort of Whale, that spouts out a great deal of Water.

BLOWING Houses, Furnaces where Tin Ore is melted and cast.

BLOWING Snake, a sort of Viper in Virginia, which blows and swells the Head very much before it gives the Bite.

BLOWZ'E, a fat, red-fac'd, blotched Wench, or one whose Head is dressed like a Slattern.

BLUBBER, a sort of Sea Fish; also Whale Oil, or fat before it is boiled.

BLUE [Blau, *Teut.* probably of *L'eau* the Water, because of its representing the Colour of the Sky] Sky Colour.

BLUE as a Razor, corruptly for *Blue* as *Azure*.

BLUE Bottle, the Corn Flower, *Gyanis*, L. Also a large blue Fly.

To **BLUFF**, to blind-fold or hood-wink.

BLUFF-Headed [among Sailors] a Ship which hath a small Rake forward on, and her Stern too freight up.

A BLUFF, an Host or Landlord. *C.*

BLUNDEL [of *Blond*, O. F. Red, and *El* Dim, i. e. Reddish] a Surname.

BLUNT, a Surname, from the same Root.

BLUNDER, a Fault, Mistake, or Oversight.

BLUNDERBUSS [Dauberbusse, Belg.] a short brass Gun of a large Bore; also a careless Person, or one who commits Blunders.

BLUNKET, a light blue Colour.

BLUNT, having a dull Point or Edge; also clownish.

To **BLUSH** [probably of *Bloten*, *Du.*] to redden in the Face, either from Modesty, Shame, or Surprise.

To **BLUSH** another, i. e. to be like him in Countenance. *C.*

To **BLUSTER** [of *Blaze*, Sax. & d. *Blaster*] to make a Noise as a boisterous Wind; to keep a great Stir or heavy Noise.

To **BLYN**, to cease, desist, leave off. *O.*

BLYNCH'ED, kept off; also looking squint. *Chauc.*

BLYSYNCE, blazing, flaming. *Chauc.*

BLIVE. See *Belive*.

BOANERGES [of *Boi* and *Waz*, Syr.] Sort of Thunder, a Title given by our Saviour to the Apostles James and John.

A BOAR [Bap, Sax.] a Male Swine.

BOARD [Boord, Sax. *Boord*, *Du.*] Plank, a Table.

To **BOARD**, to cover with Boards; to diet or entertain at Table; to be dieted, boarded.

To go **ABOARD**, to go into a Ship.

To **BOARD** [Sax Term] is to draw

nigh

nigh to a Ship during the Night, in order to enter Men on any Part of her.

BOARD and Board [*Sea Term*] is when two Ships come so near as to touch one another.

A **BOARD'ER**, one who dines with another.

To **BOAST** [*boan*, *Sax.* *Bofio*, *C. Br.*] to brag.

A **BOAST** [*Boaz*, *Sax.* *Btaz*, *C. Br.*] a Brag or Bounce.

BOAST'FUL, bragging much.

BOAT [*Bato*, *Sax.* *Boat*, *L. S. Belg.* *Bot*, *Teut.* *Bateau*, *F.*] a Vessel for Sea or River.

To *seid* the **BOAT** [*Sea Term*] is to keep her from beating against the Rocks, Shore, or Ship-sides.

To *free* the **BOAT**, is to make the Rope fast round about, and to fasten the Boat-rope thereto.

BOAT-Rope } a Rope by which the Ship

GIFT-Rope } tows her Boat at the Stern,

BOATSWAIN [*Battpan*, *Sax.* *Buol*,

BO'SON } man, *L. S.*] an Officer

in a Ship, who takes all the Anchors, Cables, Ropes, Sails, &c. into his Charge.

BOB-Tail [*in Archery*] is the Steel of a Shaft or Arrow that is small breasted, and is big toward the Head.

To **BOB**, to strike; also to cheat.

A *dry* **BOB**, a Taunt or Scoff.

BOBB'D, cheated.

BOB'INS [*Bobins*, *F.*] little Tools used in making Bone-Lace, in throwing Silk, &c.

BOCARDO [*in Logic*] is the fifth Mood of the third Figure, in which the middlemost Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the first and last particular Negatives.

BOCCASINE, fine Buckram, a sort of Linnen Cloth.

BOCHE, an Imposthume, Botch, or Ulcer. *Chauc.*

BOCKIA [*among Chymists*] a large Vessel with a great Belly like a Cucurbite.

BOCK-Hard [*Bochoys*, *Sax.*] a Place where Books, Writings, and Deeds are kept.

BOCK'EREL } one of the kinds of long-

BOCK'ERET } wing'd Hawks.

BOCK'LAND, is a Land held by Book or Charter, which has not been made over to others either by Gift or Sale. *S.*

To **BODE** [*bodian*, *Sax.* of *Botte* a Messenger, *Teut.*] to declare or show, to foretell.

BOD'KIN, commanded, bid, or bade, *Chaucer.*

BOD'KIN, an Utensil Women roll their Hair on, and also for other Uses. *C. Br.*

BODLE'IAN Library, a famous Library at Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley.

BOD'MIN [*of Bod* a Kite, and *Min*, *C. Br.* the Bank of a River, by reason of the great Number of Kites that frequent it] a Town in Cornwall.

BOD'OARI [*from Bod* a River, and *Oari* a Ferry, *C. Br.*] a Place in Flintshire.

BODY [*Boige*, *Sax.* *Stature*] a Compound of Matter and Form; a Party of diers; a Company of People.

BODY, a Simpleton. *Twiss.*

BODY [*in Chymistry*] is the Vessel which holds the Matter in distilling the Spirits Vegetables.

BODY [*in Geometry*] is a Magnitude which has three Dimensions, as *Length*, *Breadth*, and *Thickness*; and it is opposed to *Body*, is a Term in Natural Philosophy, inasmuch the first is penetrable, and the second impenetrable.

Regular **BODY** [*among Geometricians*] that which has all its Angles and Sides, also all Planes that compose its Surface, and equal.

Irregular **BODY**, a Solid, not bounded with equal and like Surfaces.

Mixed **BODIES** [*in Chymistry*] are Things which naturally grow and increase, as Animals, Minerals, and Plants.

BO'DYKIN, a little Boy. *O.*

BOG [probably of *Boogen*, *Dut.* bend, because it gives Way, being trod on] a marshy Ground, muddy or stony.

BOGGE, bold, forward, saucy.

To **BOG'GLE** [probably from *Beg* a Quire] to be uncertain what to do, to waver to scruple.

BOHE'MIA, a Kingdom now belonging to the Emperor of Germany.

BOHE'MIANS, the People of Bohemia, also a sort of roving People like Gypsies.

BOVAR, a great Officer of State among *Muscovites* and *Persians*.

To **BOIL** [*bouiller*, *F.* of *bullire*, *L.*] to seethe as a Pot.

BOIL } [*Boule*, *Teut.* *Bilis*, *L.* Choler

BILE } kind of Swelling or Sore.

BOIL'ARY of Salt } [*of bouillir* to b

BUL'LARY } *F.*] a Salt-House

Place where Salt is boiled.

BOISEAU of Corn, at *Barrouden* France, two Bushels and near half a Peck; at *Rochel*, two Bushels and half a Peck, *English Measure*. *F.*

BOIS'TEROUS [*for Boister*, *Sax.* a Tempest, according to *Minseus*] stormy, tempestuous, fierce, vehement, unruly.

BOIS'TEROUSNESS, Tempestuousness.

BOIS'TOUS, halting, lame, lowly; rude, ignorant. *O.*

To **BOK'E**, to point at; also to bicker.

BOKET, a Bucket. *O.*

BOK'LING, buckling on, *Chaucer.*

BOLD [*Bab*, *Sax.* *Bart*, *C. Br.*] valiant, stout, undaunted.

BOLE [*Armenick*] a sort of Earth, or crumbling Stone, brought from *Armenia*, other Parts, very much used in *Physic* &c.

BOLE, a Bull. *Chauc.*

BOLO'NIAN Stone, a grey Stone, wh

being added in a Chymical Furnace, shines in the Dark like a lighted Coal.

BOLL, a round Stalk or Stem, the Body of a Tree; also the Seeds of a Poppy.

BOLLE, a Bowl, a Rattle. *Chene.*

A BOLL of Sub, two Bushels. *C.*

BOLLES, seeds or swelled. *O.*

BOLIMONG } Buck-wheat, a sort of
BOLIMONG } Grain; also a Medley of
fusions of Grain together.

To BOLL, to swell, to boil up. *Chene.*

BOLSTER [*Bohrup, Sax. Boist, Sax.*] a Cushion to lay his Head on.

BOLT [*Bolz, Sax.*] an Iron fastening to a Door; a narrow Piece of Stuff. *O. R.*

BOLT of Cannon, twenty-eight Lbs.

BOLT, a kind of Herb.

BOLT-boat [*See Term*] a strong Boat, that can well endure a rough Sea.

BOLTS [*in a Ship*] Rings to which the Bunches and Tackles of the Ordnance are fastened; also Iron Pins of several sorts which bring in the Rigging of a Ship.

BOLT-Rope, is that into which the Sail of a Ship is stowed or fastened.

BOLTSPIRIT } the Mast in the Head of a
BOLTSPIRIT } Ship that sweeps forward,
of its own Length and Thickness with the Funnel.

To BOLT, to fasten with a Bolt.

To BOLT, to sit Meal.

To BOLT [*among Hunters*] a Coney is said to be bolted, when she is first started.

BOLING, an Exercise in *Gray's Inn*; an trying Cakes among the Students.

BOLING-Hatch } a Chest or Trough to
BOLING-Hatch } sift Meal in.

BOLTS, an Herb; also Arrows. *Spenc.*

BOLLS [*Boll, Gr.*] a Morfel or Gobbet. *L.*

BOLLS [*in Physick*] a Dose, as much as any he takes at a Mouthful, of a Confluence thinner thicker than Honey.

BOLLS [*in a Mineral Sense*] a kind of Stone, which Dr. *Græc* supposes to be a Bed, or was the *Materia prima*, or first Matter of Stones and Metals.

BOMBS [*Bombæ, F.*] are hollow Balls of Iron, which are charged with Powder, and Iron Nails and Pieces of Iron, to be shot into walled Towns.

A BOMBARD [*Bombarda, F. Bombarda, L. Ital.*] a Great Gun.

To BOMBARD [*bombarder, F.*] to shoot Bombs or of Mortars into Towns.

BOMBARDO [*in Musick Books*] is an Instrument of Musick, much the same as our Basson, or Bass to a Hunt-boy. *Ital.*

BOMB-Case, a Chest of Wood, filled with Bomb and Gunpowder, put under Ground, in order to be blown up in the Air with those that stand upon it.

BOMB-Ketch, a Ship or Vessel built with long Booms for carrying and raising of Mortars, and throwing Bombs into Sea-port Towns.

BOMBASPNE, a sort of Stuff. *F.*

BOMBAST, infected Laughter; swelling, blustering Non-sense; the Cotton Plant; also a sort of Cotton or Persian.

To BOMBAST, to stuff with Bombast; also to beat or bang loudly.

BOMBASTICK, belonging to Bombast, swelling, high flown. *...*

BOMBYCINOUS [*Bombycinus, L. or Buprestis, Gr.*] made of Silk. *...*

BOMBILATION, humming of Bees. *L.*

BON Christin, the Name of an excellent large French Pear. *F.*

BONA'SIANS, Hereticks who appeared in the fourth Century, and held that *Jesus Christ* was the Son of God only by Adoption.

BONA Fide [*i. e. in Good Faith*] an Expression used when a Thing is done without Fraud or Deceit. *L.*

BONA Notabilia [*Law Term*] Goods which a Man dying has in another Diocese besides that in which he dies, which must amount at least to the Value of 5 *l.* *L.*

BONA Patria, when twelve Men, or more, are chosen out of the County, to pass upon an Assize, which are called *Jurators*. *L.*

BONA'NA Tree, a Tree growing in *America*, 5 or 6 Yards high, which hath Leaves half a Yard broad; and a Yard and a half long.

BONA-ROBA, a Whore. *Burna Roba, Span. Buona Ropa, Ital.*

BONAVENTURE [*i. e. good Luck*] the Name of a famous *Franciscan Friar*. *F.*

BONAVENTURE Mast, a second Mast added to some great Ships, and stands next to the Poop.

BOND [*of Bonds, Sax.*] an Obligation.

BONDAGE, Slavery, Servitude.

BOND-Men, Persons who have bound themselves by Covenant to serve their Lord.

BONDY, Simpleton. *Yorksh.*

BONE [*Han; Sax. Bein, Dan. Stein, Teut.*] a similar Part; hard and void of Sense, which affords Form and Support to the whole Body. *Anat.*

BONE, a Bone, Gift. *Obit.*

BONE-Breaker, a kind of Eagle.

To carry a BONE in her Mouth [*See Term*] a Ship is said to do so, when she makes the Water foamy before her in sailing.

BONES, Bobbings, or Bone-Lace, i. e. Bobbing Lace. *C.*

BONGO/MILES } Hereticks so called of
BOGO/MILES } *Bongomilus* a Monk, who called Churches the Devil's Temples, made no Account of the Holy Sacrament, believed God had a human Form, and that he could conceive and bring forth the Word as well as the blessed Virgin.

BONGRA'CE [*of Bonne-grace, F.*] a Shelter which is worn on the Head to keep the Face from tanning.

BON'-

BON'GRACE [among *Mariners*] is a Frame of old Ropes, or Junks of Cables, laid at the Bows, Sterns, and Sides of Ships sailing in cold Latitudes, to preserve them from Damage of great Flakes of Ice.

BONE-Sparwin, is great Craft as hard as a Bone, which grows on the Inside of the Hoof, on the Heels of a Horse.

BONIFACE [Well-doer] a Man's Name.

BONIS *non amovendis*, a Writ to the Sheriffs of London, not to permit one Condemned, who brings a Writ of Error, to remove his Goods till the Error be tried.

BONI'TO, is a Fish in all Respects like a Mackerel, but much larger, common upon the Coast of Spain, and much liked; whence the Name *Bonito*, signifying good. *Chauc.*

BON'KETS, Liveries, Grey-coats. *Span.*

BON'NET, a sort of Cap. *F.*

BON'NET [in Fortification] a Work raised beyond the Counter-scarp, having two Faces which form a Sallant Angle, and, as it were, a small Ravelin without a Trench.

BONNETS [Sea Term] are small Sails set upon the Course of a Main-sail and Fore-sail, when they are too narrow or shallow to cloath the Mast.

BONNET a Priory, i. e. *The Priory's Cap* [in Fortification] an Outwork which has three Salient Angles at the Head, and two inward. *F.*

BON'NY, general, fine, spruce. *Scot.*

BON'NEY [with Miners] a distinct Bed of Ore, that communicates with no Vein.

A **BOO'BY** [from *Bobo*, *Span.* a Fool, or from *Bube*, *Teut.* or *Bocht*, *Belg.* a Child, q. d. one who will be a Lad still] a great ignorant Fellow.

BOOD, abode, tarried. *Chauc.*

BOODETH, sheweth. *O.*

BOOK of Rates, a Book shewing at what Value Goods, that pay Poundage, shall be reckoned at the Custom-House.

BOOK'ISH, given to Books of Reading.

BOOK [see, *Sax.* of Bocco, a Beech-tree] any Compact Writing, so called because the ancient Germans wrote upon the Bark of Beech-trees instead of Paper.

BOOLIE, beloved. *O.*

BOOM [of Beams, *Sax.* a Tree] hence,

BOOM [among *Mariners*] a long Pole to spread out the Clew of the Studding-Sail; a Cable stretched a-thwart the Mouth of a River, or Harbour, with Yards, Top-masts, Battens, Spars of Wood, &c. lashed to it, to prevent an Enemy's entering.

BOOM'ING, flowing in a full or impetuous Stream.

BOOM'ING, a Ship is said to come booming, when she makes all the Sail she can.

BOON [Bene, *Sax.* Ben, *F.*] a Favour, good Turn or Request; also a Bone. *Chauc.*

To **BOON** or *beun*, to do Service to another, as to a Landlord. *E.*

BOOR [Boer, *Dr.* Lebup, *Sax.* Hagel, *Thar.*] a Country Clown.

A **BOOR**, a Parlour, a Bed-Chamber, inner Room. *Cumberl.*

BOOR'ISH [Baterisch, or Boock, *Belg.*] clownish, homely, rude.

BOOSE, an Ox, or Cow-Stall. *C.*

BOOT [Boote, *Sax.* a Compensation] *Bacch.* *Dr.* to profit, perhaps of *Boote* *Gr.* to help] Aid, help, Succour. *Dr.* is now used for Advantage, Over-plus.

BOOT of Byle, Ease of Sorrow. *Dr.*

To **BOOT** *Hale*, to go about plundering to pillage, to rob. *N. C.*

BOOT-Haler, a Free-Booter or Robber. *N. C.*

BOOTES [Bootes, *Gr.* the Ox-driver] Northern Constellation. *L.*

BOOT-Tree Two Pieces of Wood in the

BOOT-Lap of a Leg, driven into Boots when they

BOOTING, a sort of Rack used in Scotland, by putting an Iron Bar on the Leg of Offender, and driving an Iron Peg upon the Shin-bone.

BOOTING-Corn, a Rent of Corn to cattle because it was paid by the Tenants, by way of *Boie*, to the Lord, as a Recompense for making them Leases.

BOOT'LESS, unprofitable, vain.

BOOTS, the Plant Marshmallows.

BOOTS [Bootes, *F.*] Leather Coverings of the Legs in Travelling.

BOOTH [Boote, *Sax.* Boote, *Teut.*] a small Cottage.

BOO'TY [of Butte, *Teut.*] Plunder, Prey, Spoil.

BOO'Z [W, *H.* e. in Straphen] *David's* Grandfather.

BORACHIO, a sort of leather made of Hogskins, wherein Wines are bottled from the Tops of the Mountains in Spain whence the Spaniards figuratively call Drunkard *Borachio*. These are the *Bootes* which in Scripture are said will burst with Wine, when put into them old. *Spain.* Drunkard. *Metaph.*

BOR'AGE [Borago, *L.*] an Herb.

BORAME'TZ, a strange Plant in Scotland like a Lamb, which consumes the Grass about it.

BORAX, a Mineral used by Goldsmiths in melting and folding of Gold.

BORBORYG'MUS [Borborus, *Gr.*] rumbling or cracking of the Gut.

BORD, Jet. *Spain.*

To **BORD** [of *aborder*, *F.*] to account.

BORD, Slitting. *Can.*

BORD'AGE a Duty paid for

BORD Half-penny and Market, for setting up of Boards, Stalls, Tables, &c. for selling Wares.

BORDARIA [Bord, *Sax.*] a Cottage.

BORDARII, a sort of meanest Farmers who had a Bord, i. e. a Cottage, allowed them for which they supplied the Lord with Food and Eggs.

BORDA [*Bord, Sax.*] a Board or Plank. *O. L.*
BORDAGIUM, Bordage, the Tenure of holding Bord-Lands.
BORD-Clath, Table Cloth. *Cbauc.*
BORDE, a Jeff. *Cbauc.*
BORDES, Bawdy-houses. *Cbauc.*
TO BORDER [*border, F.*] to edge, bind, border, or lace.
BORDER [*Bordure, F.* a Fringe] the End or Edge of a Garment, Country, &c.
BORDERS [among Florists] are the Leaves which stand about the middle Thrum of a Flower.
TO BORDER a Pasty, to cut it up.
BORDERER, one who lives on the Border, or utmost Bounds of the Country.
BORDILLERS, Haunters of Bawdy-houses. *Cbauc.*
BORDLAND Rents, the same as Table Rent.
BORD-LEND, Lands which Lords keep in their Hands for the Maintenance of their Board or Table.
BORD-Lode, a Service required of the Tenant, to carry Timber out of the Woods of the Lord to his House. *L. T.*
BORDAGINGS, Incursions, or ravaging the Borders. *Spence.*
BORDURE [in Heraldry] a Tract or Compartment of Metal, Colour, or Furr, within the Shield all round it.
TO BORE [*borian, Sax. Bohren, Teut.*] to bore or hole.
BORE [in Gunnery] the Hollow in the End of a Piece of Ordnance, &c.
BORÉE, a kind of French Dance. *F.*
BOREAL [*Borealis, L.*] Northern.
BORÉAL Signs, the Six Northern Signs of the Zodiac, viz. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.
BORÉAS [*Boréas, Gr.*] the North Wind.
BORN [*Geboren, Teut.*] brought into the World as a Child.
BORNE, carried, brought.
TO BORNE, to burnish. *O.*
BORNS [*Bornis, F.*] Limits, Bounds, &c. *Shaks.*
BOROW ? [*Burg, of Bophoe, Sax.*
BOROUGH ? [*Burg, Teut.*] a Corporate Town, a large Village.
BOROUGH-Master [*Burger-Weister, Teut.*] a Mayor, Bailiff, or Governor of a Town.
BOROUGH-Head, anciently signified a Member of Parliament.
BOROW-English [*Law Term*] a Custom whereby Lands and Tenements descended to the youngest Son, who was presumed to be least able to fight for himself.
BOROW-Holder ? Boroughhead, or Headborough.
BOROW-Holder, a Squire.
BORREL, a plain rustic Fellow, a Boor. *Spence.*
BORROW [*Burg, Teut.*] a Surety or Pledge. *O.*

TO BORROW [*Borhan, Sax. Borhan, Teut.*] to take upon Credit.
BOS/CAGE [*Boſcagium, L. Barb. or Boſcage, F.*] a Grove or Thicket.
BOS/CAGE [in Law] Food, Maſt, ſuch as Woods and Trees yield to Cattle.
BOS/CAGE [in Painting] a Picture that represents much Wood and Trees.
BOS/CASTLE [for *Botereaux-Caſtle*, of the Norman Name *Botereau* a Garter; that Family bearing a Garter in its Coat of Arms] a Town in Cornwall.
BOSCUS, all manner of Wood. *O. L.*
BOSE/HAM [either from *Boſſ, Teut.* a Buſh, and *Ham* an Houſe, or *Bopham, Sax.* a Fence; or, as *Somner* will have it, of *Bois, F.* a Wood, and *Ham*] called alſo *Rofenbam*, a Town in the County of *Suffex*.
BOSKY, fat, ſwelled. *Shakeſp.*
BO/SOM [*Borm, Sax. Boſtem, L. S.*] the Part of the Body incloſing the Heart.
BOS/PHORUS [*Βόσπος, of Bōs and φος, i. e.* a Paſſage paſſable by Oxen, *Gr.*] a ſtraight or narrow Neck of the Sea that ſeparates two Continents.
BOSS [*Boſſe, F.*] a Knob or Stud; a Bunch.
BOSS, a Water-Conduit, running out of a Gor-bellied Figure.
BOSTAL, a Way up a Hill. *Spff.*
BOSTANCE, boaiſting. *Cbauc.*
BOSTOCK [*Boſe, Boot or Overplus, and rocces, Sax.* a Trunk of a Tree] a Town in *Cbeſhire*, once called *Boſſtock*; alſo a Surname.
BOTA, a Boot, ſuch as is worn by Monks. *O. L.*
BOTANICAL ? [*Botanique, F. Botanica, L.*]
BOTAN'ICK ? [*L. of Botanikos, Gr.*] belonging to Herbs and Plants.
BOTAN'ICKS ? [*Botanique, F. Botanica, L.*]
BO/TANY ? [*L. of Botan, Gr.* an Herb] the Science of Simples, which ſhews how to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral Kinds of Plants.
BO/TANIST [*Botaniſte, F. Botanicus, L.*] an Herbalist, or one ſkilful in Herbs.
BO/TANO/LOGY [*Botanologia, of Botan and λογία, a Deſcription, Gr.*] a Deſcription of Herbs and Plants.
BO/TAR/GO, a Sausage made of Eggs, and of the Blood of a Sea-Mullet.
TO BOTCH [*Boetien, Du.* to mend] to mend by patching; to do Work clumsily and ill-favourably.
A BOTCH [*Boſſe, F.* a Blister] a pocky Ulcer or Sore; alſo a Sore in the Groin.
A BOTCH/ER, a clumsy Workman.
BO/TE [*Bot, Sax.* probably of *Boſte, L. S.* and *Bulle, Teut.* Repentance] Amends, Compensatiſon, Repentance; alſo Help.
BO/TE/SCAR/L [*of Boſt a Boat, and Scarl a Man, Teut.*] a Boatwain.
BOTH [from *Batu, Sax.* from *be* and *tu*] the one and the other.
BOTHA, a Booth or Tent ſet up in Fairs and Markets. *O. L.*

BOTHAMOUN [Bosham] a place of the Lord of the Manour for pitching Bows.

BOTHUM a Bosham Church.

BOTMUR [Bosham, F.] of the King.

BUTLER an Officer that provides the King's Wine.

St. BOTOLME a London Supplican is derived from the Noun Bear and Ugh, Bear Help, because praying for him the Mothers tender Saint, and for their Father's sake much adored at Bosham.

BOTONE [in Heraldry] terminated in three Buds, resembling the thistle, &c.

BOTONTNES [a. d. Burnings, in a Mass of Earth in Huntingdonshire]

BOTTLE Bridge [either Botolph's Bridge, or from Botal a Village] Sax. a Bridge] a Place in Huntingdonshire.

BOTTLES [Bosham, F.] a Vessel to contain Liquids.

BOPFOM [Bosham, Sax. Botta, F.] the Ground of any thing; also a Station for Bosham.

BOTPOMRW it is when a Master of a Ship

BOTTOMROE Ship bottoms Money upon the Bottom or Hull of the Ship, i. e. to be paid with Interest as the Ship's Rate Return, otherwise the Money is all lost, if the Ship be lost.

BOTS [perhaps of Botany Sax. to bite] Worms or Grubs which destroy the Grass in Bowling-Greens, &c. little Worms that breed in the Strit Gut of a Horse.

BOVATA Tithes, at each Land an acre or less till, or twenty-eight Acres. O. L.

BOUCHE of Court, or a certain Quantity

BOWGE of Court [of Privileges] allowed to a Servant in the Palace of a Prince, or the House of a Nobleman. R. L. E.

BOUCHE [Bosham, F.] to stop] stop'd his Mouth. O.

BOUCHE [Bosham, F.] to stop] like the Beddery.

BOUCONS [Bosham, F.] to stop] Slices of fat Bacon and Gammon.

BOODS [Bosham, F.] to stop] in Malta.

BOVE [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOVERIA [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOVERIUM [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOVERTON [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOVERTUS [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOUGERONS [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

A BOUGH [Bosham, F.] to stop] a Shoot or Branch of a Tree.

BOUGHTS [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOUTLANT [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOUTLANT [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOUN [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOUN [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOUNCING [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

To BOUND [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOUND [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOUNDARY, that which, &c.

BOUNDS [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOUNTROUS Free, Generous.

BOUNTIFUL [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOUNTEVOUS [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOUNTY [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

To BOUND, to sell. N. G.

BOURDON, the Drum of a Mass.

BOUR [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOURGEOISE [in Canty] a Yeoman.

BOURFEU [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOUT, without. C. G.

BOU [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOU [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BOW [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

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BOW [Bosham, F.] to stop] a young Bull, or Cow.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE [in Brit. Hist.], called *Louthburgh*, *C. Br.* this is a stinking Slough, by *Girald* called *Charnus*, from the thundering Noise of the water which the Re is thawed.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, called *Tal Tal* [in Brit. Hist.], from *Brecknam*, a Place that had twenty-four Daughters, who were all canonized in the Choir of *St. Dunstons*. *It is said in the Book of the Holy*

This Proverb is applied to such as imitate some Vice of their Parents; and intimates, That Persons naturally addicted to any Vice, will scarce ever be reclaimed afterwards by the Art of Rhetoric, or the Power of Persuasion, Authority, or Command: So say the *Latins*, *Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem*; the *Greeks*, *ἄνθρωπος ἀνθρώπου ὅμοιος ὅμοιος*; the *Hebrews*, *כִּלְכֵּל בְּשֵׁם אָבִיו כִּלְכֵּל בְּשֵׁם אָבִיו*

BREDE [*Brede*, *L. S.*] Breadth. *O.*

To BREDE, to make broad. *O.*

BREECH [perhaps of *Breece*, *Sax.* or of *Britsch*, a sort of an Instrument of Wood, broad and flat, used to slap on certain Occasions Peoples Back-sides with: This the *French* call *Donner le morion*] the Back-side, or Fundament.

BREECH [in *Gunnery*] is the hindermost Part of a Piece of Ordnance.

BREECHES [*Breæce*, *Sax.*] a Garment for Men from the Waist to the Knees.

BREECHINGS [in a *Ship*] are Ropes by which the Guns are lashed fast, or fastened to the Ship's Side.

To BREE, to frighten. *Chano.*

To BREED [*Breæd*, *Sax.*] to produce, to nourish, &c.

BREEZE [*Brezza*, *Ital.* *Brise*, *F.*] a fresh Gale of Wind.

A BREEZE [*Brioz*, *Sax.*] a Gally or Horse-fly.

BREGMA [*Bregma*, *Gr.*] is that Part of the Head, which is formed by the two Bones of the Skull that make the *Sagittal Suture*.

BREHONE, an *Irish* Judge or Lawyer; the *Irish* Law is called the *Brehone Law*.

To BREID, to be like in Conditions. *O.*

BREM'E, furiously. *O.* chill, bitter. *Sp.*

BREM'ICHAM [perhaps from *Byt-BIRMINGHAM*, i. e. famous, and *Dam*, *Sax.* an Habitation, i. e. famous for Workmanship in Metals or hard Wares] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

BREN [*Brennen*, *Teut.*] to burn. *Sp.*

BRENNINGLY, warmly. *Chano.*

BRENT [in *Teut.* *O.*]

BRENTKNOLL [of *Knol*, *Sax.* the Top of a Mountain, and *Brent*, *Teut.* burnt, i. e. parched with the Heat of the Sun] a Place in *Somersetshire*.

BRENTFORD [of *Brent*, burnt, and *Ford*, *Teut.*] a Town in the County of *Middlesex*.

BRENTNASH [near *Brent* Mark; as the Monks of *Glosterbury* expound in *Prose* given to *Brant* (i. e. *Brant*)] a Place in *Gloucestershire*.

BRENTWOOD, a Town in *Essex*, 12 Miles N. E. of *London*.

BRET [*Bret*, *Teut.* *O.*] a Fish of *Brittany*.

BRETFORD, a Town in the County of *Suffolk*, called by *Antonine*, *Combertorium*.

BRETFUL, topful. *Chano.*

BRETFUL, the Law of the *Mare*.

BRETTONSE [formerly in use among *Britons* or *Welshmen*].

BREST [in *Arabic* *Teut.*] is that Column which is called the *Florus*.

BREST [*Brest*, *Teut.* *O.*] are Pieces in the outward Part of any Building, in the middle Floor, into which the Columns are framed.

BREVE [*Brevi*, *L.* short] a Writ directed to the Chancellor or Judges, &c. so called from its Shortness.

BREVE [in *Musick*] a Note containing Semibreves, four Minims, and eight Crotchets. *L. T.*

BREVE *perquirere*, to purchase a Writ Licence of Trial in the King's Court by a Plaintiff. *O. L. R.*

BREVE *de Recto*, a Writ of Right for Person ejected, to sue for the Possession of an Estate detained from him.

BREVE [in *Anatomy*] the short Vessel that passes from the Ventricle to a veiny Branch of the Spleen.

BREVET [*Brevet*, *F.*] a Brief, a Papal Bull. *O.*

BREVARY [*Breviaris*, *F.* of *Brevium*, *L.*] a Book of divine Offices, containing the *Matins*, *Vespers*, *Quads* and *Canticles* which are all distinct Services in the Church of *Rome*, and quite different from the Mass which is accounted a propitiatory Sacrifice the living and the Dead; and only used at *Matins* on the Morning Prayer; contained the *Breviary*.

BREVIAIRE, a short Extract or Copy of *Pythagoras*, *Deed*, or *Writings*.

BREVIAIRE [*Breviaris*, *Teut.* *O.*] a Book of the Sheriff, to deliver an the new Shrovetide in his *County*, the *County* of *Wiltshire*.

BREVIER, a small Printing Letter of a fine of this Book.

BREVIER [*Brevier*, *Teut.* *O.*] a small Printing Letter of the *Musical* of the *Antient* serving to the *Palms* of the *Hand* supposing to be of the *Antient*, which helps to furnish out Arm forward. *L. T.*

BREVIL [*Brevil*, *Teut.* *O.*] a short Word of speaking.

BREVIL [*Brevil*, *Teut.* *O.*] a short Word of speaking, the shortest Muscle of the Eye, otherwise called *Obliquus Inferior*.

BREVITY [*Brevitas*, F. of *Brevitas*, L.]
Brevitas, Conciseness.
TO BRUIE [*bruyen*, Sax. *bruiwen*, L. S.]
 to beat, to make Drink.
BREWIS [*of abreviatio*, F.] to soften,
BREWIS [*of*, Str.] Crusts or Pieces of
 Bread, baked in the Fat of Pottages.
TO BRUYDE, to run away. *Chaucer*.
TO BRIAN an Oven, to keep Fire at the
 Mouth of a.
BRUAN [*of Bruiant*, F. clamorous] a pro-
 per Name of a Man.
TO BRUE [perhaps from *bruber*, F. this
 from *Brue*, a Piece of Bread; because such as
 poor Beggars, like unfortunate Beggars, crave of
 the Judges and the Stroke of Justice; or from
Brue, Gr. *Brue*, to corrupt with Gifts.
BRIBERY, the Act of Bribing.
BRIBERS [*Bruber*, F. i. e. Beggar]
BRIBOURS one that filches or pilfers
 another Man's Goods. L. T.
BRICK [*Tucht*, Belg. *Briguet*, F.] Earth
 burnt into a long square Figure, and burnt.
TO BRICK'EN, to bridle, to hold in one's
 Chastity.
BRICOLE the Rebound of a Ball after a
BRICOLL the Stroke at Tennis play.
BRICOLS, Engines formerly used to bat-
 tle Walled Castles, Towns, &c. F.
BRIDAL, of, or belonging to a Bride.
BRIDALE, a Wedding. *Chaucer*.
BRIDCHURCH, *q. d.* the Church of St.
Brigida, a Swedish Saint.
BRIDE [*Brud*, Sax. *Brant*, Teut. of
Brud, to keep warm or cherish] a new-
 married Woman.
BRIDGROOM [*Brautigam*, Teut. of
Brud, a Bride, and *Lipoom*, Sax. a Servant,
 from the Spouse, upon a Wedding Day, used
 to hold the Bride at Table] a Bride's Spouse.
BRIDEWELL [*q. d.* *Bride's Well*, or St.
Brigida's Well, now a House of Correction,
 formerly a Hall or Royal Palace] in Fleet-
 Street, in the City of London.
BRIDGE [*Brugge*, Sax. *Brucke*, Teut.]
 a raised Wood or Stone made over a River,
 &c.
BRIDGE of Boats, Boats of Copper joined
 end to end, till they reach across a River,
 and covered with Planks, for Soldiers to
 march over them.
BRIDGE of Rights, a Bridge made of great
 Logs of Timber joined together, and Planks
 laid over them, to be laid over Marshes
 or bog Places.
BRIDGE, one with Hinges, to be
 let down at pleasure.
BRIDGE [*Military Term*] is made
 of small Bridges, laid one over another.
BRIDGEWATER [*q. d.* *Water's Burg*,
 from *Brugge*, of the *Water*, a Soldier of
 War, the Company who received this
 Name for Service in the Wars] a Port in
 the County of Somerset.
BRIDGUM, a Bridgroom.

TO BRIDLE [*hyabelian*, Sax. *Bridr*, F.]
 to keep in a Horse with the Bridle or Reins;
 to curb one's Passions.
A BRIDLE [*Brigule*, Sax. *Bride*, F.] a
 Head-stall, or Reins for a Horse.
BRIEF [*Bref* or *Brif*, from *Brevia*, L.]
 short, plain, common or ripe.
A BRIEF [*of Brief*, Teut. a Letter] an
 Order issuing out of Chancery, or some other
 Court; also any Process of the King, in Writ-
 ing, under Seal, requiring any thing to be
 done; especially Letters Patent granted for
 collecting of charitable Benevolence to poor
 Sufferers by Fire, or other Casualties.
A BRIEF [*in Music*] is such a Measure
 or Quantity, as contains two Strokes down,
 and as many up in beating Time.
BRIEFNESS, Brevity.
BRIER [*Bræn*, Sax, perhaps of *byrecan*,
 to break, because it teareth the Skin] a prickly
 sort of Plant.
BRIEZE [*Bressa*, Ital. *Brise*, F. a chill
 BREEZ } Wind] a gentle Gale of Wind.
BRIG, in *Lincolnshire*, *q. d.* a Town by a
 Bridge.
BRIGA, Contention, Quarrel, Strife. O. L.
BRIGADE [*Brigade*, F.] a Party or Di-
 vision of a Body of Soldiers.
BRIGADE [*of an Army*] is a Party of
 either Horse or Foot; a Brigade of Horse is
 eight or ten Squadrons; a Brigade of Foot
 four, five, or six Battalions.
BRIGADE [*of a Troop of Horse*] is a
 third Part of it, not exceeding fifty Men.
BRIGADER, an Officer who commands
 a Brigade. F.
BRIGANDINE, an ancient kind of Ar-
 mour, with many Plates and Joints like a
 Coat of Mail.
BRIGANTES, the ancient Name of the
 Inhabitants of *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, *Durham*,
Westmorland, and *Cumberland*.
BRIGANTINE [*Brigantine*, F.] a small
 light Pinnace, that can both row and sail well,
 proper for giving Chase or Fighting.
BRIGBOTE [*Low Term*] Contribution
 made toward the repairing
 or rebuilding Bridges.
A BRIGHAM, a Horse-collar. N. C.
BRIGHT [*beorn*, Sax. *Lucid*, like shining
 Light.
BRIGHTNESS [*Byrdnutt*, Sax.] Luci-
 dity, Shiningness.
BRIGHTMANS, an Order of Religious Wo-
 men, Nuns, founded by a Princess of Sweden,
 termed *Bridges*.
BRIGHTHELMSTEAD [*Brighealmen-
 tun*, Sax. so called from St. *Brigida*] a
 Town in *Suffolk*.
BRIGUE, Dispute, Quarrel. O. F.
BRILL [*of Burr-bill*, *q. d.* many Burrs
 growing there] a Place in *Buckinghamshire*.
BRILLANT [*of Briller*, *q. d.* to sparkle, to
 glitter, *Contr.*] a Diamond cut artificially by
 a Lapidary, like a Table.

BROUDRID, embroidered. *Chauc.*
BROUKIN, to brook, to bear. *Chauc.*
BROW [*Bropa*, *Sax.* *Browe*, *Belg.*
Gugen brouen; *Fr.* the Eye-brow] that
 Part of the Face above the Eyes.

BROW-Antler [*Arboreus Hunter*] the first
 Start that grows on a Stag's Head.

To **BROW-beat**, to look disdainfully or
 haughtily on; to snub, or keep under.

BROWDED, embroidered. *O.*

To **BROWK**, to enjoy, to use. *O.*

BROWN [*Bran*, *Sax.* *Bryn*, *Belg.*
Braun, *Test.* *Bruno*, *Ital.*] a Colour.

BROWNISTS, a Sect of rigid Independ-
 ants, so called from one *Robert Brown* their
 Ring-leader.

BROW-Pole [*in Carpentry*] is an over-
 thwart or cross Beam.

BROWSE, of *Browse-Wood* [*Briffy*, *F.* a
 Twig] young Sprouts of Trees, that shoot
 forth early in the Spring, whereon Cattle
 usually feed.

To **BROWSE**, [*bruster*, *F.* *bruscare*, *Ital.*
Bracon, *Gr.*] to feed by knapping or nibbling
 off the Tops of young Sprigs, Herbs, Grass,
 &c. as Beasts do.

BROWSTER, a Brewer. *Scar.*

Hat-BRUARTS, Hat-Brims. *Chesh.*

BRUERIA, Bruh, Heath; Briars, or
 Thorns. *O. L.*

BRUCH/BOTE of *Brygge* a Bridge, and
BRUG/BOTE [*Bryge*, *Sax.*] a Contribu-
 tion towards the mending of Bridges; also
 those who are exempted from this Tribute.

To **BRUCKLE**, to dirty. *C.*

BRUMLE/FUS, a small Cope or Thicket,
 a little Wood.

To **BRUISE** [*of bryreo*, *Sax.* bruised,
 or *briff*, *F.*] to injure or spoil the Form of a
 Thing by hard Compression.

BRUIT [*Bruit*, *F.*] a Rumour, Report,
 common Talk.

To **BRUIT** a Thing abroad, to report, or
 spread it abroad.

BRUMMAL [*Brumalis*, *L.* from *Bruma*,
 Winter] of or belonging to Winter. *F.*

BRUNT [*Brunn*, *Test.* *Hest*] Assault,
 Onset, Bruh.

BRUSH [*of Bruff*, *F.* one of *Buffet*,
Test.] an Utenfil well known.

To **BRUSH** [*Bruffet*, *F.*] to chafe with
 a Brush.

BRUSH [*among Hunters*] the Tail of a Fox.

BRUSH-Wood, small Sticks for Fuel.

BRUSHMENT, Bruh, or small Wood.

BRUSK [*in Hensley*] the tawny Colour,
 otherwise called *Tanner*.

To **BRUSLE** [*of Brusler* to burn, *F.*] to
 dry, to parch.

BRUSO/LES [*in Cookery*] Venal Stakes

BURSO/LES, dressed a particular Way
 between two Fires, &c. *F.*

To **BRUSTLE** [*of brustian*, *Sax.* as *Dr.*
Hensley, to bristle, as an enraged Boar] to ruffle
 as Armour, Sails, or any stiff Garment; also to
 vapour.

BRUTAL [*Brutalis*, *L.*] *Imper-*

BRUTISH [*Sentient*, *F.* Savage.

BRUTALITY [*Brutalis*, *F.* Brutality.

L. Barbi] Beasts, Brutes, Brutishness.

BRUTE [*Brutus*, *L.*] a Beast which
 has the Use of Reason.

BRUTISH, Beast-like, Beasty.

To **BRUTE**, to be brute. *Suff.*

BRYKE, Brity, narrow. *O.*

BRY'ONY [*Bryonia*, *Gr.*] in Herb

also called White-vine. *Bryonia alba.*

BUBBLE [*of Bubb*, *Da.* *perla*
Balla, *L.*] a Bladder in Water; also

Fellow, a Cally.

To **BUBBLE**, to chafe, to chide,
 a Trick upon.

BURBLE, a

projected for the carrying on a Man's

Insurance, or other pretended business.

BURB, never designed to be carried on,

calculated to wipe the Paper and Unwind

their Money, by Stock-jobbing.

BU'BO [*Bucor*, *Gr.*] the Groin, or

from the Bending of the Hip, to the

parts; also a Tumour in the Groin.

Papuleus, **BU'BO**, a Plague-Sore

Botch, especially in the Throat.

Figural **BU'BO**, a Swelling in the

occasions by the French Plague.

BUBONOCE/LE [*Bubon*, *Gr.*]

a Boob, and *Kias* a Swelling; *Gr.*

ture, when the Intestines fall

Groin, or the uttermost Part of the

sometimes it is taken for a Boob,

ling.

BUCANERS [*Bucan*, *Gr.*]

BUCCANERS [*Bucan*, *Gr.*]

Rovers; the ungoverned Ruffians in

BUCCELLATION, a dividing

Gobbers. *Gr. T.*

BUCONATOR [*Bucan*, *Gr.*]

the round Maids of the Church, *Gr.*

Gr. L.

To **BUCINATE** [*buccinatus*, *L.*]

a Trumpet.

BUCENTAUROS [*Bucen*, *Gr.*]

BUCENTAUROS [*Bucen*, *Gr.*]

tive, and *allant* a Centaur, *Gr.*

Ship called the *Centaur*, a

in which the Dogs and Men

go annually in Triumph on

especially for the Sea, by throwing a

Ital.

BUCEPHALUS [*Bucephalus*, *L.*]

Gr., and *Keptis* a Head, *Gr.*

the name of the famous Horse of

the Great.

BUCK [*Buck*, *Sax.*] a White Deer;

signifies the Male of some other Wild

when prefixed to them; as a Buck, Bait

Buck-Gear, &c.

BUCK, a Eye made of Flint, or Lath

Soy for washing of Linen.

BUCK, a Cockhold. *Gr.*

The **BUCK**, the Bread. *Suff.*

DISCUSSION

BUD'GET [*Budget*, F.] a Bag or Pouch.
 A BUEEN a Queen. *See* WORN.
 BUFF [from the Skin used in tanning the Skin of an Ox, which the French call *Buffe*] a sort of thin tanned Leathery material used by Military Men. *See* Buff Coat.
 BUFF [from *Buffe*, *Wool*] a certain
 BUFFLE [from *Buffe*] a little portable Seat, without Back or Arms. *See* Buff.
 A BUFFET [*Buffet*, F.] a Cupboard or Stand for Plates, Glasses, &c.
 A BUFFLE-Head [*Buffle*, F.] a Fool.
 A BUEFOON [*Buffon*, *Buffon*, Ital.] a Toad, because such a Person swells like a Toad; a Jester, or one who flatters by making others merry; a Dumb, a Merry Andrew.
 BUEFOONRY [*Buffonerie*, F.] Jolly Jesting or Scoffing, merry Tricks.
 BUG, a noisome domestic Insect.
 BUG, something of.
 BUG, a Pan Imaginary Monster to BUG'BEAR, frighten Children with.
 BUG'DEN [den of Bugs and Den, Sax.] a Den, or a country, usually Den of Den and Bugs, Sax. a Valley lined with Boughs, a Town in Hunting-shire.
 BUG'GERY [of *Buggerie*, F. or *Bulgari*, a People infamous for unnatural Lust, *Meningis*] a Sin against Nature, or Copulation of one Man with another, or of a Man or Woman with brute Beasts.
 BU'GLE [of *Bucula*, L. an Heifer] a sort of wild Organo, or a kind of Glass Beads; also an Herb good for Wounds.
 A BU'GLE-Horn [of *Bucula* and *Horn*] a sort of Hunting-Horn.
 BU'GLOSS [*Bugloss*, F. *Buglossis*, L. of Bugloss, or Bet-on-Ox, and a flower the English call] an Herb, whose Flowers are very cordial and restorative.
 BU'GUSH [*Bylamm*, Sax.] to erect Houses, &c.
 BULB [*Bulb*, F. *Bulbus*, L. of Bulb, Gr.] is any Root that is round, and wrapped with many Skins and Coats, as Onions, Tulips, &c.
 BULB-GUSS [*Bulbocoe*, F. *Bulbosus*, Ital.] full of Bulbs, or Bulbous Flowers, &c. such have Roots with a single round Head, emitting at the Bottom many capillary Fibres.
 BULBS [among Beans] sometimes the round hard Heads of Beans.
 BULBINE, a Call.
 BUL'GA [*Oil-Lava*] a Budget, Mass, or Pommace.
 BUL'GID [of a Ship] having struck off some of her Timber or a Keel, and therefore leaky.

BULIMIA } [*Boulimie*, F. *Boulimie*, of
BULIMUS } Būc an Ox, and *λιμός* Hun-
BULIMY } ger, *q.* hungry enough to
eat an Ox, *Gr.*] an Ox-like Hunger, or in-
satiable Appetite; a Disease often accompanied
with a Loss of Spirits, which proceeds from
a too sharp Ferment or working in the Sto-
mach. *L.*

BULK and File, is when one jostles you
while the other picks your Pocket. *Cast.*

BULK [*Buce*, *Sax.* seems to be derived from
Balg, *Teut.* applicable to any thing of Big-
ness and Compas] Bigness, Size.

BULK, a Stall before a Shop.

BULK [*Sea Term*] the whole Content of
a Ship in her Hold.

BULK Heads, are Partitions made a-thwart
a Ship with Boards, whereby one Part is di-
vided from another.

BUL'KAR [*Bielche*, *Dan.*] a Beam or
Rafter. *Lincolnshire.*

BULK'ER, one that would lie down on a
Bulk to any body, a common Jilt, a Whore.
Canterbury Term.

BULK'Y, big, gross, massy.

BULL [*Bul*, *Du.*] a Beast well known.

A **BULL**, an Impropriety in Speech, or
Blunder in Discourse.

A **BULL** [*Bulla*, *L.*] properly signifies a
golden Ornament for Children, hollow within,
made like a Heart, which used to be hung
about their Necks, much after which Manner
the Roman Nobles wore their Seals; and hence
the Briefs, Mandates or Licences of the Pope
are called *Bulls*, from the Leaden and some-
times Golden Seals affixed thereto; or of *Bulla*,
Gr. a Council, because in former Ages they
were composed by the mutual Consent of a
Council of State.

The **Golden BULL**, is an Ordinance made
by Charles V. Emperor of Germany, Anno
1536, concerning the Form of electing the
Emperors.

BULL-Fest, a Festival in Spain and Por-
tugal, in which Men on Horseback, armed
with Launces, &c. encounter wild Bulls.

BULL-Finch [*Wogfinck*, *Dan.* *Blut-
finck*, *Teut.*] a Bird.

BULL-Head, or *Miller's Thumb*, a River
Fish, also a little black Water Vermin.

BULL-Weed, a kind of Helb.

BULL-LACE } [perhaps from *Bowl*, or *Bul-
BULL-LIS* } let, because of its Round-
ness: But Dr. *F. H.* rather thinks it so called,
quasi Bull-Eyes, from the Similitude] a wild
Plum.

BUL'LEN, Hemp Stalks peeled. *C.*

BULL-Beggar [*q.* bold Beggar] a Terrifier
of Children.

BUL'LENGER, a small Sea Vessel or Boat.
O. S.

BUL'LET [*Boulet*, perhaps from *Ball*,
Gr. a round Clod of Earth] a Ball of Lead or
Iron to be fired out of a Pistol, Musket, or
Cannon, &c.

BUL'LIMONY } a Mixture of several
BUL'LIMONG } of Grain together,
Pease, Oats, Vetches. *Essex.*

BUL'LINGBROOK [*q.* d. Bulls Broc]
a Town in *Lincolnshire*, noted for the Birth
Henry VI.

BUL'LION [some will have it from *Bull*,
a Lump of Earth, *q. d.* Money having
Stamp upon it; others from *Bulla* a Signet
because it is to receive the Prince's Effigie
and *Minseus*, of *Billon*, F. or *Span.* Com-
to make Money of] uncoined Gold or Sil-
in the Mass.

BUL'LION of Copper, Copper Plates
on the Breast-Leathers and Bridles of Horses
for Ornaments.

BULL'NESS [from *Bulwich*, *C. Br.* a
paration, and *Nere*, *Sax.* a Promontory:
England is there parted from *Scotland*] a
in *Cumberland*.

BULLOCK [*Bulluce*, *Sax.*] a young
BULLY } [*q. d.* *Bulky* or *Bull*
BULLY } or *q. d.* *Bull* *teut.*
hectoring, boisterous Fellow.

BUL'RUSH Bridge [in *Fortification*
Bridge made of Bundles of Bulrushes, and
covered with Planks, to secure a Passage
of Bogs, Marshes, and fenny Places.

BUL'TEL, the Branny Part of Meat
has been dress'd.

BUL'WARK [*Tollwerk*, *Teut.* a
round, and *werck* Work, *q. d.* a
Fabric] a Bastion, Rampart, or Fort.

BUM [*Bomme*, *L. S.* a Cover for a
sel, or *Bodem*, *Teut.* the Bottom] the
dament, the Breech.

BUMBASIN [*Bombasin*, F.] Stuff
of Silk and Cotton.

BUMBAS'T [of *Bombasin*, F.] Lin-
doubled and interwoven with Flax; hence
taphorically, *Bombast Words* or *Stile*.

BUMBITH, making a humming Noise.

BUM'BLEKITES, Bramble-birds.

York.

BUM'MED, tasted, or desired. *O.*

BUM'PKIN [*Bomazin*, *L. S.* a
Tree, a Fool in *Latin* being called *Sapientia*,
Blockhead, *q. d.* one that has no more
than a Tree; but Dr. *T. H.* had rather
duce it from *Pumpin* or *Pompin*, *q. d.*
who lives upon Pumpions, or other coarse
as the poorer sort of Country People
Country Clown.

BUNCH [*Bubo*, *Ital.* a Wen or Knot]
Bump or Knot.

A **BUNCH** [among *Surgeons*] is an
ward disjoining of the *Vertebra's*, or
Joints of the Back.

BUNCH'ED Cods [among *Botanists*] the
Cods of Flowers which stand out in a
and in which the Seed is lodged.

BUNCH'ED Roots, all round Roots, have
Knobs or Knots in them.

BUNCH'ES, Diseases in Horses.

WUFFLE [Bundl. *Teut.*] a Parcel of Things or Commodities bound together, as a Bundle of Hemp, Yarn, &c.

WYFDES [in *Law*] Records of Chancery, kept in the Office of the Rolls; as the Files of Bills and Answers in Chancery, all Writs of *Curiam*, with their Certificates.

WYTC [Burg. *Sax.* a Purse, Pocket, &c.] makes Burg, i. e. to pick a Pocket. *Car.*

WYTC, the Mouth of a Barrel.

T: WYTCLE [baysener, F.] to do any thing awkwardly; to cobble, to botch.

A WYGLER [Wingler, C. Br.] an awkward or paitry Workman.

WY [from *Boncha*, Span. a Cake; or of *W. F. god, g. d.* a well-relished Cake] a sort of Cake-Bread.

WY [of a Sail *g. d.* the Bent of a Sail] is the middle Part of it, which is purposely bent into a kind of Bag or Cavity, that the Sail receive the more Wind; It is mostly used of *Ten-fith*.

WY [in a Ship] are small Ropes made fast to the Bottom of the Sails, in the middle Part of the Bolt-Rope, to hale the Butt of the Sail, for the better furling &c.

WY, a Gatherer of Rags in the Streets for the making of Paper.

WY, a sort of Lark, a Bird.

WY, a Log of Wood, Barrel, or the like, to be an Anchor when it is cast into the Sea, to show where the Anchor lies.

To **WY** up, to support, encourage, or uphold one.

To **WY** up a Cable [Sea Term], is to make a Part of Wood fast to it near to the Anchor, so that the Cable may not touch the Ground, when it is suspected to be foul or rotten.

To **WY** the BUOY [Sea Term] is to let the Anchor while the Ship has Way.

WY [of Bepn a Barn, and *Wyn*, a Town in *Oxfordshire*.

WY [Bynden, *Sax.* **WY**, *Teut.*] a Load or Weight as much as a Man, Horse, &c.

WY [of Gad Steel] about 180 lb.

WY [Beornfop, i. e. Beerford] a Town in *Worcestershire*.

WY, in *Worcestershire*, called Stanmore a Town in *Worcestershire*.

WY [Low Term] a Tenure proper to Towns and Cities, whereby they hold Lands and Tenements for a certain yearly Rent.

WY [Berguinotte, F. a sort of Helmet.

WY [bourgeon, F. a tender

WY [Spring] to grow big about, to grow, also to bust forth.

BUR/GESS [of Burgh, *Sax.* *Borghese*, Ital or *Burger*, *Teut.*] an Inhabitant of a Burgh or Borough; also one that serves for a Borough in Parliament. *Teut.*

BURGH [Burg, *Sax.* *Bourg*, F.] a Borough, a large Village or Commonalty.

BURGH/BOTE } [Burg, and Bote, *Sax.*] a Contribution toward repairing Castles; also an Exemption from it. *Teut.*

BURGH/BRECH [Burgbryce, *Sax.*] a Fine imposed on the Community of a Town, for Breach of the Peace, &c.

BURGH-Castle in *Suffolk*, called Cnobecarburgh, *Sax. i. e.* the Town of one Cobber, some petty King that built it.

BURGH/ER [Burger, *Teut.*] a Townsman, a Citizen.

BURGH/GRAVE } [Burggraf, *Teut.*] a Count, or Chief Governor of a City or Castle in *Germany*.

BURGH/MASTER } [Burgemeister, *Teut.*] a Chief Magistrate of the Towns in the Low Countries, i. e. *Holland*, *Flanders*, &c.

BURGH/MOTE [Burghemote, *Sax.*] a Court of a Borough or City.

BURGH/WARE, a Citizen or Burgess.

BURGH/LAR [of Burg, *Sax.* a Castle, &c. and *Larron*, F. of *Latro*, L. a Thief, *g. d.* a Thief in a Castle; for a Man's House is his Castle] a House-breaker.

BURGH/LARY, a breaking into an House in the Night-time, with an Intent to rob it, or to kill some Person, or to do some other felonious Act.

St. BUR/RIENS [from *Burien*, an *Irish* Saint, to whom a Church was there consecrated] a Town in *Cornwall*.

To **BURL**, to dress Cloths as Fullers do.

BUR/LED, armed. *O.*

BURLESK } [Burlesco, Ital.] a comical, merry Way of Writing; Mock-Poetry. *F.*

BUR/LEY [g. d. Boole-like] big, heavy, gross.

BUR/LY Brand, a huge Sword; also great Fury.

A **BURN** [among *Surgeons*] is an Impression of Fire made upon a Part, in which there remains a great deal of Heat, with Blisters, and sometimes an Escar.

To **BURN** [Beynen or Bynnen, *Sax.* *Bynnen*, *Teut.*] to scorch with Heat, to consume with Burning.

BURN *Beating*, a Way of manuring Land, by cutting off the Peat or Turf, laying it in Heaps, and burning it into Ashes.

BUR/NET [so called of *Burg*, which it is good against] the Herb Pimpernel.

BUR/NET, Woollen Stuff. *Cbauc.*

A **BURN/ING** [Beyning, *Sax.*] a scorching or consuming with Heat.

BURNING WELL, a certain Well near *Wigan in Lancashire*, into which if a Cannon ball put, it will presently take Fire and burn.

2. A Burnt Child means the Fire.

1. **Tibie**, Properly signifies, That it is natu-
ral for all living Creatures, whether rati-
onal or irrational; to consult their own Se-
curity, and Self-preservation; and whether
they act by Instinct or Reason, it still
holds as a Good Care of, avoiding those Things
that have already done them an Injury;
and there are a great many old Sayings in
several Languages according to the Purport
of this Proverb: The Hebrews say, **לֹא
יִשְׁכַּח חַיָּה מִמָּוֶת** The Greeks, **Πάντα δὲ τὰ ζῷα**: The
Latins, **Piscator igitur sapit**; and the French,
Bien esbaude craint l'eau froide.

[To BURN'ISH (*burnir*, F. and Span.) to polish, to make bright: It is also used of Harts spreading their Horns after they are sm'd. or new rubb'd.]

BURNISHER [*Brunisseur*, F.] one that burnishes or polishes.

o BUR [*Barre*, Fr. a Lock of Wool] the round
Knob or Horn on a Deer's Head.

BURR, or *Burdock*, an Herb. *Bardana*.

BURR Pump 2 [in a Ship] a sort of Pump

BIDGE Pump } managed by a Staff seven
or eight Feet long, with a Burr of Wood at
the End.

†-BURRAS-Pipe [Fr Corruptio of *Borax*, which is what they use] an Instrument made use of by Goldsmiths and Surgeons, to keep corroding Powders in.

BURNEL Pear, the Red Butter Pear.

• **BURKEL Fly**, an insect very troublesome to working Cattle.

BUR-ROCK, a small Weir or Dam, where wheels are laid in the River for the catching of Fish.

BYRGONE [of *Bergen*, *Trut.* to hide, *as* *Byrg*, *Sax.* a *Perler*, *q. d.* a *Receptacle* for a *Cokey*; or from *Byrgena*, *Sax.* a *Se-*
pulchre, because of the similitude to them]

Holes in a Waistcoat serve as a Cover for Rabbits; Hares, &c. (11)

1) BURSA-LIS [among Anatomists] is a Mus-
cle in the Infide of the Thigh, so called from
its Shape resembling a Pouch. (12)

to BURSA'RIA, the Treasury of a Collegiate
and Cathedral Church. 10. L.

—BUTLER, A. H., the Butlers of a College, or Monastery.

BURSE [Bong. Rat. 360ft, L.I.S.
Edm. 2, P. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912,

BURSTED [*Bearfire*, *B.*] 'the Treacher' of
a College or Monastery, one who takes care
of all the College business.

BURSTED (vic. Bury) 1/2 m. from Bury, Suffolk

BURST Wren, a sort of Herb. *Hernford*

BURST [of Buryan, Sax. *Eberst*
Berthen, Turf] broke on Munder.

A BURR Tree, an Elder Tree, &c.

BURTON Sec BRET. H. 10000

A BOTTLE, a Sweeting. *Ch. 22.*

BURTON [is a Ship] a small Tackle, consisting of two single Pulleys, to hoist Things in and out.

BUR'TON *Laxen* [q. d. *Burton* of *zarns*, i. e. any Hospital of Lepers; from *Bur* and *Town*, from the blinding Burs growing thereabouts; a Town in *Cheshire*.

BURY } [Dong, Sax.] a Terminus
BER'RY } added to Names of Towns
same with Borough.

To BURY [Bispan, or Byrrepan, S.]
inter a Corpse.

BUS/CA 7 Underwood, or Brush-

BUS/CUS } O. L.

A BUSH [of *Bush*, *Tent.* *Bursera*, *Bosco*, Ital. a Wood] a Hedge or Thicket of Shrubs, a Briar, or Thorn-bush, &c.

One Bird in the Hand is worth
in the Bush.

This Proverb intimates, That Possession is a mighty Matter, and precautions to run the Hazard of a certain Loss, uncertain Gain, and teaches us that TURBIDITIES are liable to Disappointment, depending on Fall or with HUBBUBTER, and no commanding Thoughts of our Land, five Tenes distant from it. It seems to have been borrowed from the Hebrews, who say, נִתְּנָה עֲתִידָהּ לִימָּה, or Græci say, Νῦν ἔστιν ἡ ἐν ἀποστάσει ἀπὸ τοῦ παρόντος, Hæd; and the Romans presently say, Spem prælo non habet; the French, Mieux vaut un tenet, qu'un d'attente; and the Latins, Latres.

BUSH [among Hunters] the Fox.

BUSH'EL [*Boiffeau*, F.] a dry Mass.
a Pecks, Land, and 5 Water-Measures.
Harrowshire, &c. a Bushel of Pecks, &c.
sure.

the Hole of the Nave, to keep it from
ing

BUSNET, a little Bush. Save IT!

BUCK, a Rush, a Bush. a !. F!

BUSBY [*Busc, F.*] a Piece of White
Iron, Str. to keep down the Female
Whimsical Stomach.

To RISK in one day

BUSKID, adorned, *Chanc.* n 20

or Hofe, worn by the ancient Th

BUS'KY, fat, swelled; also

To **BUFF** [Bouff, Belg. *bufer*, F. of *bufer*,] to puff.

A **BUS** [Boson, Belg.] a small Sea Fish, sold by the Hollanders, and near by the Bait, in the Herring-Fishery, &c.

A **BUST** [of Busto, Ital.] a Statue representing the Head, Breast, and Shoulders of a Person.

BUST Case, soft Bread, eaten hot with Butter.

BUTYARD, a wild Teakry.

A **BUTTLE** [of Buttelum, Sax. to rustle] is buty or makes a great Stir.

A **BUSY** [Byrgan, Sax. perhaps of *bus*, a Thing, & d. a Among of Business] is busy or doing.

A **BUT** [Leby, Job, Sax. Bruch, Belg.] is busy, or in Business.

A **BUT** [But, Sax. i. e. none besides, except] is a But.

A **BUT** [But, F. End or extreme Part], as the End of a Mouth.

A **BUTTER** [Butum, a Shrub. *Ruscus*, L.] is a But.

A **BUTCHER** [Boucher, F.] one that kills or cuts Cattle.

A **BUTCHER** [Boucher, F.] a great Butcher.

A **BUTLER** [Buteller, of Bouteille, F. a Buttle or Cask] is the House of a Prince, or a Buttle, Mr. who keeps the Household Buttle.

A **BUTLER**, an Imposition of Wine, or a King's Butler, by Virtue of his Office might take of every Ship a certain Tax.

A **BUTTER** [Butten, Du. *Butter*, F. *but*] is to run against, to push with the Buttle.

A **BUTT** [Butter, Sax.] a large Vessel, or a hundred and twenty Gallons.

A **BUTT** [But, F.] a Mark to shoot at; or a Plank which joine to one another, at the outside of a Ship, under Water.

A **BUTT** [See Term] is when a Ship is loose at one End.

A **BUTT**, a Buttle.

A **BUTT** [Pamand, Hunters] are the Butts or Knobs of a Deer's Horns.

A **BUTT** [Butt, Sax. *Butte*, Teut. *Butte*, Gr.] a Food made of Butter.

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A **BUTTERY**, & d. Butlery, a Place where Victuals is set up.

A **BUTTER**, the Ends of ploughed Lands, which lie in Ridges and Furrows.

A **BUTTOCK** [Bout, Du. the Bolt of the Bone, & d. *But*, derives it from *But*, and *Doh*, Sax. in *English* Hough] the Breach or Haunch.

The **BUTTOCK** [of a Ship] is that Part which makes her Breadth eight a-stern from the Tack upwards.

A **BUTTON** [Banton, F.] a Fastening for Garments.

A **BUTTRESS** [of *abutir*, F. to lie out] an Arch, Pillar or Mass of Stone to bear up a Wall, Building, &c.

A **BUTTRESS** is a Tool made use of by Farriers.

A **BUTTRICE** is a Bird.

A **BUTWINK**, or a Bird.

A **BUTWIN** is a Bird.

A **BUTYRUM Saturni** [i. e. Butter of Lead] a Chymical Preparation, called sweet Liqueur of Lead.

A **BUXIFEROUS** [Buxifer, L.] Box-bearing.

To **BUXIONEN**, to bud. *Chauc.*

A **BUX'OM** [Bocum, Sax. from *Bugen*, to bend, *Bugum*, Teut. & d. *Bugiam*] flexible; also amorous, wanton; also merry, jolly.

A **BUX'OMNESS**, Amoreusness, &c.

A **BUX'OMNESS**, Lowliness, Submission, &c.

A **BUX'TON** [of *Bocce*, a Beech-Tree, and Town, by Reason of the Plenty of Beeches growing there, called in Saxon *Habbecan*, i. e. hot Baths] a Town in *Derbyshire*.

To **BUY** [Byrgan, Sax.] to purchase.

A **BUZO**, the Shaft of an Arrow before it is feathered. *O. L.*

To **BUZZ** [a Word taken from the Sound] to hum, and make a Noise as Bees, &c. to whisper in one's Ear often, to inculcate.

A **BUZZARD** [Buzard, F. *Butzard*, Teut. a great sluggish Fowl] a sort of great Hawk or Kite; also a senseless Fellow, an ignorant Fool.

A **BY** [By, Sax.] beside or nigh.

A **BY** or *Bye* [Bye of *Bian*, Sans to dwell, an Habitation or Place of Abode] it is yet retained in the End of Phrases; as *Dumby*, *Appleby*, &c.

A **BY-LAW**, Laws made in Courts Baron, or Courts Leet; also Laws made by particular Companies or Corporations, for the better regulating of Trade.

A **BYDDING**, abiding. *O.*

A **BYENTAL**, the Yard or Privy-Member of a Horse.

A **BYFORNE**, before. *Chauc.*

To **BYHET**, to promise. *Chauc.*

A **BYKER**, a Fray, or Scuffle. *O.*

A **BYLANDER** [of *By* near, and *Land* the Land, Teut.] a small swift-sailing Vessel, so called from its Coasting, as it were by Land.

To BYLEVIN, to tarry, to abide. *Chauc.*

BYNEMPT, named. *Spenc.*

BYRAFT, benefit. *O.*

BYRAM, a Solemn Festival among the *Turks*, a sort of Carnival with them.

BYRAM/LICK, a Present made at that Time, as our New-year's Gift.

BYR Law? Laws established in Scotland,

BUR Law, with Consent of Neighbours chosen unanimously in the Courts called *Bur-law Courts*.

BYCHSHOPE [*Bischoff*, *Teut.*] Bishop. *Chauc.*

BYTRENT, caught up. *O.*

BYWOPEN, made senseless. *O.*

BY-BY [*Mer. Caf.* derives it of the *Greek* *Bavōn* to sleep] commonly sung by Nurses to cause their Nurseries to fall asleep.

BY-BLOW, a Bastard Child.

BY-Word [*By-pops*, *Sax.* *By-wort*, *Teut. g. d.* a Saying always ready] a Proverb.

BY *Ma Fa*, by my Faith.

C A

C Is a Character for *Centum*, in Latin 100, and so it signifies in the Titles of Books, Inscriptions, &c.

A. C. is an Abbreviation of *Anno Christi*, the Latin for the Year of Christ.

C. C. C. denotes one of *Corpus Christi*; College in Oxford.

CAAS, Cafe, Fortune. *Chauc.*

CAB [*קב*, *H.*] a Jewish Measure, containing 2 Pints and 5.6ths, and something more, Corn-Measure; and 3 Pints and 10 Inches Liquid-Measure.

CABA'L [*קבלה*, *H. i. e.* a Doctrine

CABA'LA { received] a secret Science which the Rabbins of the Jews pretend to, by which they unfold all the Mysteries in Divinity, and expound the Scriptures; also a Junctio or private Council; a particular Party; a Set, or Gang.

To CABA'L [*cabaler*, *F.*] to plot together privately, to make Parties.

A CABALIST [*Cabaliste*, *F.* *Cabalista*, *L.*] a Person skilled in the Jewish Cabala.

CABALISTICAL? [*Cabalistique*, *F.*] be-
CABALIST'ICK, } longing to the Jewish
Cabala.

A CABAL'LER [*Cabaleur*, *F.*] a Party-Man.

CABAL'INE, a coarser sort of Aloes, used by Farriers to purge Horses.

CA'BARICK, the Herb Harlewort.

CABBAGE [*Cabuccio*, *Ital.*] a Plant well known to House-keepers; also a Cant Word for private Theft.

CABBAGE of a Deer's Head, the Burr which parts where the Horns take their rise.

CABBAGE Worm, a sort of Insect.

CAB'BIN [*Cabane*, *F.*] a Cottage or Hut; a little Lodging-Room on Ship-board.

CABINET [*Cabines*, *F.*] a Closet in a Palace, or Nobleman's House; a Chest, Drawers or Casket to put Things of Value in.
CABINET Organ, a small portable Organ.

CA'BLE [*Cable*, *Belg.*] is a great Rope which being fastened to the Anchor, holds a Ship fast when she rides. *F.*

To Bend the CABLE [*Sea Term*] is to make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

To Unbend the CABLE, is to take it away.

To Kedge the CABLE? is to bind it to a boat with Ropes or Clouts, to keep it from galling in the Hawse.

To Quil the CABLE, is to roll it up round in the Ring.

To Splice the CABLE, is to join two Pieces together.

To Pay Cheap the CABLE, is to put it on a pace.

CABLE Tire, is the several Rolls of a Cable that are laid one upon another.

CAB'LISH, Brush-wood. *O. L.*

CABOS'ED? [*of Cabeça*, *Span.* of

CABOSH'ED? *boche*, *F.* from *Caput*, is when the Beast's Head is cut off close behind the Ears, by a Section parallel to the Face, or by a perpendicular downright Section. *Heraldry.*

CA'BURNS [*Sea Term*] are small Lines of Rope-yarn, to bind the Cables of a Ship.

CACAFUEGO [*i. e.* a Shite-fire, *Span.* a certain *parish* Fly that darts Fire from its Tail in a dark Night; proverbially a braggart or vapouring Fellow.

CACA'O, an Indian Tree, like to an Orange-tree, bearing Nuts, of which Chocolate is made.

CACATORIA *Fever*, a Name given by Physicians to an intermitting Fever, & Diarrhoea.

CACEMINATION? [*κακισμός*, *Gr.* evilly, or evil to fly, *Gr.*] an harsh Sound of Words when a follows a Word ending in

CACETHATON? [*κακισμός*, *Gr.* evilly, or evil to fly, *Gr.*] an harsh Sound of Words when a follows a Word ending in

CACHECTUS? [*κακισμός*, *Gr.* evilly, or evil to fly, *Gr.*] an harsh Sound of Words when a follows a Word ending in

CACHECTICUS? that has an ill Humour of Body.

CACHEXY [*Cachexia*, *L.* *κακία*, *Gr.* bad, and *ἥξις* Habit, *Gr.*] an ill Humour of Body, proceeding from a bad Disposition of the Fluids and Humours.

CACK'EREL, a sort of Fish.

To CACK'LE [*Cackelen*, *L. S.*] to cluck out as a Hen does when she has laid.

CACOHY'LIA [*of κακός* bad, and *ὑλὴ* Chyle, *Gr.*] a bad Digestion in the Stomach.

CACOCHYMY [*Cacochymia*, *L.* of *κακός* bad, of *κακός* bad, and *χυμός* Humour, *Gr.*] the abounding of ill Humours in the Blood.

CACODÆMON [*Kakodaimon*, of κακός evil, and δαιμόν a Spirit, Gr.] an evil Spirit, a Devil. L.

CACODÆMON [in *Astrology*] the twelfth House of a Figure of the Heavens, so called because of its dreadful Signification.

CACOTHIES [κακοθῖες, of κακός bad, and θῖς Habit, Gr.] an ill Custom or Habit; also a malignant Ulcer beyond Cure. L.

CACOPATHY [κακοπάθεια, of κακός bad, and πάθος Passion, Gr.] a suffering of Fall, or lying under a painful Disease.

CACOPHONY [*Cacophonía*, L. of κακός bad, of sound bad, and φωνή Voice, Gr.] a bad Tune of Voice, proceeding from an ill Constitution of its Organs.

CACOSYNTHETON [κακοςυνθεσία, of κακός bad, and σύνθεσις, Gr.] an ill Composition or joining together Words in a Sentence.

CACOTROPHY [*Cacotrophía*, L. of κακός bad, of nourish and τροφή Nourishment, Gr.] an ill Nourishment, proceeding from a Fault of the Blood.

CACUZELFA [*cacozela*, F. of κακός bad, and ζήλ Zeal, Gr.] perverse Imitation, Affectation. L.

CADAVEROUS [*cadaverosus*, L.] belonging to a dead Corpse or Carcase.

CADATE FLY an Insect that is a good Bait for Trout, &c.

CADDOON, a Jackdaw or Chough. *Norfolk*.

CADÉ [*Cadé*, L.] a Barrel, a Cag, or Cask.

CADÉ, a Vessel containing five hundred Rat herms; one thousand Sprats, &c.

CADÉ Lamb, a young Lamb weaned, and brought up in a House.

CADÉ a sort of Justice of Peace among the Turks, and other Eastern Nations.

CADLESHER } a chief Magistrate in Turkey, of which there are but two.

CADENCE [*Cadence*, L.] is a just Fall of the Tune of Voice in a Sentence. F.

CADENCE [in *Musick*] a kind of Conclusion of Tune, made of all the Parts together, in every Places of any Key.

CADENT [in *Astrology*] a Planet is said to be cadent, when it is in a Sign opposite to that of its Exaltation.

CADÉT [*Cadét*, F. a younger Brother]

CADÉT } one that serves as a Volunteer in the War, upon his own Charges.

CADÉV, the Straw-worm; also an Irish Black.

CADGE, a round Frame of Wood, on which Herbs are carried to be sold.

To **CADGE**, to carry. F.

A **CADGER**, a Carrier. C.

A **CADMA**, the least of the Pigs which are in a one Fare. C.

CADMA [*Kadma*, Gr.] a Stone, out

of which Brass is tried; Brass Ore; also a sort of Stone, called *Lapis Calaminaris*.

CADUCA Bona, Echeats, Goods forfeited to the Treasury of the Prince. L. T.

CADUCE [*Caduceus*, L.] Mercury's snake Staff; the Roman Herald's Staff.

CADUCEAN [*Caducearius*, L.] belonging to the Caduce or Staff of Mercury.

CADUCIFEROUS [*Caducifer*, L.] bearing the Caduce.

CADUCUS Morbus, the Falling-Sickness; a Disease so called, because Persons that are troubled with it fall down suddenly on the Ground. L.

CADWALLADER [of Cad a Battle, and Wallader, C. Br. a Captain of War] the Name of a King of the Britains.

CÆCITY [*Cæcitas*, L.] Blindness.

CÆCUM Intestinum [among Anatomists] the blind Gut, so called, because one End of it is shut up.

CÆLING [*Cæling*, Sax. Cooling] a River in Cornwall.

To **CÆMENT** [among the *Paracelsians*] to calcine after a particular Manner with corrosive Liquors; but more properly used by *Helmont*, and some others, for Luting.

CAER, a City. *Brit.*

CAER-Cussemb, i. e. the City of Constantia in Caernarvonshire. C. Br.

CAERDIFF [*Cattid*, C. Br. perhaps, q. d. the City of Didius] in Glamorganshire.

CAER Gaby [q. d. Kibiopolis, or the Temple of St. Kibius, a Scholar of St. Hilary, a Bishop of the Picts, that there lived a Monk's a Life] in the Isle of Anglesey.

CAER Leon upon Ush, so called, because Antonius Isca, and Cæsar's second Legion, otherwise called the Welsh second Legion, was placed there; formerly an Archbishop's See, but now a poor Village in Monmouthshire.

CAERMAR'DEN, called by the Romans *Myridunum*, because it was the Town of *Marius*.

CAERNAR'VON [of Catt a Town, at, and Non or Wion the Isle of Man, because it is over-against the Isle of Man] a Town famous for the Birth of King Edward III. of England.

CÆ/SAR, a Name common to the eleven Emperors of Rome, who succeeded *Julius Cæsar*; and now to the Heir Apparent of an Emperor.

CÆSARIAN Operation [among Surgeons] the cutting a Child out of the Womb, by opening the Belly of the Mother; hence *Julius*, the first Roman Monarch, was called *Cæsar*, because he was thus brought into the World, i. e. *cæsū matris ventre*, and the Operation has been called *Cæsarian* after him.

CÆSURA, a Cut, Gash, Notch; also a Figure in Poetry. L.

CALORIFICATION [among *Philosophers*] the heating or firing up a Heat in a mix'd Body.

CALORIFACTIVE, causing Warmth. *L.*

CALORIFACTORY, serving to make warm.

CALORIS [*Calendarius*, of *Calenda*, the annual Distribution of Time, accommodated to it, and taken from the Motions of heavenly Bodies; an Almanack.

CALOTRIER [*Calendrier*, *F.* to smooth Cloth, whose Trade it is to press, beat, tin, or set a Cloths upon Linnen, &c. &c. at the Engine which is used for the purpose.

CALORIS [*Calenda*, *F.* of *Calenda*, *L.*] cold Days of every Month.

CALORISURE [*Calentura*, *Span.*] a burn, &c. a Disorder peculiar to Sailors, who imagine the Sea to be green Fields, and all throw themselves into it, if not restrained.

CALORIS [*Calenda*, *F.*] a small open Calorist.

CALVILLE, a fort of sweet red Apples.

CALORIS, warmly. *O.*

CALORIS, *Sex. Bath, Test.* the young Calorist; also, among Hunters, a Calorist a Hind of the first Year.

CALORIS, large Skin with Calorist, &c.

CALORIS, what of Cloth made of Cotton Calorist; a Town of this Kingdom in the East Indies.

CALORIS, of Calorist; *L.* Hot.

CALORIS in matter (according to the New Calorist) is the Attrition of Blood, which is occasioned by Calorist, especially in the Arteries.

CALORIS, a Room in a Monastery where the Friars wash themselves.

CALORIS, Statute of Light, Blind.

CALORIS [*Caliginus*, *L.*] dim, soft.

CALORIS [*Calor*, *F.*] the Diameter or Calorist of a Piece of Ordnance.

CALORIS, a Calorist made like a Calorist, to enable one Hand of any Calorist.

CALORIS [*Calor*, among *Germans*] an Calorist the Elements of the Calorist.

CALORIS a King or Emperor. *F.*

CALORIS a Calorist of Small Calorist.

CALORIS a Calorist, of Calorist, &c.

CALORIS a Calorist, of Calorist, &c.

CALORIS a Calorist, of Calorist, &c.

CALORIS a Calorist, of Calorist, &c.

CALORIS a Calorist, of Calorist, &c.

CALORIS [among *Hunters*] a Lesson blown upon the Horn to comfort the Hounds.

CALORIS [among *Fowls*] is an artificial Pipe made to catch Quails, &c. by imitating their Notes.

CALL, Bravery. *O.*

CALL, a Cloak. *C.*

A CALL, a Whore. *Shakespeare.*

To CALL, to tempt or seduce. *L.*

CALLID [of *callidus*, *L.*] crafty, cunning.

CALLIDITY, Cunningness, Craftiness.

CALLIGRAPHY [*Calligraphia*, *L.* of *Calligraphia*, of *Calligraphia*, Beauty, and *Calligraphia*, Writing, *Gr.*] fair or handsome Writing.

CALLIMANCO, a strong Woolen Stuff.

CALLIOPE [of *Calliope*, Beauty, and *Calliope*, Countenance, *Gr.*] one of the nine Muses, which is said to preside over Harmony and Heroick Poetry.

CALLIPTICK Period, a Cycle or Period of 76 Years, which *Callippus* the Astronomer invented to improve that of *Meton*.

CALLOSITY [*Callositas*, *F.* *Callositas*, *L.*] Hardness or Thickness of the Skin, properly that occasioned by much Labour.

CALLOUS [*callosus*, *L.*] hard, branny, having a thick Skin.

CALLOW, unfledged, or not covered with Feathers.

CALUS [*Calus*, *F.* of *Callus*, *L.*] an hard horny Substance, a hardened Skin of Hands and Feet of such as work hard and go barefoot.

CALUS [with *Surgeons*] an hard Substance which grows on the Inside of Ulcers, which renders them fistulous and hinders Consolidation; a kind of Swelling without Pain; also a glutinous Substance, growing about the Fracture of Bones, serving to solder them.

CALM [*Calme*, *F.*] quiet, still.

A CALM ? [at Sea] when there is Stark CALM } not a Breath of Wind stirring.

To CALM [*calmer*, *F.*] to appease, quiet, pacify, to still.

CALOMEL [*Calomel*, *L.* of *calomel*, fair, and *melas* black, *Gr.*] *Mercurius Dulcis*, or softer Quicksilver.

CALORIFICE [*calorificus*, *L.*] heating, making hot.

CALOT [not improbably of *Calor*, *F.* a Cap, *g. d.* one who serves for a Cap to all Heads] a head Woman, a Drab.

CALOYERS, *Grobian* Monks of the Order of St. Basil.

CALYPTOPS [*Calypso*, *Gr.* *Calypso*, of *Calypso*, *F.*] Irons with four Spikes, to make a net which way, however they fall, one Point still lies upwards, generally thrown in Nets upon Bridges, to annoy an Enemy's Horse; also an Instrument with four Iron Spikes used in hunting the Wolf.

CALYPTOPS, an Herb *Callis palustris*, *L.*

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CALYPTOPS, an Herb *Callis palustris*, *L.*

CALVA [with *Anatomists* signifies] **CALVARIA**, the whole hairy Scalp; it is also taken for the Skull. The upper Part of the Head, which grows like Hair. *L.*

CALVARY for *Calvary*; *L.* the Skull; a Mountain without the City of *Jerusalem*, where Christ our Saviour was crucified, so called from the Skulls of dead Men found there. *Gr.*

CALVARY [in *Herbals*] is a Crab raised on Sticks. *L.*

CALVILLE, a sweet red Apple. *L.*

CALVINISM, the Doctrines and Principles of *John Calvin*, a noted Reformer of the Church at *Geneva*. *L.*

CALVINISTS, the Followers of *Calvin* in his Principles. *L.*

CALVINISTICAL, like or according to the Opinions of the *Calvinists*. *L.*

To **CALUMNIATE** [*Calumniare*, *F.* *calumniare*, *L.*] to reprove; slander, detract; to accuse or charge falsely. *L.*

CALUMNIATOR [*Calumniator*, *F.*] a Slanderer, or false Accuser. *L.*

CALUMNIOUS, full of Calil, &c.

CALUMNY [*Calumnia*, *F.* of *Calumnia*, *L.*] false Imputation, Aspersions, Slander.

CALX, Chalk, Lime, Mortar, Cement. *L.*

CALX [among *Chymists*] is that Powder which any Body is reduced to by Calcination, or burning it in a Crucible.

CALX [in *Anatomy*] is the Heel, or the second Bone in that part of the Foot which succeeds the Ankle.

CALYX [*Kalyx*, *Gr.*] the Cup of the Flower of any Plant, or the small green Leaves on the Top of the Stalk in Herbs, with which, first the Blossom, and afterwards the Seed is covered and inclosed. *L.*

CAMAROSIS [in *Archibute*] a Raising with an Arch or Vault.

CAMAROSIS [with *Surgons*] a Blow upon the Skull, whereby some part of the Bone is left hanging up like an Arch.

CAMBER-BEAM [*Archiebus*] a Beam cut hollow or arching in the Middle.

CAMBERING [*Sic. Term.*] a Ship's Deck is said to be *cambering*, when it does not lie level, but higher in the Middle than at the Ends.

CAMBION, the exchanging or bartering of Commodities; also an Exchange as Place where Merchants meet. *L.*

CAMBIUM [in *Physic*] a secondary Humour, whose Use was said to be to nourish the Parts of the Body, the other two being called for the *Climate*.

CAMBER [a crooked Stick] with *CAMBEREL* [a Noose] on it, for which Butchers hang their Meats. *Brigit.*

CAMBERIA, a Tree, so called from *Camber* the Son of *David*.

CAMBRICK, a Sort of fine Linen Cloth made at *Cambray* in *Flanders*.

CAMBRIDGE, a Town in the County of

Cambs, full of Windings, and Bridge Town and famous University in *England*, called by the *Saxons* *Ugent-abyrges*, i. e. *Great Bridge*, of *Epton*, *Sax.* a Fell.

CAMEL [*Camelus*, *L.* *Kamoo*, *Gr.*] a Beast of Burthen, common in the East Countries.

CAMELEON [*Chameleon*, *L.* of *Chamaeleon*, *Gr.*] a Creature like a Lizard, frequenting the Rocks, living on the Air or Fire, which, as is said, can turn himself into Colours but Red and White. *F.*

CAMELINE, Camlet. *Chauc.*

CAMERA [in *Old Records*] any wide or crooked Plat of Ground.

CAMERA [in the Title of *Musick Books*] denotes such Musick as is designed for Chambers and private Concerts, in distinction from that as is designed for Chapels and great Concerts.

CAMERADE [*Comrade*, *F.* of *Com* *COMRADE* } *L.* a Chamber] a Chamber-Fellow; an intimate Friend, a Fellow Soldier.

CAMERA'TION [in *Surgery*] is when a Blow on the Skull, some part of the Bone suspended like an Arch.

CAMERA'TION, a Vaulting or Arch.

CAMERY, a Disease in Horses.

CAMERICA, Camlet, or fine Stuff made of Camels Hair. *O. L.*

CAMISAD'E [*Camisade*, *F.* *Camisiera*, *It.*] a setting upon, or surprizing an Enemy, Night; or an Attack made by Soldiers when their Shirts over their Apparel and Arms.

CAMISED, flat-nosed. *Chauc.*

CAMOCK [*Cammoc*, *Sax.*] the Haretharrow. *Anon.*

CAMOMILE [*Camomile*, *F.* *Camomile*, of *καμαιο*, *Gr.*] an Herb.

CAMOYS [*Camis*, *F.*] bent, or crooked upwards. *O.*

CAMP [*Campe*, *Sax.* *Campus*, *L.*] the Place where any Army lodges in Time of War.

CAMP Volant, a Flying Camp, a Body of Horse and Foot always in Motion, commanded commonly by a Lieutenant-General.

CAMPAIGN [*Campaigne*, *F.*] a Place of Country.

CAMPAIN } a Champion of Country.

CAMPAIGN [in *Military Affairs*] Space of Time every Year that an Army tinges in the Field, during a War.

CAMPANULATE Flower [among *Botanists*] any Flower that is shaped like a Bell.

CAMPANIFORMIS [for *Campanula*]

CAMPANULOUS } Bell the same Campanulate.

CAMPARTUM, any Part or Portion of a large Field or Ground. *O. L.*

CAMP'DEN } [of *Camp* a Fight]

CAMP'DEN } Den, *Sax.*] a Town

[illegible]

the Festival of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, February, the Second, so called from the Consecrating Candle that Day, which seems for many Years sacred Life all that Year.

CANDOUR [Candore, French; Candor, Ital] Whiteness; Innocency, Sincerity, Plain dealing, Uprightness; also Candoury, to look ed- To CANDY [candy, Fr.] to make some sorts of Confectionary Wares; also to grow mouldy, as stale Sweet-meats do.

CANE [Canna, Lat; Cane, Italian Indian Root] to resemble a Canel.

CANE, a Measure in Spain, its Length one Yard quarter and half, but at Mexico, two Yards and half-quarter English.

The CANE-Bone [among Anatomists] the Neck or Throat-Bone, so named because of its resembling a Canel.

CANELL, Giuniperus, Charr. [Species]

CANIBALS, Man-eaters, a People in the West-Indies, who feed on human Flesh.

CANICULUM, the Diffusion of Dogs.

CANICULAR [canicular; P. canicularis, L.] belonging to the Dog-star.

CANINA, Fennel, a Dog's Appetite, a Disease; an inordinate Hunger, attended with a Looseness and Vomiting. L.

CANINE [caninus, L.] belonging to, or like a Dog. L.

CANYNI Dentes [among Anatomists] the Dog-Teeth, two Teeth in each Jaw, one on each side, the Arctives. L.

CANINUS [among Anatomists] a Muscle of the Lip, tending to draw it upwards. L.

CANIS, Major [with Astronomers], the greater Dog, is a Constellation drawn on the Globes that Form.

CANIS Minor, the lesser Dog, a Constella- tion on the Globe in that Form. L.

CANISTER of Tea [Canistrum, L.] a Quantity from 75 to 100 lb.

The CANISTERS, a Vessel of Silver, Tin, &c. to hold Tea.

CANTITUDE, Harshness. L.

CANK, double G.

CANKIDORE, a wolf) Canker

CANKER [Cancer, L.] an eating spread- ing Sore; also the Rust of Iron, Brass, &c. also a Disease in Trees.

CANKER-Worm, an Insect which destroys Grass and Herbs.

CANKERED, eaten with Rust, or the Cancer.

A CANKERED Fellow, a cross, ill-con- siderate Fellow.

CANN [Canno, Sax. Kanne, Teut. Can- thorius, L.] a wooden Pot to drink out of.

CANN-Rope [See Tarp] a large Rope or Barrel thrown on the Stairs for a Sea-Mark.

CANN-Hook, an Iron Hook made fast to the End of a Rope, whereby heavy Things are taken in and out of a Ship.

CANNA Major [in Anatomy] the great Bone of the Leg, called also Tric Major, and Tibia.

CANTO *Cantore* [in *Musick Books*] begins the Treble of the Little Chorus, or the Part that sings throughout.

CANTO *Cantore* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Title of the grand Chorus, or of that which begins only now and then in some particular Piece.

CANTON [Canton, F.] a Division or Part of a County in Form of a Province.

CANTON [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary consisting of two Lines, one drawn perpendicularly from the Chief, and the other from the Side of the Escutcheon, and is always left thus in the Quarter of the Field.

CANTON [See *canton*, F.] is to render a *Fort* into Quarters, to fortify one's *Fort* Place.

CANTONE [in the *Mellicca* Islands] a Measure above five half Pints *Englishe* Measure, and nine of which make a Bush of Rice.

CANTONIZE, to divide into Cantons.

CANTRED [of *Cant* an Hundred, and

Cantref] a Cross a Town, Brit. is in Wales the way in England call an Hundred, or Hundred Villages.

CANTUS, a Singing, a Song.

CANTUS [in *Musick*] the Mean or Counter.

CANVASS [of *Canabitis*, L.] a sort of

fine Linnen Cloth.

CANVASS Bags, [in *Fortification*] Bags

filled with Earth, used to raise a Parapet in War, and repair one that is beaten down.

CANVASS [cannabasser, F.] by a Metonymy from beating Hemp, thus being made very laborious, to sift, to examine, or sort closely into a Business.

CANULA [with *Surgions*] a small Tube inserted in Wounds or Ulcers, which they use to draw out Pus.

CANZONE [in *Musick Books*] in general signifies a Song or Tune.

CANZONE, fixed to a Piece of Vocal

Musick, signifies much the same as *Cantata*.

CANZONE, fixed to a Piece of Instru-

mental Musick, signifies much the same as *Canzona*.

CANZONE, fixed to any Part of a Sonata,

signifies much the same as *Allegro*, and only denotes, that the Movement of the Part is

quick, and a fast, ought to be after a gay,

lively, and Manly Manner.

CANZONET [Canzonetta, Ital.] a little

Song or Tune, *Canzona* or *Sonata*, one of the

Titles of the Italian Lyrick Poetry,

in which every several Stanza answers

to the Number and Measure of the

Verse, though every Canzonet varies in

the Number and Measure of the Verse.

CAP [Cape, Sax. *Kapp*, Teut. *Kapf*, from

Cap, L.] a sort of Covering for the Head.

CAP [in a Ship] is a square Piece of Tim-

ber, over the Head of the Mast, having a hole

to receive the Mast or Flag Staff.

CAP [of a Gun] a Piece of Lead put over

the Touch-hole of a Great Gun, to keep the

Prime from being wasted.

CAP [of Maintenance] one of the Rega-

lia, or Ornaments of State, belonging to

the Kings, &c. of Great-Britain, which is

borne before them at Coronations, and other

great Solemnities, and before some inferior

Magistrates.

CAP-Mast, a Purser of a Ship, who

has the Charge of all the Cargo.

CAP-Paper, a sort of strong brown Paper.

CAP-Squares [among Gunners] Pieces of

Iron on each Side the Carriage of a Great

Gun, which covers the Trunnions: These

are made fast by a Pin with a Forelock: the

Use of them is to keep the Piece from flying

out of the Carriage when it is shot off, with

its Mouth lying very low, or, as it is usually

termed, Under-Metal.

CAPABLE [capable, F. *capax*, L.] which

is in a Condition, or qualified to do a Thing;

able, apt, fit.

CAPACIOUS [of *capax*, L.] capable to

receive; spacious, vast.

TO CAPACITATE, to make capable, or

fit to do any thing.

CAPACITY [Capacitas, F. *Capacitas*, L.]

Ability, Capableness, Skill, Aptness to receive

or contain; also Reach of Wit.

CAPACITY [in *Geometry*] is the solid

Content of any Body; also our hollow Mea-

sures are called Measures of Capacity, viz. of

Beer, Wine, Corn, Salt, &c.

CAPABILITY [in *Law*] is when a

Man, or Body Politick,

is able, or has a Right to give or take Lands,

&c. or to sue Actions.

CAR-APPEE, from Head to Foot, &c.

a capite ad pedem.

CAPAN, in *Sumatra* in the East-Indies,

about Three Pence Sterling.

CAPARISON [Caparison, F.] a kind of

Trappings or Furniture.

TO CAPARISON [Caparisoner, F.] to

dress with Trappings or Furniture.

CAPE [Cap, F.] is a Mountain or other

high Place, which runs out into the Sea far-

ther than the rest of the Continent.

CAPE [Cape, Sax. *Cloak*] the Neck-

piece of a Cloak.

CAPE, a Writ touching Lands and Ten-

ements.

CAPE *parson*, a Writ lying for the King,

when the Tenant summoned in Plea of Land,

comes at the Summons, but makes Default

afterwards at the Day given him.

CAPE *ad valentiam*, a Writ of Execution

that lies where one is indebted to certain

Lands, and vouches to warrant another, but

the Voucher does not come at the Day given.

In such Case the Demandant recovers against

the Tenant, he may have this Writ against

the Tenant.

the Voucher, and shall recover so much in Value of the Voucher's Lands, &c. L.

CAPECK, *Muscovy Money*, in Value one fifth of a Penny Sterling, or one Tenth of a Groen.

CAPELE [in *Surf*] a Disease when the Tip of the Neck is moveable, and more swollen than ordinary.

CAPELLINE [in *Surgery*] a kind of Bandage used in the cutting of the Leg, or any other Part of the Body; as the Head, a Stump of an Arm, &c.

CAPELL, a Horse. *Chauc.*

CAPELLA, a Chapel or Church. L. and Ital.

CAPELLA [in *Music Books*] signifies the Musick, or Musician, belonging to a Chapel or Church. Ital. See *Maestro di Capella* in Letter M.

CAPELLA, a little Goat. L. A Star of the first Magnitude in the Shoulder of *Auriga*.

CAPELLA de Floribus [Old Law] a Chaplet or Garland of Flowers for the Head. L.

CAPPERS [*Capparis*, L. of *Karwinsk*, Gr.] the Flower-buds, of a prickly Shrub growing in Italy, &c. pickled; also a sort of Privateers, or Pirate Ship.

CAPP [B. H.] a Jewish Measure for Liquid Things, containing five Eighths of a Pint, and fifteen decimal Parts of a Solid Inch English Wine Measure.

CAPHAR, a Toll or Duty imposed by the Turks or Christians who send Merchandizes from Aleppo to Jerusalem.

CAPI Aga, the principal Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the Grand Signor, and introducer of private Addressees to him.

CAPIAS, a Writ which is two-fold, viz. Before Judgment, and called *Capias ad Respondendum*, requiring an Appearance in a Personal Action; and the other is a Writ of Execution, after Judgment. L.

CAPIAS Conductus ad Praesentandum, a Writ which lies for the taking such who having received Profit-Money to serve the King, sink away, and do not come in at the Time. L.

CAPIAS pro Fine, is where a Person being by Judgment fined to the King, upon an Offence committed against a Statute, does not discharge it according to the Judgment. L.

CAPIAS ad Satisfaciendum, is a Writ of Execution after Judgment, lying where a Man recovers in Action Personal, as for Debts, Damages, Detinue, &c.

CAPIAS Uilegatum, is a Writ which lies against him who is outlawed upon any Action Personal or Criminal.

CAPIAS Uilegatum et inquisitio de Bonis et Chattis, a Writ, the same with the former, but giving a further Power to the Sheriff, besides the Apprehension of the Body of the Of-

fender, to acquire also of his Goods and Chats.

CAPIAS [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for a Servant in *Non est*.

CAPILLARIOUS, [in *Botany*] a kind of Hair.

CAPILLAMENTS [in *Botany*] are the Strings or Threads about the Root of a Plant, or those small Threads or Hairs which grow up in the Middle of a Flower, and are filled with little Herbs at the Top.

CAPILLARIES, See *Capillaries*.

CAPILLARY [in *Botany*] a kind of Hair, belonging to, or like Hair.

CAPILLARY Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as have no main Stalk or Stem, but grow to the Ground as Hair to a scalp, and which bear their Seeds in little and protuberances on the Backside of Leaves.

CAPILLARY Vessels [in *Anatomy*] small Arteries and Veins like Hair-Threads.

CAPILLATION [in *Surgery*] a kind of Swelling of the Skull, so small, that it is not found, but often occasions Death.

CAPILLATURE [in *Botany*] a kind of Hair, or a frizzling of the Hair.

A CAPIROTADE, minced Meat.

To CAPISTRATE, to mangle.

CAPISTRUM [among *Surgens*] a kind of age for the Head. L.

CAPITAL [in *Law*] a kind of principal; also heinous, worthy Death.

CAPITAL Lees, are the Lees left by Soap-boilers from Pot-ashes, which is used in Surgery as a Caustick, &c.

CAPITAL Medicines [among *Physicians*] Venice Treacle, Mithridate, &c.

A CAPITAL [in *Law*] a kind of capital.

CAPITAL [in *Architecture*] a kind of capital at the Top of a Column; the same as a Chapter.

A CAPITAL of a Battalion [in *War*] is a Line drawn from the Angle of a Polygon to the Point of the Battalion, in the Point of the Battalion to the Middle of the Gorge.

CAPITATION, a Tax or Tribute on the Head, a Poll-Tax.

CAPITE [in *Law*] a kind of tenure in Capite.

CAPITOL [in *Architecture*] a kind of temple or oracle of Rome.

CAPITOLADE [in *War*] a kind of way of dressing Fowls, &c.

CAPITULA [in *Architecture*] a kind of capital at the top of the Column.

CAPITULA RURALIA, a kind of letters held by the Rural Deans.

Copy, within the Bounds of every respective Domain.

CAPITULARS, Ordinaries or Injunctions of Bishops, about Ecclesiastical Affairs.

To **CAPITULATE** [*capitular*, F. *capitulum*, L.] is to treat upon Terms, or to make a new Agreement; to treat or parley with an Enemy about the Surrender of a Place upon Conditions.

CAPITULATION, the Act of Capitulating. *L. & L.*

CAPITULUM, an Assembly of the Dean and Priests belonging to a Cathedral Church.

CAPITULUM [among Botanists] is the Head or Flowering Top of any Plant. *L.*

CAPIZI Officers among the Turks, *Capiz*, which guard the Gate of the Great Serai's Palace.

a **CAPLE**, a Horse. *O.*

CAPOMANCY [of *καπνο*, Smoke, and *μαντις*, Divination, Gr.] Divination or Soothsaying, arising from an Altar where Images of Poppy-seed are burnt.

CAPPO, a working Horse. *O.*

CAPPO, one of the three chief Officers among the *Pontians*, to whom, and the Secretary, the Duke or Duke is subject. They are called *Capo di quaranta criminali*; three of whom are into the full College of twenty-five, by whom Business is forwarded to other Magistrates.

CAPPO, the Head, &c. *Ital.* See *Da Capo*, *L.*

CAPPO [*Capo*, L.] a Cock cut to brood, or one of the Chickens, Ducklings, &c. or one is hatched for the Spit.

CAPPO [*Capo*, in Archery] the same as *Capo*.

CAPONIERE [in Fortification] is a corner bastion or about four or five Foot broad, furnished with a little Parapet about the top, to support Planks laden with Earth.

To **CAPONIZE**, to make a Capon of, to castrate, to geld.

CAPOT, a Term at the Game of Picket, when all the Tricks of Cards are won. *F.*

CAPOUCH, a Friar's Hood.

CAPPADINE, a sort of Silk with which the Hoof of some Regs are made.

CAPILLARIA Vasa [in Anatomy] are the Vessels which twine about like the Tendons of a Vein, as the Blood-Vessels in the Tendons.

CAPILLATE Plants [among Botanists] are such Plants which turn, wind, and cling along the Surface of the Ground by means of Tendons.

CAPRICHO [*Caprice*, F.] a foolish Caprice.

CAPRICIO [*Caprice*, F.] a foolish Caprice; a Whimsy, Freak, or Maggot, *Ital.* also a small Piece of Music; also of Painting, &c. & Poetry.

CAPRICIOUS [*capriciosus*, F.] Whimsical, fantastical, full of Whimsies, Freakish.

CAPRICORN [*Capricornus*, F.] one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, in the Form of a Goat, which the Sun enters in the midst of Winter.

CAPRIOLE [in Horsemanship] the *Capriole* Leap, is when a Horse at the full Height of his Leap, jerks, or strikes out his hind Legs as near and even together, and as far out as ever he can stretch them.

CAPRIZANS [by the *Caprizans*] is used to express an Inequality in the Pulse, when it leaps, and as it were dances in uncertain Strokes and Periods. *L.*

CAPSTAN [*Capstan*, F. or of *Cap*, in

CAPSTAND Heap, and *Stand*, a Bar,

CAPSTERN Sax.] is a great Piece of

Timber placed behind the Windlass, its Use is to weigh the Anchors, to haul upon Ships down Top-masts, to heave any weighty Thing, or to strain any Rope that requires a mighty Force.

CAPSTAN Bars, the Bars or Pieces of Wood put in the Capstan-Holes to be drawn by.

CAPSTAN Barrel, is the main Post to it.

CAPSULA *Capensis* [in Anatomy] is a Membrane proceeding from the *Pancreas*, which includes both the *Pancreas* and *Vena Porta*, or great Vein in the Liver. *L.*

CAPSULA *Seminalis* [among Botanists] is the Case or Husk that holds the Seed of any Plant. *L.*

CAPSULE *Arabiarum* [among Anatomists] Glandulous Bodies placed above the Reins, to receive the *Lympha* into their Cavity, wherewith the Blood, in its return from the Reins, being too thick, and destitute of Serum, may be diluted, and circulate more fluidly. *L.*

CAPSULE *Seminales* [among Anatomists] the extrem Caputicula of the Vessels, which convey the Semen in human Bodies. *F.*

CAPSULATE *Peda* [among Botanists] little short Seed-Vessels of Plants.

CAPSULATED [*capsulatus*, L.] inclosed in any thing, as a Walnut in its green Husk.

CAPTAIN [*Capitaneus*, F. of *Cap*, L.] a Head Officer of a Troop of Horse or a Company of Foot, or of a Ship at War.

CAPTAIN *Reformed*, one who upon reducing of Forces, loses his Company, yet is continued Captain, either as a Second to another, or without Post.

CAPTAIN *Lieutenant*, the commanding Officer of the Colonel's Troop or Company in every Regiment, who commands as youngest Captain.

CAPTAIN *in a Gaming-House*, one who is to keep any Man that is out of Humour,

Rodiments of the entire *Vertebra*, as they appear in the Chicken's Embryo, while it is in the Shell.

CARIOUS [of *carious*, L.] foul or inclining to Rottenness.

CARR [Sic. *Spence*]
CARR, a Quantity of Wood, thirty whereof make a *Sarplar*.

To **CARR** [for *Carrus*, Sax.] to be anxiously pursued.

A CARK/ANET } a Bracelet or Neck
A CARK/NET } lace.

CARKING, distracting, perplexing.

CARK [Sic. C. B. *Cochl*, Sax. *Kerk*, Teut.] a Clown, or Churl.

CARK [Sic. C. B. *Cochl*, Sax. *Kerk*, Teut.] a Boat-Cat.

CARKSLE [of *Cark*, a Town, C. Br. and Bull.; or as others, C. *at* *Lullin*, of C. Br. *Lugh*, a Tower, and *Small*, a Trench, &c.] a Fort high & Trench; for there is a Roman Trench to be seen just by the City to this Day] a Bishop's See in the County of *Comberland*.

CARLINE Tittle, a Plant so named from the Emperor *Charles the Great*, whose Army was preserved from the Plague by the Use of the Root of it.

CAR/LINGS [in a Ship] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one Beam to another, bearing up the Ledges, on which the Planks of the Deck are fastened.

CAR/LING Knees, are those Timbers which go athwart the Ship, from her Sides to the Hatch-way, and which bear up the Deck on both Sides.

CAR/TON, a Town in *Norfolk*, held by this Tenure, viz. That they should present rood Herrings, baked in 14 Pies, to the King, in what Part of *England* hever he should be, when they first came in Season.

CAR/MEL, a Military Order of Knighthood, instituted by the Emperor *Henry IV.* under the Title of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*.

CAR/MELITE, a large flat Pear.
CAR/MELITES, an Order of Friars, founded by *Alamuth*, Bishop of *Antioch*, A.D. 1172, at Mount *Carmel* in *Syria*.

To **CAR/MINATE** [*carminare*, L.] to card Wool.

CARMINATIVES [*Carminativa*, of *Carmin*, L. a Verbe; the sudden Effect which this kind of Medicines frequently have in asswaging Pain by expelling Wind, that it seems almost done by Incantment, has procured them this Name] Medicines which disperse Wind, as Anniseed, &c. *E.*

CARMOUSAL, a Turkish Merchant Ship.

CARNAGE [for *Cars*, L.] a Massacre, or great Slaughter; also Flesh that is exposed to Decay in the Church.

CARNAL [*Charit*, *q.* of *Carnalis*, L.] belonging to the Flesh, fleshly, sensual.

CARNALIST, one given to fleshliness.

CARNALITY [*Carnalitas*, L.] flesh, a being given to fleshly Lusts.

CARNARIUM, a Charnel-house, or where the Bones of the Dead are laid up.

CARNATION [of *Cars*, L. *Flo*] Flesh; colour; also a Flower of that Colour.

CARNATION [among Painters] Parts of a human Body which are drawn with Drapery.

CARNAVAL [*q.* of *Carnis*] inter

CAR/NIVAL } L. Shrove-tide, of Mirth and Feasting among Papists Twelfth-day till Lent. *E.*

CAR/NEL, a little Spanish Ship, goes with Miffen instead of Main Sail.

CAR/NEL, the building of Ships with their Timbers and Beams, and sitting on their Planks.

CARNES, Stones. *O.*

CAR/NEY, a Disease in Horses, by their Mouths become so furred and that they cannot feed.

CARNIVOROUS [*Carnivorus*, L.] devouring, or feeding upon Flesh.

CAR/ROGAN, a sort of wooden Piggion. *Brit.*

CARNOSE [*carnosus*, L.] full of fleshy.

CARNOSITY [*Carnosit*, F. of *fitas*, L.] Fleishiness; also a Piece growing in and obstructing any Part of a Body.

CARNOUSE, the Base-ring at the Breech of a Gun.

CARO, the Flesh of living Creatures.

CARO [among Botanists] the substance we call *Pulp*.

CAR/ROB, a small Weight, being a Part of a Grain.

CAR/ROB, a Fruit, whose Seed is a Bean, somewhat like *Cl*.

CAR/OL [*Caroll*, F. of *Carol*] or Sax. Rustick, *q.* d. a small Song.

CAR/OL, a Song usually sung at Birth-Day; also a Hymn sung at Church in Honour of the Birth of our blessed Lord.

To **CAR/OL**, to sing Songs of Joy.

GAR/OLA, a little Part of *Chastity*.

CAR/OLI [among Surgeons] Venereal crescences in the privy Part of a Man.

CAROLINA, *Harb.* a sort of *Flower*.

CAR/OLUS, a Piece of Gold of King *Charles I.* made for 20 Shillings, and since current at 10.

CAR/OT [*Carote*, F.] an edible Root.

CAROTIDE, a Quantity of Vascular modities; as Cloves, from 10 to 15.

CAROTID, a Muscle belonging to the Throat, and named when stop'd, they presently incline the Head to the *Cervical*.

to the *Cervical*.

AROUYE [*Carouffe*, F.] Hard-drinking; extraordinary Drinking-bout.

CAROUSE [*carrouser*, F. of *Carant*, L. fill a all out] to quaff; to drink off.

CARP [*Carpi*, L.] a Fresh-water Fish.

CARP [*carper*, L.] to blame, to condemn; fault with.

CARPENTER [*Carpentier*, F. of *Carpi*, L. Carvel Wood] an Artificer, or a Wood.

CARPENTRY [*Charpenterie*, F.] the Art of a Carpenter.

CARPET [*Carpetta*, Ital.] a Covering for a Passage, or Floor.

CARP-SINE [*Carpen Stein*, Teut.] a Stone which is found in the Palate of a

CARP-MEALS, a sort of coarse Cloth.

CAROCATIAN, Hereticks, Followers of *Carocatus*, A. C. 120, who are said to deny the Divinity of Christ, and the end of the World by God.

CARRACK [*Caracca*, or *Carrico*, Ital.]

CARRIX a huge Ship; a Ship of

CARRIAT a Weight for Gold, or precious Stones. F. See *Carat*.

CARRIL, woody, moist, or boggy Ground; or a boggy Place. C.

CARRIER [*Carrier*, F.] a riding or a full Speed.

CARRIAGE, a Chaise or Pew in a Monastery.

CARRIAGE a Cart or Waggon-load.

CARRIAGE - O. L.

CARRIAGE [*Chariote*, F.] the carrying of Merchandises; also a kind of to a Waggon.

CARRIAGE, Manners, & Behaviour.

CARRIAGE [*Carriage*, F.] a Furrow made by the overflow of Water, to overflow

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A CART Rake, a Cart Tract. Eff.

CARTEL [*Cartel*, F. *Chantrel*, Ital. of *Cartala*, L. Paper] a Challenge to a Duel; a Letter of Defiance; also an Agreement between Persons at War, for the Exchange and Redemption of Prisoners.

CARTESIAN, of, or belonging to *Cartesius*, or one who follows the Opinions of *Cartesius* or *Des Cartes*, the famous French Philosopher.

CARTESIUS, a modern famous French Philosopher, who opposed *Aristotle's* Philosophy.

CARTHUSIANS, an Order of Monks, founded by *Bruno*, Canon of *Reims*, in the Year 1100, and so called from *Cartes*, the first Place of their Foundation.

CARTILAGE [*Cartilage*, L.] a Gristle which is of a middle Substance between a Ligament and a Bone.

CARTILAGINOUS [*Cartilagineus*, F. of *cartilagineus*, L.] gently, or full of Gristles.

CARTILAGO eniformis [in *Anatomy*] the Tip or Extremity of the Sternum.

CARTILAGO innominata, the second Cartilage of the Larynx.

CARTILAGO scutiformis, a Cartilage whose Prominences are discernable externally in the Throat, and so called from its Resemblance to an Helmet.

CARTONS the most perfect sort of **CARTOONS** Drawings on Paper, intended to be drawn in *Fresco* upon a Wall.

CARTOONSE [*Cartouche*, F.] a Charge of Powder put into a

CARTOUCH of Powder put into a

CARTRIDGE per Case, exactly fitted to the Muzzle of the Gun, &c.

CARTOUSES [in *Architecture*] the same with Modillions.

CARUCA, a Plough. O. L.

CARUE [*Carue*, F. a Plough]

CARU'GE a certain Quantity of Land called one plough's Land.

CARUCA'GE [in *Husbandry*] the Ploughing of Land.

CARU'GE a Tax laid on a Carue of Land; also a Exemption from that Tribute.

CARUCATE [of *Carue*, F. a Plough]

a Plough-Land, or as much Land as may be tilled in a Year by one Plough; also a Cart-load.

CARUCATARIUS, one who held Lands of *Carue*, or Plough Tenure.

CARVE Land the same with *Carucate*.

CARUE O. L.

CARUCATA *Beam*, a Term of Office for Ploughing or Drawing.

To CARVE to grow four or five years.

To KER'VE C.

To CARVE [*Carve*, F. *Carven*, Sax. *kerben*, L. S. and *Teu*,] to cut, to divide *Flowe*, *Flesh*, &c. into Portions.

To CARVE, to cut Wood or Stone into Figures of Flowers, Animals, &c.

To CARVE, to cut. *Spence*.

CARVER, a Cutter in Wood or Stone ;
also of Meat, &c.

CARVIST [in Falconry] a Hawk is called so in the beginning of the Year, from its being carried on the Fist.

CARUNCLE [*Caruncula*, L.] is either preternatural, as those little Excrecences in the urinary Passages, in Venereal Cases especially; or natural, as the

CARUNCULÆ Lacrymalæ (in Angulo-
CARUNCULÆ Lacrymalæ) Glands
placed in each Corner of the Eye, which
secrete a humid Matter for moistening of it ;
the same with Tears. L.

CARUNCULÆ *Myrtiformes* [among *Anatomists*] the Wrinkling of the Orifice of the Passage of the Womb. *f.*

CARUNCULÆ *Papillares* [among *Ana-*
tomiſts] certain little Bodies that are in the
Reins or Kidneys, which receive the *Struga*
from the little Ductus's, and convey it into
the *Pelvis*. L.

CA'RUS [Käp, Gr.] a Sleep wherein the Person affected being pulled, pinched, and galled, scarce shews any Sign of either Hearing or Feeling. D.

CARYATIDES [in *Architecture*] an Order of Pillars in the Form of the Bodies of Women, with their Arms cut off, and clothed down to the Feet.

CAS/CABEL, the Pommel, or hindermost round Knob at the Breech of a great Gun, call'd the *Cas/cabel-Deck*.

CASCADE, a Fall of Waters, either natural or artificial; a Water-fall made in Gardens. *F. Cascata, Ital.*

CAS/CAN [in Fortification] is a certain Hole or hollow Place in form of a Well, from whence a Gallery is dug under Ground to give Air to the Enemies Mine.

CASE [*Casse, F. Capsa, L.*] a little Box or
Covering for any thing.

CASE [*Cas.*, F. of *Causa*, L.] a Thing.
Matter, Question.

CASE [*Cafe, an House, Span.*] a House of Meeting and Entertainment for Whores, Thieves, Pick-pockets, House-breakers, Highway-men, and all the loose, idle, and surfeited Crew.

CASEMATE [*in Fortification*] a Wall with its subterraneous Branches, dug in the Passage of the Bastion, till the Miners are head to Work, and Air given to the Mine; also a Loop-hole in a Wall to look through; and a Vault of Mason's Work in the Flank of a Bastion next the Curtain, to fire on the Enemy's Trench.

CAS: MENT [*Casamento*, Ital.] a Part of Window which opens to let the Air in.

SAVERN [*afree, F.*] a little Lagoon raised between the Rampart and the Houses of a fortified Town for lodging the Soldiers of the Garrison.

CASES [in Grammar] are the Accidents of a Noun, which show how it is varied in Construction.

CASE-Shot, small Bullets, Nails, Figs
Iron, &c put into Cases, to be shot at
Murdering-pieces.

EASH [*Cajita*, *W.D.*] **Cheff** **Ready**

CASHIER [*Cashier, F.*] a Cash-keeper
TO CASHTHE [*cashier, F. of cashier*]
 to disband or discharge Soldiers; to turn
 place

CARTHAGE, the Jews or Gums of a Tree
the East-Indies.

CASINGS, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel
CASK, [Cassiter, F. of Cassis, L.] and
met.

CASE [Cass, F. of Cases, L.] a
for Labor.

CABINET [Cajone, F.] a little Cabinet
Chest.

CASNET [in a Sift] Small Sift
Sift, that in furling make fast the
the Yard.

To CASS [copy, L] to Chicago

CASSA'TA } a Hoofe with last
CASSA'TUM } cient to maintain a
milly, O. L. } 17. 15

CASSATION, a making null, of
F. of L.

CASSA-VE, an American tree.
Juice is rank Poison, but its bark
dried, is the common Balm of the Indians.

CASAWARE, a very large
Feathers like Camel's Hair

CASSEROLE [in *Cookery*] a Loaf
with a Farc of Puffets, &c. and
Stew. See. *FR* *scivil. angl.*

CAS'SIA *Fistula*, Cassia in the
Recd of a purging Quality. L. 1017

CASSINE, is a Farm-house.
Number of others have joined them
make a stand against the approach
Enemy. Ital. 3WA at 5000

CASSIOPEA (Pegasus) 18h
Northern Constellation of 24 Stars.

CASSIQUE, a Chief Governor of the
Lords in some Parts of the
dies.

BAYSOON (Cassia), (F) from China
House, q. d. a long Vermilion stain
on the within Doors in under Gown

commonly by Clergymen. To CAST, to fling or throw
or confute.

CAST [of] [among] [the] [the]

To CAST a Habit on the Fair
[Patient] is to put her upon it. O. Ch.

Point of the Compass the Land seems

CANTALDION **Stewardship**

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CASTANETS [*Castagnettes*, F.] Snap-
A which Dancers of Sarabands tie about
their Fingers.

CASTELLAPNE [*Châtelain*, F.] a Con-
table or Keeper of a Castle.

CASTELLANY [*Châtelanie*, F.] the Ma-
intenance to a Castle; the Extent of its
jurisdiction.

CASTILLATED, as a Cistern or Coggins
Pit, is enclosed in a Building of
stone, brick, &c.

CASTLE, the Building of a Castle,
or the Land of the King.

CASTLE-WARD an Imposition laid upon
CASTLE-GARD, such as dwell within
the Compas of any Castle, for the
Maintenance of such, for Water and
Fuel.

CASTILLUM *Donjon*, or other Dances
in a Court, so called because the
Dancemen pitched their Tents there.

CASTLE, or *Châtelain*, a Knight
or Gentleman, from *Château*,
the Daughter of a French King, who
married the Marquis, the Wife of Alfred,
of Northumberland, who there took
a Monastic Life, and built a Nun-
nery.

CASTIGABLE [*castigabilis*, L.] worthy
of punishment.

CASTIGATION, Chastisement, Punish-
ment.

CASTIGATORY, which serves to cha-
stise.

CASTLE [*de Castella*] a Term among
the Lawyers, signifying a free, easy, negligent
and idle way of living.

CASTING [*in Falconry*] any thing that is
cast, as a Hawk to catch her prey.

CASTLE [*Castellum*, F. *Castellum*, L.] a
stronghold, City, or Country, so kept
that it may not be taken.

CASTLE, a Term used at Chess
for the King's Piece, in *Derbyshire*, i. e.
the King's Palace, of *Down*,
the King and Dinas, a City.

CASTLE, in *Fortification*, &c. & a
stronghold.

CASTLE, a Castle or Bulwark. O.
CASTLE, the Young of any Beast
or Bird.

CASTOR [*Kastr*, Gr.] the Beaver, a
small Animal, the Young of its Fur, also
the Skin of the Beaver.

CASTOR and Pollux, the twin Sons of
Jupiter.

CASTOR and Pollux [*Sea Term*] fiery
stars, which in great Tempests, as Sep
embers, appear on the Mast, &c. and
are a sign of Storm.

CASTOREUM, a Medicine made of the
urine contained in the small Bags which are
under the Beaver's Groin, &c. and of a
strong odor.

CASTRAMETATION, the Art of en-
camping an Army. F. of L.

THE CASTRATE [*castratus*, L.] to geld
or cut out the Stones of an Animal; also to
leave out or take away some Part of an Au-
thor's Works.

CASTRATED [*castratus*, L.] gelded.

CASTRATION, castrating, or gelding,
is taking away the Testicles of any Creature.

CASUAL, a Hawk.

CASUALTY [*casualty*, F. of *Casualty*, L.] hap-
pening by chance, accidental.

CASUALTY, an unforeseen Accident,
that falls out merely by chance.

CASUALTY, a strong Matter which, by
washing, is separated from Tin Ore.

CASU [*casus*, L. *Term*] a Writ of
Entry, where the Tenant doth aliene in Fee
or in Tail, or for the Term of another's Life.

CASU [*Mutrimonii prolocuti*], is a Writ
which lies against a Man for refusing, in rea-
sonable Time, to marry a Woman who hath
given him Lands upon that Condition.

CASU [*Provisio*], is a Writ, where a Tenant
in Dower alienates in Fee, &c. and lies for
the Party in Reversion against the Alienee.

CASUIST [*Casuisse*, F.] a Person skilled
in resolving Cases of Conscience.

CAT [*Katte*, Teut. *Chat*, F. of *Catus*, L.]
a Domestick Beast which kills Mice and Rats,
&c.

A **Gib-CAT**, a Boar-Cat.

CAT [*in a Ship*] a Piece of Timber to raise
up the Anchor from the Hawse to the Fore-
castle.

A Cat may look upon a Ring.

This is a saucy Proverb, generally made
use of by pragmatical Persons, who must
needs, by censuring their Superiors, take
Things by the worst Handle, and carry them
beyond their Bounds; for though Peasants
may look at and honour Great Men, Patriots,
and Potentates, yet they are not to spit in their
Faces.

CAT-FISH, a West-Indian Fish.

CATS-FOOT, an Herb. *Gnaphalium*.

CATS-TAIL, a Substance growing upon Nut-
Trees, Pines, &c. Also a sort of Reed.

CATABAPTIST [*of kata and baptis*, Gr.] one
averse from, or that abuses Baptism.

CATABAZON [among Astronomers] the
South Node, or Dragon's Tail.

CATACATHARTICKS [*of kata and
cathartica*, Gr.] Medicines which purge
downwards.

CATACAUSTICKS [*in Catoptricks*] Cas-
ticks by Reflection, &c.

CATACHRESIS [*Katachresis*, Gr.] a
Figure in Rhetorick, when one Word is ab-
usively put for another; an abusive Expression.

CATACHRESTICAL [-kataχρηστικός,
Gr.] abused.

CAT'ICIDE [of *Cat*, F/ and *icido*, L.] a
Cat-killer, or the killing of a Cat.

CATAC'LIDA [among *Amurists*] the
Rib called the Subclavian.

CATACLYSMOS [κατακλυσμός, Gt.]
a Deluge or Overflowing with Water, an In-
undation.

CATACOMBS [*ancient sepulchres*, Gr. *to dig*, to *deep*] are *Cristo's* in Rome, under the Church of *St. Sebastian*, which extend some Miles under Ground, where the primitive Christians hid themselves in Times of Persecution, and buried the Martyrs; now visited out of a Principle of Devotion.

CATAQUSTICKS [of text & kind dis-
ting. of draw to hear, Gr.] a Science treat-
ing of reflected Sounds, or which explains the
Nature and Properties of Echoes.

CATA-DROME [*Catadromus*, L. of *καταδρομος*, Gr.] a Tilt-yard or Place where Horſes run for Prizes; alſo an Engine like a Crane, uſed by Builders to draw up or let down any Weight.

CATADUPES [καταδύει, Gr.] Places where the Waters of a River fall with a great Noise.

CATAGMATICKS [*Catagmatikos*, L. of *καταγματικός*, Gr.] Medicines for the knitting of broken Bones.

CAT'AGRAPH [κατ'αγραφή, Gr.] the
first Draught of a Picture.

CATALANS, the Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, a Province in Spain.

CATALECT'ICK *Verse*, a Greek or Latin Verse wanting one Syllable.

CATALEPSIS (*κατάληψις*, Gr.) a Disease like an Apoplexy.

* CATAL'LA [Low Term] Chartica.
* CATAL'IS Captis nomine distractionis.

Writ which lies for Rent, due in a Borough
or Houfe, and warrants a Man in taking the
Gates, Doors, or Windows, by way of Distress.
L. T.

2. CATAL' LIS *redicendi*, a Writ which lies where Goods having been delivered to any Person to keep for a Time, are not delivered upon Demand at the Day appointed.

CATALOGUE [*Catalogus*, L. *κατάλογος*, Gr.] a List of Names, either of Persons or Things, as of Books, &c. F.

To CATALOGIZE, to put in a List or Catalogue.

CATALOTICKS [*Catalotica*, L.] cicatrizing Medicines which bring an Escar upon Ulcers.

CATAMENIA [of ~~the~~ according to
and John a Month, Cr.] the same as *Menstr.*
Women's monthly Courses.

CATAMITE [Catamitas, L. of some
kind of Gr. hired, sc. a Boy] an Eagle; a
Boy kept for Sodomy.

CATAPHRACTICKS [*Catapbraeta*, L.

of ~~extrajudicial~~, Gr.] Signatures for the T
or Breaff.

CATAPHRYSIANS, so called, by the Sect sprung up in **Phrygia**, who by their Dead, forbid Marriages, and mingled Wine in the Lord's Supper with the Blood of young Children.

-CATAPLASM [*Catartasme*, *f.* *Catartas*, *L.* of *κατάπλασμα*, *Gr.*] a Poultice.
Heb. *ῥιζοῦς*, *Roots*, *Gr.* **ACTE** *ἄκτε*, *Gr.*

CATAPO'TIUM [Kata-pot'i-um]
Purg'ing Pill, a Medicine to be taken
without chewing.

CATAPTOXIS [καταπτώσις, Gr.
Symptom of the Falling Sickness, viz.
Men fall to the Ground.

CATAPUCE, a lost of Spurge.

CATAPULTA [*Catapulte*, F. of *κίβητος*, Gr.] an Engine of War, used by the Ancients, to throw Javelins twelve or fifteen Feet long.

CATARACT [*Cataractæ*, *f.* *Cat.*
L. of *κατάρκτης*, of *καταρτίζω* to
Gr.] a steep Place of a River made by
stopping the Course of its Stream, and
ing the Water to fall with great
Noise.

CATARACT [with *Oculi* ^{Pl.}] is a
the Eye, caused by the clotting of F
between the uveous Coat and the ch
Humour.

CATAR RHE [*Catherie*, *Rhe*, *Catar* of *naxi*], of *naxi* to flow down, a falling down of Humours from the upwards the lower Parts.

2033
CATARRH of the Spinal Marrow
a falling out of the Marrow of the
Bone.

CATAS'TASIS, is the third Part
Comedy; and is the full Height and
of the Plot.

CATASTASIS [in a Physical Sen-
cording to *Hippocrates*, is the Confined
State of any thing: *Galen* applies it to
Seasons of the Year, the Dissolution of
Body, or of Time.

CATASTROPHE [*kat'astroph'*], *n.*
 1. The Part of the Comedy, and is the
 2. The End of the Plot; the End of the
 3. A fatal Conclusion of any Action
 4. A Man's Life. *F. of L.*

CAT Brand Pear, a Fruit in the
Size like the Dry Martini.

CATCH; a Booby; a Prize; also
of swift sailing Vessel; also a short and
Song.

CATCHENDE, catching. *Cauc.*
CATCH-FLY, a Flower whose stalks

clammy, that they become a trap for
Electricity and non-elastic.

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CATCH *Lat.* some Ground in Nor-
folk is called, it not being known to what
Place it belongs, and the Minister that
preaches the Tythes of it, enjoys it for a
Year.

CATCH-POLL [of *Catch* and *Poll* the Head]
is a custom in Baffin.

CATCH and Hold [with *Wrestlers*] a run-
ning and holding another.

CATHETICAL, that belongs to *Cate-
chizing*, &c.

CATECHISM [*Catechismus*, F. *Catechisme*,
L. of *κατεχισμος*, Gr.] a short System
of instructions of what is to be believed and
done.

CATECHIST [*Catechiste*, F. *Catechista*,
L. of *κατεχιστης*, Gr.] one employed in *Cate-
chizing*.

CATECHIZE [*catechiser*, F. of *κα-
τεχισω*, of *κατε* and *εχω* to sound back;
as to lead to the Sound of, another, Gr.]
to instruct Youth in the funda-
mental Articles of the Christian Religion by
Question and Answer.

CATEHU, is a Preparation by *Japan*.

CATECHUMENS [*Catechumeni*, F. *Cate-
chumens*, L. of *κατεχουμενοι*, Gr.] (in the
Church) were Persons some time in-
structed when they were admitted to Bap-
tism.

CATEOREM [*κατεορημα*, Gr.] the
Latin *Predicament*.

CATEGOREMATICAL, belonging to
Logic *Predicaments*, Gr.

CATEGORICAL, affirmative, positive.

CATEGORY [*Categoria*, F. *Categoria*,
L. of *κατηγοριαι*, Gr.] an Accusation.

CATEGORY [in *Logic*] *Predicament*,
Gr. *κατηγοριαι*.

CATENARIA [among *Mathematicians*]
is a Curve Line which a Rope, hanging
between two Points of Suspension, forms.

CATENATE, to chain. L.

CATER, to provide Victuals, &c.

CATER-PANT [in *Dice*, of *quatre*, F.] the
Fourth Face.

CATERPILLAR [*Minibus* derives it of *Cates*,
L. *κατε*, or it may be of *debeator*, F.
the Hunter or Provider of Victuals,
as the *Minibus*, in the House of a King,
or *Nobles*.]

CATERPILLAR [of *Cater*, *Peleuse*, F. *g-
a*, L. *κατε* and *α* of *Chari*, *Peleuse*,
F. *κατε* (L.) an Insect devouring the Leaves
of Trees, &c.]

CATERPILLAR, a Plant, whose Seed-
vessels are Green Worms or Caterpil-
lars.

CATES [*Catta*, *Cato*, Delicacies] dainty
Food.

CATHARTICIS [of *καθαρσις*, Gr. to
purge] Consumption of the Body, which

happens without any medicinal Evacu-
tion.

CATHARISMS, a Sect of Hereticks, the
Spawn of the *Manicheans*, who held themselves
altogether free from Sin.

CATHARINE [of *καθαρινη*, Gr. pure,
chaste] a proper Name of Women.

St. CATHARINE's *Flower*, a Plant.

CATHARISTS. See *Catharists*.

CATHARINGS, are small Ropes in a
Ship, running in little Blocks, from one
Side of the Shrouds to the other, near the
Deck.

CATHARTICIS, a Purging. Gr.

CATHARTICK [of *καθαρις*, Gr. to
purge] purging.

CATHARTICKS [*Cathartica*, L. of *κα-
θαριζειν*, Gr.] purging Medicines.

CATHEDRAL [Church] the Episcopal
Church of any Place; so called from the
Bishop's Chair [*Cathedra*] in every such
Church.

CATHEDRATICK, the Sign of two
Shillings paid by the inferior beneficed Clergy
to the Bishop, in Token of Subjection and
Respect.

CATHERETICKS [of *καθαρσις*, Gr.]
Medicines taking away Superfluities.

CATHERETER [*καθετηρ*, Gr.] a surgical
Instrument, which is thrust up the Yard, to
draw off the Urine collected in the Bladder.

CATHERETERISM, the Operation of in-
jecting any thing into the Bladder by a *Cathe-
ter*.

CATHE'TI, in a right-angled Trian-
gle, are the two Legs including the right
Angle.

CATHE'TUS [*καθετης*, Gr.] in *Cosme-
try*, a Perpendicular. L.

CATHE'TUS [in *Architecture*] is a
Line supposed to pass directly through the
Middle of a cylindrical Body, as a Ballister,
or Pillar.

CATHE'TUS [in *Cosmetics*] is a Line
drawn from the Point of Reflection perpen-
dicular to the Plane of the Glass of polished
Body.

CATHE'TUS [of *Incidence*] is a right
Line drawn from the Point of the Object, per-
pendicular to the reflecting Line.

CATHETUS of Reflection is a right
Line drawn from the Eye perpendicular to the reflecting
Line.

CATHOLICISM [*Catholicismus*, L.] Uni-
versalism.

CATHOLICK [*Catholicus*, F. *Catholice*,
L. of *καθολικος*, of *κατα* through, and *ολος*
the whole, Gr.] General, Universal.

CATHOLICK Furnace [in *Chymistry*] is
a little Furnace, so disposed as to be fit for all
such Operations as are performed with a rebe-
ment Fire.

CATHOLICK

CATHOLICON [*καθολικόν*, Gr.] an universal Remedy; a purging Electuary, proper for dispelling all ill Humours. F.

CATPNI, a People who lived anciently about *Catnissi* in Scotland.

CATKINS, a Substance growing on Nut-trees, Birch-trees, &c. in Winter.

CATLING [among *Surgions*] a dismembering Knife for cutting off any Part of a corrupted Body.

CATLINGS, the Down or Moss growing on Walnut-trees, resembling the Hair of a Cat; also, the small Strings for Musical Instruments made of a Cat-gut.

CAT-Mint [*Katten-Schijntje*, *Feyl*] an Herb that Cats delight much in. *Nepeta*.

CATOCATHARTICKS [of *κατα* and *καθαρσις*, Gr.] Medicines which purge by Stool.

CATONIAN [of *Cato*] grave.

CATOPSIIS [*κατοψις*, Gr.] a Diminution of Sight; the same with *Myopia*.

CATOPTRICKS [*κατοπτρικά*, Gr.] is Part of the Science of *Opticks*, which teaches how Objects may be seen by Reflection, and explains the Reason of it.

CATOPTROMANCY, Divination by Vision, or looking in a Glass.

CATOPTRON [*κατοπτρον*, Gr.] a kind of Optick Glass.

CATOURS, Caterers. *Chevr*.

CATT ? [in a Ship] is a large Piece

CATT-Head of Timber fastened aloft over the Hawse, one End being put through a Rope with a Pulley, an Iron Hook called the *Cat-book*.

CATS-Head, a large Apple.

CAT-Pear, a Pear shaped like an Hen's Egg.

CATT-Holes, Holes above the Gun Room Port, through which a Ship may be heaved a Stern.

CATT-Rope [in a Ship] the Rope used in hauling up the Cat.

CATTELL *Catching*, using all means to procure Wealth. *Chaucer*.

To **CATTEN** *Wares* [Dr. T. H. supposes it to come from *Cutter* *Waul*, &c. to cry among Gutters] to cry as Cats do when they are proud.

CATTIEUCHPLANI, a People who anciently inhabited *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and *Hertfordshire*.

CATTY [in some Parts of *East-India*] a Weight containing; two Ricals, or one Pound, five Ounces, and two Drams English; also a Quantity of Money in *Sumatra*, eight Tale, or six Pounds, eight Shillings Sterling.

CATZURUS, a Hunting-Horn. *O. de*

CA'VA, the largest Vein in the Body.

CAVALCADE [*Caualcade*, F.] a Show or Troop of Horsemen, a pompous March of Persons of Quality on Horseback upon solemn Occasions.

CAVALIER ? [*Cavalier*, F. of C.]

CAVALETER [L. a Horse] a

Gentleman, or Soldier on Horseback.

CAVALIER [in *Architectonick*] one of Earth raised in a *Fortress*, raised Cannon for shooting Artillery, or other commanding Works.

CAVALIER [in the *Great War* King Charles II.] was a Name by which King's Party was distinguished from the Parliament.

CAVALRY [*Cavalrie*, F.] Soldiers serve on Horseback, a Body of Horse Army.

To **CAVATE** [*cavare*, K. common] make hollow.

CAVATION, a making hollow.

CAVATION [in *Architectonick*] digging away the Earth for the Foundation Building, Collerage, &c.

CAUDLE [*Chaudron*, of *Chaud*, *to* *boil*, L. hot, or perhaps a Corruption of *al*] a Confection made of Ale, or Wine, Sugar, and Spices, to be drunk hot, especially by Women in Childbed.

CAVE [*Cavea*, L.] a Den or den Place under Ground. F.

To **CAVE** ? to separate the *Chaff* from the Corn.

CAVEA [in *Chicory*] a little Middle of the Palm of the Hand, with principal Lines, viz. the *Cardinal* and *Cephalic*, form a Triangle.

CAVEAT [*caveat*, L. in his own Caution, Warning, Admonition] entered in the Ecclesiastical Courts, the Proceedings of one, who enters a Will to the Judges of another.

CAVERN [*Caverna*, F. of *cavare*] a natural Cave, or Hollow in a Rock; a Den or Hole under Ground.

CAVERNIOUS [*cavernosus*, L.] full of great hollow veins.

CAVERNS [among *Minerals*] hollow Caves out of the Mines.

CAVESON ? [*Caveson*, F.]

CAVEZON ? [in *Architectonick*] a hole put upon one of the Heads in order to load the

CAVETTO [in *Architectonick*] a Moulding of about 1-6th, or 1-8th of an Inch high.

CAUF, a Chest with Holes in the Sides for draining the Water.

CAVIAR ? [*Caviar*, F.]

CAVEER a small Fish, spotted with Spots of Starry, picked up from the

CAVIL [*cavilla*, L.] a Quibbling, captious Argument.

To **CAVIL** [*cavillari*, L.] to find fault with, to argue captiously.

CE'LANDINE [*Celandina*, L.] the Herb called also Swallow-wort.

CELA'RENT [in *Logic*] a Syllogism, whose second Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the other two universal Negatives.

CELAS'TEOS, the Staff-tree, a Plant.

CELATURE [*Calatura*, L.] the Art of Engraving, or Cutting in Metals, &c.

CELEBRATE, illustrious, famous, Chag-
car.

To **CELEBRATE** [*celebro*, F. *celebrare*, L.] to honour any Person with Praises, Monuments, Inscriptions, or Trophies, to keep a Festival or Ordinance.

CELEBRATED [*celebratus*, L.] highly honoured; famous, renowned; also solemnized.

CELEBRATION, the Act of Celebrating, the doing a Thing, with Solemnity, and Ceremony.

CELEBRIOUS [*celebris*, F. of *celebris*, L.] eminent, famous, noted.

CELEBRITY [*Celebritas*, F. of *Celebritas*, L.] famousness, Magnificence.

CELERER [of *Keller* and *Witz*, Tent, the Master or Head of the Cellar, a Butler.

CELERITY [*Celeritas*, F. of *Celeritas*, L.] Swiftness, Expedition, Speed.

CELERITY [among *Mathematicians*] an Affection of Motion by which any Moveable runs through a given Space in a given Time.

CELERY, a Winter Sallet Herb.

CELESTIAL [*Celestis*, F. of *Caelus*, L.] Heavenly; like, or of the Nature of Heaven.

CELESTINES an Order of Monks founded by one *Peter*, a *Sannite*, A. D. 1244. who afterwards became Pope by the Name of *Celestine V.*

CELIBACY [*Celibatus*, F. of *Celibatus*, L.] a single Life; the State of Persons unmarried.

CELL [*Cella*, F. *Cella*, L.] the Cave, or Hut of a Hermit; a Monk's or Nun's private Apartment in the Monastery; also, any Room to which a Person retires, or is confined to alone.

CELLAR [*Cellar*, F. *Cellar*, L.] the lower Part of a Building under Ground.

CELLARAGE, Cellar room, also Rent for the Use of a Cellar.

CELLARIST [*Cellarius*, L.] one that keeps a Cellar, or Buttery; the Butler in a religious House, or Monastery.

CELLS [among *Botanists*] are the partitions, or hollow Places, in the Hulks, or Pods of Plants, in which the Seed is contained.

CELLS [with *Naturalists*] are little Bags or Bladders, where Fluids, or Matter of different Sorts are lodged; common both in Animals and Plants.

CELLULOSE [*Cellulose*, L.] the Spaces in the Gut Cells, when they are for some time lodged, that they fill the neighbouring Parts with their own digest any Crusts, &c.

CEL'SITUDE [*Celsitudo*, L.] Height, Tallness.

CEMENT [*Cementum*, L.] a strong ing Mortar.

CEMENT, a Compound of Brick Plaster of Paris, Pitch, &c. to make Work lie firm and solid.

CEMENT [among *Chymists*] any or Loam, with which Vessels in Dist are joined together.

To **CEMENT** [*cementare*, L.] with Cement, to join or fasten together.

CEMENTATION, a Cementing, or joining with Cement.

CEMENTATION [in *Chymistry*] the rification of Gold, made up into thin with Layers of Royal Cement.

CEN'CHRIAS [*Khrysis*, Gr.] a ing Inflammation, called *Willsie*, or gles.

CENCHRIS, a green Snake.

CEN'DULÆ, Shengles, or Shingles, Pieces of Wood used instead of Tiles covering a House, O. L.

CENEANG'IA [*Kenagria*, Gr.] an cuation of the Vessels by opening a Ve letting Blood, O.

CENEL'Æ, Acorns, O. L.

CENOSIS [*Khrosis*, Gr.] an empty voiding; in a Physical Sense, a discha the Body of Humours.

CENOTAPHIUM [*Kenotaphion*, Gr.] an empty, imaginary, and void a S chre, Gr.] an empty Tomb set up in Ho of the Dead.

CENSARIA, a House or Farm let at sum, i. e. at a standing Rent, O. L.

CENSARII [in *Duties/day Book*] Pe who might be assessed or taxed.

To **CENSE** [g. d. to incense, *incensare* to burn] to perfume with Incense.

CENSER [g. d. *Incensar*, of *Incensare*, L.] a Vessel to burn Incense in; a Perum pan.

CENSOR [*Censar*, F.] a Master of cipline, a Judge, or Reformer of Man L.

CENSOR [among the *Romans*] a M strate who valued and taxed Mens Edu

CENSORIOUS [*Censorius*, L.] bel ing to a Censor; severe, apt to find fault with or reprove others; impudently c cal.

CENSORIOUSNESS, Aptness to c others Mens Actions.

CENSURABLE, that deserves Cens F.

CENSURAL, belonging to Attestation or Valuation, Google

REMARKS [Carter, L.] Correction, Re-
vised Criticism.

WALK [a Law], a Custom in some
of the **Counties of Devonshire**, where
the **Peasants** were **compelled** to **swear**
to the **Lord**, **pay** a **dy per Head**, and
to **serve** in **Lord's Army**.

STORIES Ecclesiastical, Punishments
and Officers, according to Church

COPIES [any way, F.] do condemn,
 you, to find Fault with.

is an Abbreviation of *Centum*, i. e. an
in Money lent at 5 per Cent. i. e.
pays You for every Hundred Pound.

STAR [Cassius, La. Káissup, a Member, 'half Man and half St. all a Southern Constellation.

Herb Century.

112, 125, 128, 132, and

THIRTY [Cachare, F. of cent-
to an Hundred.

POINT [Centre, F. *Centrum*, L. of G.] the middle Point of any thing, as Circle or Sphere.

in a Wooden Mould
on Arch by.

Artery in Body [in *Anatomy*] is the
 strength, as it were, from a middle
 to the end continually circulates round
 the Part of the Body.

of an Ellipse and Hyperbola]
the middle of a Transverse

Def. of Magnitude of a Body is a
 1. As actually remote as is possible

[of Gravity] is a Point upon
 where all its Parts

the middle of a Balance is
the point to which it moves.

the Dial is the Point
where the World cuts the Plane
and from whence all the Hour-
lines in those Dials which have

of the Apogee [in Astronomy] is the line of the Apogee, being so drawn from the Center of the Earth to the Apogee, as the Sun is distant from the Eccentric towards the Earth.

[Heavy Bodies] is the Center,
and, whence all heavy Bodies tend,
the Common [of the Gravity of two
Bodies, in a Right Line, connecting
them, and so posited in that Line, than
you from it shall be, reciprocally as
the Power of these Bodies,

CENTER [*of a regular Polygon*] is the same with that of the inscribed Circle or Sphere, drawn within such a Body, so as to touch all its Points.

To CENTER, to meet in a Point, to terminate, or end in it.

CENTER-Fish, a kind of Sea-Fish.

CENTESM [*Centesium*, L.] is the hundredth Part of an Integer, or Thing.

CEN'TRAL [*centrally*, *L.*] belonging to, or placed in the Center or Middle.

CENTRAL Rule, a Rule invented to find out the Center of a Circle, designed to cut the Parabola in as many Points as an Equation to be construed has real Roots.

CENTRA'TION [among *Paraxethans*] the principal Root and Foundation of any thing; as God being the Center of the Universe; the Brain the Center of Spirits, and the Heart the Center of Life, &c.

CENTRIFUGAL Force [in *Philosophy*] is that Force by which all Bodies that move round any other Body in a Circle, or in *Ellipses*, do endeavour to fly off from the Axis of their Motion, in a Tangent to the Periphery of it. *L.*

CENTRIPETAL Force [in *Philosophy*] is that Force by which any Body, moving round another, is drawn down, or tends towards the Center of its Orbit. *L.*

CENTROBARICAL, which relates to the Center of Gravity. *Gr.*

CEN'TRY, a Centinel or private Soldier.

CENTRY [in *Architecture*] a Mould for an Arch.

CENTRY-BOX, a Wooden Hutch to
cover a Centinel from the Injuries of the Wea-
ther.

CENTUM VIRAL [*centumviralis*, L.]
belonging to the *Centumviri*.

CENTUM VIRI, a Court of an Hundred Judges, Roman Magistrates, chosen anciently out of the Twenty-five Tribes, to decide Differences among the People.

CENTUPLE [*centuplex*, L.] an Hundred,
fold. L.

CENTUPLICATED, made in Hundred-
fold. L.

To CENTURIATE [*centuriate*, L.] to divide into bands of Hundreds.

CENTURIA TORS [of *Centuria*, L.] four Protestant Divisions of *Magdeburg* in Germany, who divided into Centuries of Years the Universal Church History.

**CENTURION [Centurio, L.] a Captain
over a Hundred Foot-Soldiers.**

CENTURY [*Centurie, F. Centuria, L.*]
an Age, containing an Hundred Years: A
Band of One Hundred Foot-Soldiers.

CEPHALALGIA [of κεφαλή, the Head, and ἄλγος, Pain, Gr.] of or belonging to a Pain in the Head.

CEPHALALGIA [*Cephalalgia*, Gr.] the Head-ach.

CEPHALÆA [*Cephalæa*, Gr.] the Head-ach.

CEPHALARTICKS [*Cephalarticks*, Gr.] Medicines which purge the Head.

CEPHALICK [*Cephalicus*, F. *Cephalicus*, L. of *Cephalicus*, Gr.] belonging to, or good for, the Head.

CEPHALICK Line [*in Anatomy*] the Line of the Brain or Head.

CEPHALICK Medicines, spirituous and volatile Medicines, good for the Head.

CEPHALICK Vein, one that runs along the Arm, between the Skin and the Muscles, and divides into two Branches.

CEPHALOIDES [*among Biologists*] a Term given by some, who ascribe Virtues to Plants from their Signatures, to those which had any Resemblance to a Head, the Term importing so much, as the *Puppy*, *Piony*, and the like.

CEPHALOPHARYNGÆI [*in Anatomy*] are the first Pair of Muscles of the upper Part of the Gullet.

CEPHALOPHARYNGÆUM, is a Muscle which arises from the Part where the Head is joined to the first Vertebra of the Neck.

CEPHALOPONY [*Cephaloponia*, L. of *Κεφαλή* and *Πόνος*, Gr.] a Pain, or Heaviness in the Head.

CEPHEUS, a Northern Constellation containing Seventeen Stars.

CEP, *Corpus*, is a Retra made by the Sheriff, that upon an Exigent he hath taken the Body of the Party.

CERATAMALGAMA [*in Physics*] a softening Composition, made of Wax and other Ingredients.

CERATE [*Cera*, F. of *Ceratum*, L.] an external Medicine of a middle Consistence, between an Ointment and a Plaster, a Cereloth.

CERATIAS [*Keratias*, Gr.] a sort of a horned Comer; also a Sophistical Argument.

CERATIVE Arguments [*in Logic*] Sophistical and intricate Arguments.

CERATION [*among Chymists*] the making of a Substance fit to be dissolved, or melted.

CERATODES [*in Anatomy*] the horny Coat of the Eye.

CERATOGLOSSUM [*Ceras*, a Horn, and *Glossa* the Tongue; Gr.] a Muscle that arises broad and fleshy from the Side of the Os Hyoides, and is inserted thro the Root of the Tongue which it pulls directly into the Mouth.

CERATOIDES, the *Unicorns Horn* of the Fable.

CERATOCORYSQS, a Chymical Powder, called also *Chrysocraunus Pulvis*.

CERCEUS [*Cerces*, Gr.] a Bee which both towards the Right and Left, etc.

CERCIS [*Cercis*, Gr.] the second of the Gods, etc.

CERCOUS [*Cercus*, Gr.] the last of the Gods, etc.

CERDOMISTS, etc.

CEREBELLUM [*in Anatomy*] the Part of the Brain, whence the Animals, which perform involuntary and natural Actions, are supposed to be guided.

CEREBRUM, the Brain, the Seat of Perception and Judgment; that Part of the Animal Spirit, are thought to be seated, upon which voluntary Actions to depend.

CEREBRUM, etc.

CEREFACCTION [*among Chymists*] same as *Ceration*.

CERILUM, a Composition of Oil, or an Oil made of Wax.

CEREMONIAL, etc.

CEREMONIAL, etc.

CEREMONIOUS [*in Ceremonies*] full of Ceremonies.

CEREMONY [*Ceremonia*, L.] a Rite or Custom of the Formality, or formal Compliment, Pomp or State.

CERILLA [*among Priests*] under the Letter C in French of Saint to denote it to be pronounced in Latin.

CERIGON, a wild Beast in Syria, etc.

CERINTHIANS, a Set of Heretics, who held that Christ, as his Father would give to his People, etc.

CERINTHIAN, etc.

CEROMA [*with ancient Physic*] Composition of Oil and Wax, etc.

CERT, etc.

CERTAIN [*Certa*, L.] sure, fixed, or settled.

CERTAINTY, full of Assurance.

CERTES [*Certe*, F.] certainly.

CERTIFICANDO [*de recognitione*]

CERTIFICATE [in Law] a Writing
by which the Mayor of the
City of London certifies the
Mayor of a Statute of the Staple taken
in the City.

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CERTITUDE [Certitudo, L.] Certainty. F.
CERVELAS [in Country] a large kind
of Bologna Sausages, eaten
in the North.

CAVELLE, the Brain. *Chanc.* F.
CAVEKIN [in Anatomy] the Arteries
which pass through
the Arteries of the Neck up to
the Head.

CAVEKIN, the Wax or Extremity of
the Head.

CAVEKIN [in Law] a Mound or Fence.
CAVEKIN [in Law] a Mound or Fence.

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CESSOR, an Affessor or Impoter of
Taxes.

CESSOR [in Law] is one that ceaseth or
neglecteth to do his Duty, the Writ *Cessavit*
lies against him.

CESSURE [in Law] a giving over,
CESSER or giving Place.

CESSUS, Assessments or Taxes. O. L.
CESTUI QUE TRUST [in Law] a Person
who has a Trust in Lands, &c. committed to
him for the Benefit of another.

CESTUI QUE VIE, one for whose Life
any Lands or Tenements are granted. F.
L. T.

CESTUI QUE USE, he to whose Use any
other Man is indebted in any Lands or Te-
nements. F. L. T.

CETACEOUS [Cetaceus, L.] of the
Whale Kind, or belonging to a Whale.

CETERACE, one of the Capillary Herbs.
CHA, Tea, which the Chinese steeping in
Water, use as their common Drink. Portug.
CHABANE [Cabanha, Span.] a Cabin.

CHACE [Chace, F.] a Station for the
wild Beasts in a Forest, larger than a Park,
which yet may be possessed by a Subject,
which a Forest cannot.

TO CHACE [chasser, F.] to follow,
to hunt, to give Chace to.

CHACE [in Gunpowder] is the whole Bore
or Length of a Piece of Ordnance on the
Inside.

CHACE [at Tennis Play] is a Fall of the
Ball in a Part of the Court, beyond which
the opposite Party must strike the Ball next
Time to gain the Stroke.

CHACE [Sea Term] a Pursuit.
TO CHACE CHACE to a Ship, is to follow
and fetch her up.

CHACE GUNS, those Guns which lie
CHACE PLACES, either in the Head or
Stem of a Ship.

CHACONNE, a sort of a Dance, the
CHACONN, Measure of which is al-
ways in triple Time. F.

CHAD, a kind of Fish.
TO CHAFF [chauffer, F., calcare, L.]
to make hot with rubbing, or rub with one's
Hand, to grow hot or angry; also to gall,
fume, or fret.

CHAFF WAX, an Officer belonging to the
Lord Chancellor, who fits the Wax for Seal-
ing of Writs, &c.

CHAFFERY, one of the Forges in an Iron-
work, where the Iron is wrought into com-
plear Bars, and brought to Perfection.

CHAFF [Cear, Sax.] the Refuse in win-
nowing of Corn.

CHAFFARE, Trading-Wares, Merchan-
dize. *Chauc.*

CHAFER [Bate, Tent.] an Insect, a
sort of Beetle.

CHAFER [Caf, Sax.] Wares. O.

TO CHAFFER [*of Schachern, Germ.*] to buy and sell, trade, or traffick.

CHAFFERN [*Etschauffen, F.*] a Vessel to heat Water in.

CHAF'PINCH, a Bird so called from its delighting to feed on Chaff.

CHAFFERED, sold. *Spenc.*

TO CHAFFREN, to chaffer, to buy.

CHAFF'ING-Dish [*of etschauffen, F.*] a Kitchen Utensil for warming Victuals.

CHA'GRIN [*Chagrin, F.*] Trouble, Vexation, Grief, Sorrow, Sadness, Melancholy; out of Humour.

TO CHA'GRIN [*Chagriner, F.*] to vex, grieve, or trouble, or put out of Humour.

CHAIN [*Chain, F. of Catena, L.*] Links of Iron, one within another.

CHAINS [*of a Ship*] are strong Iron Plates bolted into the Ship's Sides, by the Timbers called *Chain-Wales*, to which are fastened the Shrouds of the Masts.

CHAIN-Pumps, a sort of Ship-Pumps made of Chains of Burrs or Sponges going in a Wheel.

CHAIN-Shot, Bullets or half Bullets, fix'd or link'd together with a Chain.

CHAIN-Wales, broad Timbers jutting out of a Ship's Sides, serving to spread the Shrouds, that they may the better support the Masts.

CHAIR, chary, or charily. *Spenc.*

CHAIR [*Chair, F. of Cathedra, L.*] a Seat to sit on; also a Sedan or open Chaise.

CHAIR-Man, the Head or President of a Committee, Society, Club, &c. Also one that carries a Chair or Sedan.

CHaise, a sort of light open Vehicle, commonly drawn with one Horse. *F.*

CHALASTICKS [*Χαλαστικα, G.*] are such Medicines as by their temperate Heat do comfort and strengthen the Parts to which they are applied.

CHALBOT? [*in Heraldry*] a Fish having a great Head, called a Bull-head, or Miller's Thumb.

CHALCEDONY [*Chalcidonic, F. Chalcedo, L.*] a sort of Onyx-Stone.

CHALCEDONY [among *Jewellers*] a Flaw or Defect in precious Stones.

CHALCANTHUM, Vitriol calcined to a Redness.

CHALCOGRAPHER [*Chalcographus, L. of Χαλκογραφος, Gr.*] an Engraver in Brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY [*Χαλκογραφια, of Χαλκος Brass, and γραφα Description, Gr.*] an Engraving in Brass.

CHALCY'TIS, is something Metalline growing in the Veins of Brass, or a kind of Mineral Vitriol.

CHAL'DERN? a Quantity of Coals con-

CHAL'DRON? taining thirty-six Bushels heaped up, London Measure, and seventy-two at Newcastle; also Part of the Entrails of a Calf.

CHALICE [*Chalice, F. of Calix, Lat.*] Standing Cup with a Foot like a Drunk Glass, but more particularly the Communion Cup used at the Sacrament of the Last Supper.

CHALK [*Chalk, F. of Calcare, Lat.*] a white Fossile, of various kinds made.

State of Chalk and use of Chalk

All the Impertinence in Conversation, more or less, is reprehended by the saying, whereby the Company do not maintain in their *Discours*, nor keep Point in *Question*; it is only a Verbose Latin, *Ego de cayo loquor, et de cayo det. Bralm.*

CHALLENGE [*of Challenger, O.*] Summons to fight a Doel, a Defence Claim, or Pretension.

CHALLENGE [in Law] is a Contest against Persons and Things.

TO CHALLENGE [*Challenger, F.*] to give a Challenge to fight, to contest, or claim.

TO CHALLENGE [among Hunters] Hounds are said to challenge, when finding the Scent of their Game, they sently open or cry.

CHALLENGED Cock-fight, is to fight ten Staves of Cocks, and out of them to twenty-one Battles, more or less, to win a Battle to have the Mastery.

CHALYBEATE [*of Chalybe, Gr.*] a Medicine of or belonging to Steel, or that it is of Temper or Quality of Steel.

CHALYBEATES [among Physicians] Medicines prepared with Steel.

CHAM, the Title of a Sovereign Prince.

CHAN, Tartary, or Emperor of China.

CHAMAD'E, a Signal by Drum or Trumpet, given by an Enemy when they are Mind to parley. *F.*

CHAMBERDEKINS [*F. of Chamberlains*] Irish Beggars, in the Habit of Scholars of Oxford, who given some Robberies, &c. and were banished the Kingdom by Henry V.

CHAMBER [*Chambre, F. Camera, of Kapala, Gr. of Camera, Lat.*] an Apartment or Room in a House.

CHAMBER [in Gunners] the Concave Cylinder of a great Gun, where Charge lies; also a Charge to be put in the Breech of a Murthering Piece.

TO CHAMBER a Girl, i. e. to make her Chamber in her.

CHAMBER of a Mine, the Place where the Powder is fixed.

CHAMBERS of the King [in Old Records] signify the Ports or Havens of England.

CHAMBERER, a Chambermaid.

OHAMBERING, Debauchery, Riotousness, Luxury. *Script.*

CHAMBERLAIN [*Chamberlain, F.*] Name of several Officers.

THE CHAMBERLAIN of England, an Officer who belongs to the Government of the King's Palace, and who provides the House of Lords, in the Palace of Westminster, &c.

CHAMBERLAIN of the King's Household, an Officer who looks to the King's Chamber and Wardrobe, and governs the Under Officers belonging thereto.

CHAMBERLAINS of the Exchequer, two Officers who have the Controlment of the Pells of Receipt and Payments, and kept certain Keys of the Treasury and Records.

CHAMBERLAIN of London, an Officer in the City, who keeps the publick Treasury, and is a Chamber of London; presides over the Affairs of Apprentices, and grants Freedom in the City, &c.

CHAMBERLAIN of an Inn, one who takes care of the Beds and Lodging-Rooms of the Inn.

CHAMBERLAIN of a Ship, or the Officer of a Chamberlain.

CHAMBERLAIN (in Architecture) an Ornament in Masonry and Joiners Work which is the Sides of Doors, Windows, and Cornices.

CHAMBERLAIN (of a Horse) the Joint or End of the upper Part of the hinder Leg.

CHAMBERLAIN (Camelote, F. of Camellus) a Camel.

CHAMBERLAIN (in Architecture) a small Furrow or Gutter upon a Wall.

CHAMBERLAIN (Cannel, F.) to channelled; wrinkled; also bent, crooked.

CHAMBERLAIN (Champagne, F.) a large Plain, open Fields.

CHAMBERLAIN (in Heraldry) is a Mark of Honour, in the Coat of Arms of a Prince or a Prisoner of War after he has been taken.

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CHAMPION, one whose Office is, at Coronations, to ride completely armed into Westminster-Hall, and challenge, by an Herald, any Person who shall deny his Majesty's Title to the Crown.

CHAMPION Land, Land not inclosed, or large Fields, Down, or Places without Woods or Hedges.

CHAMPION Lycabius, a Flower, a sort of a Rose.

CHANCE [Chance, F.] Hazard, Fortune, Contingence.

CHANCE [Chance, F.] is the casual killing of a Person, not altogether without the Fault of the Killer, but without an evil Intent or Malice.

CHANCELL [of Cancell, L.] an inclosed Place, surrounded with Bars, to keep Judges, &c. from the Crowd.

CHANCELL [of a Church] the Part of the Church which is next the Altar, or Communion-Table, commonly encompassed with Rails or Ballusters.

CHANCELLOR [Chancelier, F. Cancellarius, Latine] is called from Chancel, F. or Cancelli, L. Latine] an Officer of the highest Dignity and Power, whose Office is to moderate the Law according to Equity, but his Decrees may be reversed by the House of Lords. He is made by the King or Queen applying the Great Seal to him, and by his taking an Oath.

The Lord High **CHANCELLOR** [of Great Britain] a Person next to the Sovereign, in Matters of Justice in Civil Affairs, having an absolute Power to moderate the Law according to Equity, but his Decrees may be reversed by the House of Lords. He is made by the King or Queen applying the Great Seal to him, and by his taking an Oath.

CHANCELLOR [of the Exchequer] an Officer appointed to qualify Extremities, and to order Affairs in that Court.

CHANCELLOR [of the Duchy of Lancaster] the Chief Officer of that Court, in judging and determining all Controversies relating to the Duchy Lands, &c.

CHANCERY [La Chancellerie, F. Cancellaria, Latine] a Court of Equity and Conscience, moderating the Severity of other Courts, that are more strictly tied to the Rigour of the Law.

CHANDILLERS [in Fortification] are wooden Parapets which support Planks or Bains filled with Ramment, to cover Workmen on Approaches.

CHANDLER [Candler, F. of Candela, L. a Candle] a Seller of Candles.

CHANDRY, an Apartment in a Prince's House, where the Candles and other Lights are kept.

CHANGE [Change, F.] Alteration, Mutation, Variety.

To **CHANGE** [changer, F.] to barter, to transform or alter.

CHANGE [among Hunters] is when a Buck, &c. met by chance, is taken for that they were in pursuit of.

CHANGEABLE [*Changedy*, F.] apt to alter or change; inconstant, uncertain, variable.

CHANGE-LING, a Child changed; also a Puffy, silly Fellow, or Wench.

CHANGE-MAN, an Officer belonging to the Mint, who changes Money for Gold or Silver.

CHANGE-MAN, a Banker, who deals in the Receipt or Payment of Money.

CHANNE [*of Canalis*, L.] a Gutter, or Conveyance of Water in the Street, Gr., the middle or deepest Part of a River, Harbour, &c. a freight or narrow Sea between two Lands, as that of St. George between England and Ireland.

CHAN/NEL [*of a Har.*] the Hollow between the two Ends of the hether jaw-bone, in which the Tongue is lodged.

To **CHAN/T** [*chanter*, F. *of cantare*, L.] to sing.

CHANTEPIEURE [*of Chanter*, to sing, and *pieur*, to weep, F.] one that sings and weeps in the same Measure.

CHANTER [*Chanter*, F.] the chief Singer in a Chapel or Cathedral.

CHARTICLE/ER [*of Chanter* and *Choir*, F. *clair* or *brill*] a Clerk is so called, by reason of his clear Voice.

CHANTRY [*Chanterie*, F.] a Chapel endowed for the maintaining a Priest or Priests, to sing Mass for the Souls of the Founders.

CHAOMANTIA [*of Xdō*, Chaos, and *μαντια* Divination, Gr.] the Skill of Prognosticating by Observations of the Air.

CHAOMANTICA Signs [among the *Burcellians*] those Prognosticks that are taken from Observations of the Air.

CHA/OS [*Xdō*, Gr.] a Gap; also a dark or rude Mass of Matter, out of which the World is supposed, by some, to be at first formed; a confused Mixture of all sorts of Particles together; a disorderly Heap of Things.

To **CHAP** [corrupted from *Cape*] to gape, or open, as the Ground does in a drought, to crack or chink.

A **CHAP**, a Chink or Fissure.

A **CHAP** [*in Commerce*] a Chapman, or Customer.

CHAP [*Chappi*, F. *Chapa*, Span.] a little thin Plate of Silver or Gold, at the Point of a Scabbard of a Sword.

CHAP [among *Hunters*] is the Tip at the End of a Fox's Tail.

CHAP/EAU, a Hat. F.

CHAP/EAU [*in Heraldry*] a Cap of Dignity, used to be worn by Dukes.

CHAP/EL [*Chapel*, F. *of Capella*, L.] a Building either adjoining to a Church, or that is part of it, or is separate from it, whose Parish is large.

Frss **CHAP/EL** is one, endowed with Re-

venue for maintaining a Curate; without Charge of the Parson or Rector.

CHAP/EL [among *Printers*] is a Fifth Office, to which, besides the *First* Office, is that Art of Engraving was added in the *Reformation*.

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CHARACTERISTIC [of a Logarithm] the same as *Index*, or *Exponent*.

TO CHARACTERIZE [*Characteriser*, F.] to give a Character, or Description of.

CHAR-COAL [*Charcoal* derives it of *Char* Latin, *Da. p. d.* Cart-Coals, Coals brought in Carts, either Coals being carried to the Fire in Wagons; Coals made of Wood burnt.

CHARS [of *Artichokes*] are the Leaves of the Artichoke Plants tied and wrapp'd up in Straw as they grow white, and lose some of their Bitterness.

CHARDS [of *Beets*] are white Beets transplanted into a prepared Bed, where they produce great Tops, with a large, thick, white, downy, Main-Root.

CHAR ? [perhaps of *Care*, Care, CHARE ? *Sax.*] a Jobb, or small Piece of Work; also the Name of a Fish; also a Great *Chaise*.

CHARE *Flamen*, one hired by the Day, to do the ordinary Work of a House.

TO CHARE ? to separate the large Chaff
TO CARE ? from the Corn, or smaller Chaff, with a Rake. C.

CHARE the Cow, *i. e.* stop or turn her. C.

CHAREA, a Cart, or Cart. O. L.

CHARFORD, called anciently *Cerdiford* [*Charford*, *Sax.* *i. e.* the Ford of King *Char*] a Ford in *Hampshire* over the River *Ave*, where King *Cerdic* discomfited the *Britons*.

CHARGE [*Charge*, F.] a Burden, or Load; in *Engl.* an Office; Cost or Expence; also in *Law* an Impeachment; an Onset; also Hurt, Damage. *Chaux*.

CHARGE [among *Ferriers*] is an external Motion applied to the Body of a Horse, or other Creature.

CHARGE [in *Gunners*] a certain Measure of Powder proportioned to the Size of the Fire-arms to which it is allotted.

CHARGE [in *Heraldry*] is whatsoever Thing is borne in the Field of a Coat of Arms, whether it be a living Creature, or any other Representation or Figure.

CHARGE of *Lead*, 36 Pigs, each containing 12 Bars wanting two Pounds.

CHARGE [Sea Term] a Vessel is said when she draws much Water, or runs deep in the Sea.

TO CHARGE [*Charger*, F.] to command or put Orders; to lay to one's Charge, or account; to load or burden.

TO CHARGE [an Enemy] to attack, encounter, or fall upon him.

CHARGEABLE, costly, burdensome.

CHARGED Cylinder, that Part of the Side of a Great Gun where the Powder and Ball are placed.

CHARGER, a large Dish or Plate.

CHARISMATISMUS [*Charisma*, Gr.] *Charisma*; a good Grace in Speaking; also a *Feign'd Rhetorick*, in which a taunting Person is interlarded with a Jest. L.

CHARITELY [*Carit*, L.] with a great deal of Care and Regard.

CHARITNESS, Springiness, Tenderness.

CHARLING-CROSS [near *Weymouth*] a Cross erected by King *Edward I.* in Memory of *Queen Matilda*, who suck'd the Poison out of his Wounds made by a Moor's envenomed Sword in the Holy War.

CHARIOT, a light Sort of Coach. F.

CHARIOTEER, a Chariot-Driver.

CHARITABLE, bountiful, liberal, kind, loving. F.

CHARITY [*Charitas*, F. of *Charitas*, L.] natural Affection, Love.

CHARITY [in *Divinity*] the Love of God and one's Neighbour; also *Alms*.

Charity begins at Home.

This Proverb was well intended, and grounded upon that Passage of the Apostles, which says, *That he who provides not for his own Household, is worse than an Infidel*: But as the best Instructions have been abused, so this Proverb is become an extraordinary Reply by the Uncharitable, who have not the natural Affection to relieve the necessitous Poor out of their Abundance, thereby intimating, most unchristianly, that Self love is the Motive of our Love to our Neighbour. It is the same in Sense with *Terence*, *Proximus sum agonet mihi*, Lat. and the *Greek*, *ὅστις ἑαυτὸν πρόχον ἐστί μοι*.

TO CHARK ? to burn Wood to make
TO CHARK ? Charcoal.

CHARKS, Pin-coal charred, or charred. *Worcestershire*.

CHARLATANERY, cheating; coggling, or wheedling; Quicks of Tricks, fair Words. F.

CHARLES [of *Gary*, *Sax.* flour] a Name of Men.

CHARLES's *Wain*, a Northern Constellation; the same with *Ursa Major*.

CHARLOCK, a Weed growing among Corn, bearing a yellow Flower.

CHARM [*Charme*, F. of *Charisma*, L. and *Varis*] an Enchantment, a Spell; an Allurement, a Bait.

TO CHARM [*Charmer*, F.] to bewitch, to please, to delight extremely, to tickle the Ear, to amuse, or amuse Pain.

CHARMER [*Charmer*, F.] one who bewitches or charms.

CHARMERESSES, Women making use of Charms. *Chaux*.

CHARWEL *Way* [*Charwel*, F. of *Carne*, Flish, L.] a Place near Churches, where the Scraps and Bones of the Dead that are thrown up in digging the old Graves, are decently collected, to be again buried in a proper Place.

CHAR'ON, the Ferryman; who (as the Poets feign) carries Souls over the Stygian Lake.

CHAR'KE ? a Fish like a Trout which
CHARE ? breeds only in some Northern Parts of *England*.

CHARR of Lead, a Quantity consisting of thirty Pigs, each containing six Stone wanting two Pounds, every Stone weighing twelve Pounds.

CHARTS [*Cartes*, F. of *Charge*, L.] Descriptions, or Draughts of a Place, projected for the Use of Seamen, containing a View of the Sea-Coasts, Rocks, Sands, &c.

CHART *Geographick*, is a Description of a particular Country, as of *England*, &c.

CHART *Geographick*, is a general Draught of the whole Globe of the Earth, commonly called *A Map of the World*.

CHARTS *Helio-graphick*, Descriptions of the Body of the Sun, and of its Spots.

CHARTS *Selenographick*, Descriptions of the Parts, Appearances, and Spots of the Moon.

CHARTS *Topographick*, are Draughts of some particular Place, as of *London*, *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, &c. without Regard to its relative Situation.

CHARTA, Paper, or any Material fit to write upon. L.

CHARTA [in *Old Records*] a Charter, or Deed in Writing; also a Signal or Token by which an Estate is held.

CHARTA *Pardonationis se defendendo*, is the Form of a Pardon for killing another Man in his own Defence.

CHARTA *Pardonationis Usurarie*, is the Form of a Pardon of a Man who is outlaw'd.

CHARTA Simplex, a single Deed, a Deed-poll.

CHARTEL [*Cartel*, F.] a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance.

CHARTER [*Chartre*, F. of *Charta*, L.] a written Evidence of Things done between Party and Party; also Letters Patent, wherein Privileges are granted by the King to Towns and Corporations. L.

CHARTER [of the *Forest*] an Instrument, in which the Forest Laws are particularly expressed.

CHARTER [of *Pardon*], a Deed whereby one is forgiven a Felony, or other Offence, against the King's Crown and Dignity.

CHARTER-HOUSE [called anciently the *Chartreux*, F.] formerly a Convent of *Carthusian* Monks; now a School and Almshouses, founded and nobly endowed by *Thomas Sutton*, Esquire.

CHARTER-Land, is Land which a Man holds by Charter, otherwise called *Freehold*.

CHARTER-Party [i. e. *Charta partita*, L.] an Indenture between Merchants or Owners and Masters of Ships, containing the Particulars of their Covenants and Agreements.

CHARTERER, a Free-holder. *Charter*.

CHARTER *reddendis*, a Writing against one who is entrusted with the keeping of Charters of *Feoffment*, and refuses to deliver them.

CHARTREUX, an Order of Monks live very austere, in cloister and solitary confinement. See *Carthusians*.

CHARTULARY [*Chartularius*, F. of *Chartularius*, L.] a Keeper of a Register-Book, or Reckoning-Book.

CHARY [*Charus*, L.] choice, (partic.) careful.

CHASE [of a *Gun*] is the whole Length of it.

To **CHASE** [*Chasser*, F.] to hunt, to sue, to fright, or drive away.

To **CHASE** [in *Laws*] to drive Cattle from a Place; also to work, or emboss, as Silvermiths do.

CHASM [*Chasma*, L. *Xisma*, Gr.] Gap, or Opening, in the Earth or Firmament, an empty Space.

CHASMATICAL, of or pertaining to Chasm.

CHASSEY, a Pear like the Apple, which ripens in *November* and *December*.

CHAS'IE, Blear-eyedness, or the Gout of the Eyes. F.

CHAS'TE [*Casus*, L.] continent, unruptured, undefiled. F.

CHASTELET, the common Goal Sessions-House of the City of *Paris*.

CHASTELAINE, a Governour of a Castle, also a Gentleman, or any Lady under the grace of a Countess. *Chaucer*.

To **CHAS'TEN** } [*Châtier*, F. *Casta*]
To **CHAS'TISE** } re, L.] to correct, punish.

CHASTISE, to chastise, to punish. *Chastisement*.

CHASTISEMENT [*Châtiment*, F.] Correction, Punishment inflicted on Offenders.

CHASTITY } [*Chastitas*, F. of *Cassitas*]
CHASTNESS } L.] an Abstinence in all impure and unlawful Actions.

CHA'SUBLE, a Priest's Cope at Mass.

CHAT [*Caquet*, F.] prating, idle Talk.

To **CHAT** [*caqueter*, F.] to chatter, prattle like a Jay.

CHAT Wood, little Sticks fit for Fuel.

CHATELS [*Châtelle*, Belg.] Goods moveable and immovable, but such are in the Nature of a Freehold.

CHATELS personal, such Goods which being wrongfully withheld cannot be recovered but by a personal Action; or such belong immediately to a Man's Person, as Horse, &c.

CHATELS real, are Goods which do not appertain to the Person, but depend upon some other Thing; as Apples upon a Tree; as with Charters of Lands, &c. or such as do not flow from some moveable Thing belonging to a Person, as a Lease or Rent for a Term Years, &c.

To **CHATTER** [*Caqueter*, F.] to make Noise as Birds do, to prate or prattle.

To **CHATTER**, to make a Noise, the Teeth do when a Person is shivering with Cold.

CHERETUM [*Lat. Rom.*] any votary Offering made to the Patron of the Parish, or to the Appropriator of the Benefice.

CHERT, or **Cherty** *Earth*; *jaunty*. *O.*
CHERTY, *rusty* People. *Chert.*

CHERTSEY [*i. e.* *Caper* *Bay*, *Sax.* *Gros* *Isle*]: a Town standing near the River Thames in Surrey, once famous for an Abbey erected there.

CHERBONE'SUS [*in Geography*] a Piece of Land encompassed when it touch'd the Sea.

CHERUB [*in Mythology*] the second of the nine Orders of Angels.

CHERUBIMICAL, of or belonging to Cherubims.

CHERVIL [*in Family V.* *Herpest.* *Tenn.*] a Sallet Herb.

CHESE, *cheese*. *O.*

CHESLIP, a small Vowain lying under Stones and Tiles.

CHESTNUT [*in Family V.* *Herpest.* *Tenn.*] a tree, *Castanea*, *F.* *Cassanea*, *L.*] a sort of Fruit.

CHESS, a sort of Game.

CHESS-Tree, two small Pieces of Timber on each Side of a Ship, with a Hole in each through which the Main-Tackle runs, and whereto it is haled down.

CHEST [*in Family V.* *Herpest.* *Tenn.*] a sort of Box; Coffin or Trunk; also the Breast, the hollow Part of the Body, containing the Breasts and Lungs.

CHEST-Rope, a Rope added to the Mast-Rope, when the Mast is towed at the Stern of the Ship, to keep her from swinging to and fro.

CHESTER [*in Geography*] a City and Bishopric in *Sax.* because the twentieth Legion of the Romans quartered there; a City in *Cheshire*.

CHESTER upon Street [*i. e.* a Castle or Town upon the High-way] a Village in the Bishopric of *Durham*.

CHESTHUNT, a Town in *Hampshire*, so called from the abundance of *Oleasters* there.

CHEST-Trap, Boxes or Traps to catch Pole-cats, and other Vermin in.

CHEVAGE [*of Cheff*, a *Mont*] a

CHIVAGE, Sum of Money paid by

CHIEFAGE, Wilkins to their Lords, as an Acknowledgment of their Subjection. *F. L. T.*

CHEVANCUS, Knightly. *Spenc.*

CHEVALRY [*of Chevalier*, *F.*] Knight-hood. *Spenc.*

CHEVANTIA, a Loan of Money upon Credit. *O. L.*

CHEVAUX de Frise [*in Fortification*] Iron Joints of Wood fixed full of wooden Spikes armed with Iron, to stop Breaches, or to secure the Pass of a Camp. *F. L. T.*

To **CHEVE**, to thrive. *O.*

CHEVELEURES [*in Family V.*] the Fibres, or Strings, of Trees or Plants. *F. L. T.*

CHESSIL [*in Family V.*] a kind of under Leather, made of the Skin of Goats.

CHEVERILUS, a Cockling, as in Cock: *O. L.*

CHEVESAL, the Freight or Cargo Ships carry. *Alphon* *Gorges*. *O.*

CHEVILS, a small Piece of Timber to the upper of a Ship to fasten the R called *Spade* or *Tack*.

CHEVIN [*in Geography*, *F.*] the Chief

CHEVISAUNCE [*of Chevis* or *Chis*, *Chy*, *F.* & *Chyvis* or *Chyvis*] an unlawful Contract in Point of *Chyvis* *Law*.

CHEVISAUNCE, Achievement, fortitude, Acquisition. *Spens.* *Merch* *ing*, Profit in Trade. *Chant.*

To **CHEVISE**, to redeem.

CHEVITIAE, Heads of ploughs in *Chyvis* *Law*. *O. L.*

CHEVRON [*in Heraldry*] a

CHEVERON, a double Ornaments consisting two Rautes of a Horse's neck. *Top. F.*

CHEVRONEL, the Half, or lesser Chevron.

To **CHEW** [*in Family V.* *Herpest.* *Tenn.*] to grind Food between the

CHEWING-Balls, Balls composed of several Sorts of Drugs, to be chewed by order to recover Appetite. *Herpest.*

CHLAVE [*in Heraldry*] a Term or Character of *Mythology*. *Herpest.*

CHIAUS, an Officer in the Court, who performs the Duty of an and also an Ambassador to foreign States.

CHEBOL, a small Sort of *Chyvis*.

CHIOANE, a kind of *Chyvis*.

CHIOANERIE, a kind of *Chyvis*, or a kind of *Chyvis*, or a kind of *Chyvis*.

To **CHICANE** [*Chicaner*, *F.*] to argue or dispute a Cause by the Quacks and Fitches.

CHICHAR [*in Family V.* *Herpest.* *Tenn.*] a kind of *Chyvis* worth 4500 l. of Silver 395 l.

CHICHE, a kind of *Chyvis*.

CHICHEAGE, a kind of *Chyvis*.

CHICHESTER [*in Geography*] a City in *Suffex*, and Bishop's See, so called because built by Giff King of *Saxons*.

CHICHESS, a kind of *Chyvis*.

CHICK [*in Family V.* *Herpest.* *Tenn.*] a kind of *Chyvis*.

CHICKEN [*in Family V.* *Herpest.* *Tenn.*] the Young of a Hen.

To **CHIDE** [*Chide*, *Sax.*] to scold or to chide.

CHIDER [*in Family V.* *Herpest.* *Tenn.*] a scolder.

CHINE [*Chin*, *Sax.*] a violent sort of Cough, incident to young Children.

CHINK [*Chin*, *Sax.*] a Cleft in a Wall, Board, &c.

To **CHINK** [*Chin*, *Sax.*] to gape or chape like the Earth when parched with Drought, or to sound or ring as Money does.

CHINT fine India painted Calico.

CHIPPENHAM [*Cyprenham*, of *Cypren*, *Sax.* to cheapen, *g. d. a.* Market or Market-plate] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

CHIRAGRA [*Χειραγρα*, of *χειρ* a Hand, and *γρα* Capture of Seizing, *Gr.*] the Court in the Hands. *L.*

CHIRAGRICAL, Having the Hand Court.

CHIRCH-GEMOTE an Ecclesiastical Court. *O. L.*

CHIRKING, a chattering Noise. *D.*

CHIRKITH, chirpeth. *Chauc.*

CHIROGRAPHER [*Chirographus*, *L.*] an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who attesteth Times acknowledged in that Court. *Gr.*

CHIROGRAPHUM [*Χειρογραφον*, *Gr.*] a Hand-writing, a Bond or Bill of one's Hand; also a Term used by the *English Saxons* for a publick Conveyance, or Deed of Gift.

CHIROGRAPHY [*Chirographia*, *L.* of *Χειρογραφία*, of *χειρ* a Hand, and *γραφω* to write, *Gr.*] a Writing with one's own Hand.

CHIROLOGY [*Χειρολογία*, of *χειρ* a Hand, and *λογία* a Discourse, *Gr.*] a talking by Signs made with the Hands.

CHIROMANCER [*Χειρομαντής*, *Gr.*] a Person Belled in the Art of Chiromancy.

CHIROMANCY [*Χειρομαντική*, of *χειρ* a Hand, and *μαντική* Divination, *Gr.*] a ridiculous Divination, pretending to discover the Constitutions and Tempers of Persons, and to forecast Events by the Wrinkles, Lines, and Marks in the Hand.

CHIROMANTICAL [*Χειρομαντικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Chiromancy.

CHIRON one of the Centaurs, famous for his Skill in Physick and Surgery. *Poet.*

CHIRONES, a sort of Wheals that arise in the Palms of the Hands. *Gr.*

A CHIP [*Chip*, *Sax.*] a small Piece of Wood chipped off by an Ax.

To **CHIP** [*Chirpen*, *Teut.*] to make a chirping Noise, as a Bird doth.

A CHIRPING-CUP [*i. e.* making one to chirp, or be silent in Discourse] a Draught of good Liqueur.

CHIRURGEON [*Chirurgus*, *F.* *Chirurgus*, *L.* of *Χειρουργία*, *Gr.*] a Surgeon.

CHIRURGERY [*Chirurgia*, *F.* *Chirurgia*, *L.* of *Χειρουργία*, of *χειρ* a Hand, and *γραφω* to write, *Gr.*] Surgery.

CHIRURGICAL [*Chirurgicus*, *F.* *Chirurgicus*, *L.*] belonging to Surgery.

CHISEL [*Ciseau*, *F.* *Cisello*, *Ital.* of *CHIZZEL* *S.* *chisellars*, *L. g. d. Scissellum*]

an Artificer's Tool to hew and make with; also *Beam*, *Sax.*

CHIT [*Chit*, *Ital.*] a sort of Button, a young Cat, a young Boy or Girl.

To **CHIT** [*Chit*, *Ital.*] to chatter, to talk, to talk in small words like the Earth.

CHITTE, a small Shirt, or Shift.

CHITFACE [*Chitface*, *Ital.*] a measure, a measure of Cloth, a measure of Wine.

CHITTERLINGS [*q. d.* *Shirring*, *Gr.*] the Excrement is contained in or of *Rutted*, *Teut.* the *Irish* Gots dressed for Food; a sort of *Rutted* Sausages; also a fine Linnen Border of a Shirt.

CHIVALROUS, valiant. *Chauc.*

CHIVALRY [*Chivalrie*, *F.*] Honour, Knighthood, Valour.

CHIVALRY [*in Law*] a Term used where the Tenant was obliged to perform some Military Office to his Lord.

CHIVAUNCHE, Chivalry, valiant. *Chauc.*

CHIVES the fine Threads of *Chives* or the little Knots grow on the Tops of those Threads.

CHIVES [*Chive*, *F.*] a small Knot of *Chives*.

CHIVES *rip & with* *Pendants* *Teut.*

CHIVETS [*Chivet*, *Teut.*] is when the Thread of a Flower has an Apex or little Knot hanging which, when-ripe, yields a Petaloid Part is the Male Part of the Flower, as in *Gr.*

CHIVETS [*among Herbs*] the Parts of the Roots of Plants by which are propagated.

CHIVETS, certain *Teut.* expert in friendship.

CHLOROSIS [*Chlorosis*, *Gr.*] the Green-Sickness, a Disease in young men, which makes them look of a low Complexion. *L.*

CHOANA [*In Anatomy*] a sort of or Tunnel in the Balls of the Brain, by the which Excrements are brought down the Ventricles of the Brain to the Glandules.

CHOCOLATE, a sort of Food or made of the *Indian Cocoa-Nut*.

CHOICE [*Choix*, *F.*] Election, or choosing; also rare, chosen, &c.

CHOICE, Excellency.

CHOIR [*Choir*, *F.* *Choir*, *L.* *Choir*, *Gr.*] the Quire of a Cathedral, Collegiate, or secular Church; that Part of it where Divine Service is said, or sung.

To **CHOKE** [*Chocton*, *Sax.* *percho*, *Gr.* *Chocton*, *Sax.* *percho*, *Gr.*] to choke, because the Throat is tied under the Cheek-bone of Criminals; also to stop up.

CHOKILIN, Quivering in the Throat.

CHACK Pear, a rough tasted Pear; also
that of *Kai* is one's Way.

CHOLAGOGUES [*Cholagoga*, L. of X-
chol, of *Cholera*, and *gog* to draw,
from which discharge or purge

CHOLDOCHUS *Ductus* [among Ana-
tomi, *Ductus Biliaris*, or Passage of the
Bile, from the Gall-Bladder, wherein the Bile, from
the Liver, contains it, and the *Ductus*
is carried on to the Gut called

CHOLERA [*Cholera*, F. *Cholera*, L. of X-
chol, *Cholera* is a hot and dry yellow Hu-
mor, secreted in the Gall-Bladder; also
the Fever, with it.

CHOLERA [*Cholera*, F. *Cholera*, L. of X-
chol, *Cholera* is a hot and dry yellow Hu-
mor, secreted in the Gall-Bladder; also
the Fever, with it.

CHOLIC, abounding with Choler;
the patient, apt to be angry.

CHOLWIL, a sort of Iambick Verse,
which ends in the sixth or last Place.

CHOLIC. See *Colic*.

CHOLIC [*Chol*, H.] an Hebrew
Measure, containing seventy

CHOOSE [*Cooran*, Sax. *choisir*, F.
to make choice of, to select,

CHOP [*Choper*, F. *kappen*, L. S.
to cut, Gr. to cut] to cut small

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to cut, Gr. to cut] to cut small

CHOP [*Choper*, F. *kappen*, L. S.
to cut, Gr. to cut] to cut small

CHORDAP'SUS [*Chordap'sus*, Gr.] the
gripping or wringing Pain of the small
Guts. L.

CHOREA [*Chorea*, L. of *St. Vitus's Dance*,
so called, because it often seized on those that
used to visit the Chapel of *St. Vitus*, near the
City of *Ulm* in *Swabia*] is a kind of hysterical
Madness, to which Females are only subject
(owing to Obstructions) which occasions them
to throw themselves in various strange Pos-
tures. L.

CHORE'US, a Foot in Verse, or Latin
Verse, which consists of three short Syllables,
or else of two Syllables, the first long, and the
other short. Gr.

CHORIAMBICK, a Foot in Verse, con-
sisting of four Syllables, two long at each End
and two short in the middle, as *Choriamb*.

CHORION [*Chorion*, Gr.] the outermost
Membrane which covers the *Fetus* or Child
in the Womb; it is pretty thick and smooth
within, but rough on the outside where the
Placenta sticks. Anat.

CHORISTER [*Choriste*, F. of *Choriste*,
L.] a singing Boy or Man in a Cathedral, &c.
a Quirister.

CHORO } [in *Musick Books*] is when all
CHOEUR } the several Parts of a Piece

CHORUS } of *Musick* perform together,
which is commonly at the Conclusion. Ital.

CHOROGRAPHER [*Chorographus*, Gr.
one skilled in Choro-

graphy,

CHOROGRAPHICAL [*Chorographica*,
F.] belonging to Chorography.

CHOROGRAPHY [*Chorographia*, Gr.
Chorographia, L. of *Chorographia*, Gr.] a Part

of Geography which treats of the Description
of particular Countries, or of a Country or
Province.

CHOROIDES [among Anatomists] is the
folding of a Carotid Artery in the Brain, in
which is the *Glandula Pincalis*, also the
Uva Turica that makes the Apple of the
Eye.

CHORUS [*Chorus*, Gr.] a Company of
Singers and Dancers; also the singing or Mus-
ick in a Stage-Play; also a Company of Chy-
sters in a Church; a Choir or Quire.

CHOSE [*Chose*, Term] a Thing.

CHOSE Local [*Chose*, Term] is a Thing
which is fixed to a Place, as a Mill, &c. F.

CHOSE Transitory [*Chose*, Term] a Thing
which is moveable, or which may be carried
from one Place to another.

CHOUGH [*Chough*, Sax.] a kind of Bird.

A CHOWSE, a Cheat, Sham, or Trick;
also a silly Fellow that may easily be put
upon.

To CHOWSE [probably of *chaser*, F. to
blude] to cheat or cozen.

To CHOWTER, to mumble, and mutter;
as Newborn Children use to do.

CHRISM [*Chrysm*, F. *Chrysm*, L. of
Chrysm, Gr.] a mixture of Oil and Balsam

consecrated by a Parish Bishop, on Easter-Eve, for the ensuing Year, to be used in Baptism, Confirmation, Extreme Unction, Ordination of Kings, &c.

CHRISTMAS, a *Christen-Clath*, laid over the Feet of a Child at Baptism. O. L.

CHRISMATIS *Donor*, a *Christen-gence*, Money paid to the Bishop by the Parish-Clergy for their Christen. L.

CHRISMATORY, a Vessel wherein the Christen is kept.

CHRYSOMS [of *Χρυσος*, Gr.] Infants that die within the Month of Birth, or while they wear the Christen-Cloth.

CHRYSOM *Caissa*, a Gold called before it is a Month old. Chaucer.

CHRIST [*Χρυσ*, Gr. i. e. anointed] the proper Name of the Son of God made Man, and the ever-blessed Redeemer of Mankind.

CHRIST-THORN, an Herb which sanctifies

CHRIST-WORT, about Christenmen, as the *Glossary* Thore.

To **CHRIST'EN** [*Chapertan*, Sax.] to baptize, to admit into the Communion of the Christian Church.

CHRIST'ENDOM [a *Christi Dominium*, Christ's Government or Empire] all the Countries throughout the World, where the Christian Religion is professed.

CHRISTIAN *Name*, the Name which is given to a Person at Baptism.

A **CHRISTIAN** [*Christus*, F. *Christianus*, L. of *Χριστιανος*, Gr.] one who professes Christianity.

CHRISTIAN, of or belonging to Christ, or his Doctrine.

CHRISTIANITAS *Curia*, the Court Christian, or Ecclesiastical Judicature, in opposition to the Civil Court, styled *Curia Domini Regis*.

CHRISTIANISM, [*Christianismus*, F.

CHRISTIANITY, [*Christianitas*, L.] the Doctrines, Principles, and Religion of Christians.

CHRIST'MASS [of *Christi Missa*, L. i. e. Christ's Mass] a Festival celebrated the 25th Day of December, in Commemoration of the Birth of Christ.

CHRISTOPHER [*Χριστοφορος*, of *Χρυσος* Christen, and *φορος* to bear, Gr. i. e. Christ's Carrier] a proper Name of Men.

CHROMA [*Χρως*, Gr.] Colour, Grace, Splendour.

CHROMA [in *Musick*] the graceful Way of singing, with Quavers and Trills.

CHROMA [in *Acoustick*] a Colour, Settled, or fair Pronounce.

CHROMATICK [*Chromaticus*, L. of *Χρωματικος*, Gr.] that never blushes, whose Colour never changes; also delightful, pleasant; that consists in keeping the Intervals close, so as to make the Melody the sweeter and softer.

CHROMATICKES [*Chromaticus*, F.] a delightful and pleasant sort of Musick.

CHROMATON [*Χρωματικον*, Gr.] natural Colour and Lustre of any thing.

CHRONICAL [*Chronos*, F. L. of *Χρονος*, Gr.] a History according to Time, or that is of a long continuance.

CHRONICLE [*Chronos*, F. L. of *Χρονος*, Gr.] a History according to the Order of Time.

CHRONICLED, recorded in a *Chronicle*.

CHRONICLES [*Chronica*, L. of Gr.] the Name of two Books in the Testament.

CHRONOGRAM [of *Χρονος*, Gr.] a sort of Verse, the figurative Letters, being joined to denote the Date thereof.

CHRONOLOGER, [*Chronologus*, F. *Chronologus*, L. of *Χρονος*, Gr.] a Person skilled in Chronology.

CHRONOLOGICAL [*Chronologicus*, F.] belonging to Chronology.

CHRONOLOGICKS, Books of Chronology.

CHRONOLOGY [*Chronologia*, L. of *Χρονος*, Gr.] a Science, or Art, by which we learn how to compute the Time of Creation for the Use of History, and date all Events that have come to our Knowledge.

CHRYSANTHUM [of *Χρως*, Gr. i. e. a yellow, shining Flower] any Plant that has a yellow, shining Flower, as *Orange*, *Gold-knaps*, &c. Among *Barbary* Flowers, as the *Common* and *Cape* gold, &c.

CHRY'SOM [of *Χρως*, Gr.] an ancient Custom to anoint Children, as they were born, with some of the Composition, and to put on their Cloth daubed with Quintessence, and wore till they were deemed strong enough to endure Baptism; after which it was used. And hence our Bills of Mortality call Infants as die before Baptism, *Chry'som*.

CHRYSPIS [*Χρως*, Gr.] the Foam which arises from beating a yellow Colour, like Gold.

CHRYSOCEAUNUS *Pulvis*, a Mineral Powder made of Gold, the *Aurum Fulminans*.

CHRYSOCOLLA [*Chrysocola*, F.] Gold-solder, a Mineral, sometimes in mica-Stone, found in Copper Mines, sometimes in those of Lead, Silver, and

CICELEY, a proper Name of Women.
CICERO, the Name of a famous Orator
and Philosopher among the Romans.

CICERO'NIAN Style, an eloquent, pure,
rhetorical Style, of Manner of Expression, like
Cicero's.

CICESTER, a City in the County of
Cirencester, is so called from the
River Churn, in Latin *Cerinus*; a Town in
Gloucestershire, formerly the Market Town
London.

CICH, or Cich Peak, a City in Persia.

CICHINGS, a City in Persia.

CICHORY, a Plant, F. *Scorzonera*, L.

SUCCORY, of Succory, Gal. It is wild

Endive, an Herb.

To CICHURATE, [*cichura*, L.]; to make

taste.

CID, a valiant Man, a great Captain.

CIDER, [*Cidra*, F.]; a Drink made of
Apples.

CIDERIST, one who has the Manage-
ment of, or deals in Cider.

CIDERKIN, a Liquor made of the grose
Matter, after Cider is pressed out.

CIELING [*Ciel*, F. a Canopy or Covering]
the Partition betwixt the Floors of an House;
the Top of a Room or Chamber.

CIVERGE, a Wax Candle, Taper, or Lamp.

CILIBRIE [*Archibrie*] Drapery Work
like the Tops of Letters, on Pillars.

CILIA'RE Ligamentum, ? [in Anatomy]
Processus CILIA'RES, ? a Collection of
tender Filaments, which encompass the Cy-
stalline Humour of the Eye: and serve to con-
tract or dilate it.

CILICIAN [of Cilicia, L.] belonging to
Hair-cloth.

CILIUUM, the Eye-lid, properly the ut-
most Edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the
Hairs grow.

CIM'ERI, a People of *Cheranus*, formerly
the Terror of the Romans, from whom (as
some think) the ancient Britains descended,
because they call'd Wales *Cymru*, and them-
selves *Cymry*, Cornuani.

CIMELIARCH [*Keurandyr*, G.]; the
chief Keeper of Plate, Vestments, &c. be-
longing to a Church; a Church-warden.

CIMENSHORE [perhaps of Cymen
Guch, of Cymen to come unto, Sax.]; a
Place in Suffex, so called of our Cymen
a Saxon, who, with his Brother Ella, the first
King of the South Saxons, arrived there.

CIM'ITER, a heavy crooked Sword, used
in Turkey, &c.

CIMMERIAN, which sees no Sun, ob-
scure, dark; from *Cimmerii*, a People in *Scy-
thia*, so environed with Hills, Woods, and
thick Clouds, that the Sun never came at
them; whence comes the Expression *Cimmeri-
an Darkness*, i. e. great Obscurity.

CINA, ? the Jesuits Bark, the same

CINAE, ? Quinquina.

CINCA'TER, ? a Man aged Fifty

CINC'ATURE [*Cinatura*, L.] in Ar-

ter, the Middle of a Piece

CINDERS, ? the Ashes of the

Stem of a Candle, or of a

Ember, or burnt Coal.

CINERATION, ? the

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CIRCLE [*disco, &c.*] is a flat Lac-
CIRCLE, or circle, old. Marks, and
 in which letters are written; that
 is, a circle, in which they should
 be written.
CIRCLE of the *Meridian*, or
 of the *Equator*, in the *Circle of the*
 of the *Olympick Games*; *Circle*
CIRCLE [*disco, &c.*] to make
 a *Circle of Circles*.
CIRCLE, a circle, or turning
 point. *L.*
CIRCLE [*disco, &c.*] a Com-
 plete Ring.
CIRCLE [*disco, &c.*] a Plain Figure,
 made with one only Line, and to which all
 other Lines which can be drawn from a
 single point to it, are equal to one an-
 other.
CIRCLE of the *Equator*, [in the *Ptolemaick*
 Circle described in the *Center*
 of the *Earth*; its chief Use is to find the
 Length of the *Day*, &c.
CIRCLE [*disco, &c.*] one of
 the *Circles* parallel to the *Equator*, being
 the *Point* of the *Celestial Sphere*,
 which is the *Northern Point* of the
Equator is carried about with the diurnal
 Motion. All the Stars included within this
 Circle, but are always visible above
 the *Horizon*.
CIRCLE [*disco, &c.*] a great Circle a-
 bounding the *Sphere* of the fixed Stars,
 which is the *Ecliptic*.
CIRCLE [*disco, &c.*] of *perpetual Occultation* is
 the *Circle* which is distant from the *Equator*,
 by the *Circle of perpetual Apparition*; and
 all those Stars which never appear
 in the *Heavens*; but the Stars situated
 between these Circles rise and set at certain
 Times.
CIRCLE [*disco, &c.*] See *Almanac*.
CIRCLE [*disco, &c.*] are the same
 as the *Circles* of the *Sphere*,
 though the *Poles* of the *World*, on
 which is accounted the *Division* of a *Pla-*
CIRCLE [*disco, &c.*] on the *Globe* of the
 Earth, passing through the *Poles* and the
Equator, where they determine the
Longitude, reckoned from the *Beginning*
 of the *World*. On these Circles are accounted the
Hours of the Day.
CIRCLES [*disco, &c.*] are Circles passing
 through the common Intersections of the *Ho-*
rizons of *Meridian*, and through any Degree
 of *Longitude*, or the Center of any *Star*, or
 of the *Earth*; and are used for
 finding out of the *Situation* and *Position*
 of the *Star*.
CIRCLE [*disco, &c.*] the *Divisions*
 of the *Empire*, of which there are
 three.

CIRCLE, an *Unce* to set a Dish upon a
 Table, so as to turn about.
CIRCOCELLI [*with Sargens*] a Swelling
 of the *Veins* in the *Stomach*. *Gr.*
CIRCUIT [*Circuitus, L.*] a Compass, or
 going about, or the Journey of the Judges
 twice a Year to administer Justice in several
 Counties. *Gr.*
CIRCUMFLEXION, a bending, or going
 about. *L.*
CIRCUMFLEXION [*of Arteries*] a longer Course
 of Proceeding than is necessary, to recover the
 Thing lost for.
CIRCULAR [*circulus, E.*] of *circularity*,
L.] round, that is in Form of a Circle.
CIRCULAR Powers, [*in Arithmetic*] are
 such whose Powers end in the Roots themselves;
 as 5, whose Square is 25, and Cube is 125, &c.
CIRCULATE [*circulus, E.*] of *circulate*,
L.] to go or move round.
CIRCULATION, the Motion of that
 which circulates. *F.* of *L.*
CIRCULATION [*in Chymistry*] a particu-
 lar Motion given to Liquors, which is stirred
 up by Fire, and causes the Vapours to rise and
 fall to and fro.
CIRCULATION [*of the Blood*] a con-
 tinual Motion of it, passing from the Heart
 through the Arteries, and returning back to
 the Heart through the Veins.
CIRCULATORY [*Circulatorius, L.*] that
 circulates through the Veins.
CIRCULATORY [*in Chymistry*] a Glass
 Vessel, wherein the Liquor infused, by its as-
 cending and descending, rolls about as it were
 in a Circle.
CIRCULATORY Letters, are such as are
 sent into all Parts of a Kingdom, by general
 Commissioners; or by an Archbishop into the
 several Parts of a Province, upon some particu-
 lar Occasion; by Ambassadors and Envoys to
 their Fellow Ministers, whereforever they reside;
 or by a Consulate to request the Favour of the
 Electors; and by a Debtor to summons his
 Creditors, &c.
CIRCULATUM *Mens*, the Spirit of
 Wine. *E.* of *L.*
CIRCUMAGENTES *Musculi* [*in Ana-*
tomy] the oblique Muscles of the Eyes,
 so called from their helping to wind and turn
 the Eyes round about.
CIRCUMAGGERATION, a heaping
 round about. *E.*
CIRCUMAMBIENT, encompassing, or
 flowing about; an Epithet mostly apply'd to
 Air, and other Fluids. *L.*
CIRCUMAMBULATION, a walking a-
 bout.
CIRCUMCELLIONS [*of Circumcellis, L.*
 a Vagrant] a Sect of mad Christians in *Africa*
 in St. *Aspin's* Time, who strolled about from
 Place to Place, and to get Repute, either
 would lay violent Hands on themselves, or get
 others to kill them.

To **CIRCUMCISE** [*circuncire*, F. of *circumcidere*, L.] to cut about.

CIRCUMCISION [*Circumcissio*, F. a cutting about] more properly, & cutting away a Part of the Prepuce, or double Skin which covers the *Penis*, a Ceremony used by *Jews* and *Turks*. L.

To **CIRCUMDOLATE**, to chip, or cut about; also to deceive. L.

CIRCUMDUCTION, a leading about. L.

CIRCUMFERENCE [*Circumfereñtia*, F. *Circumferentia*, L.] Circuit or Compass.

CIRCUMFERENCE [in *Geometry*] is the outermost bounding Line of any plain Figure; but it more properly belongs to the Perimeter of a Circle.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, an Instrument used in Surveying, being the same with *Theodolite*. L.

CIRCUMFLEX [*Circumflecte*, F. of *Circumflexus*, L.] bowed, or bended about.

CIRCUMFLEX [in *Grammar*] an Accent which being placed over a Syllable makes it long, as (˘) in *Greek*, (A) in *Latin*.

CIRCUMFLUENT ? [*Circumfluus*, L.]

CIRCUMFLUOUS } flowing about.

CIRCUMFORAMNEOUS [*Circumforaneus*, L. of *Circum* about, and *Forum* a Market, &c.] which goes, or is carried about Markets or Courts.

CIRCUMFUSION, a pouring about. L.

CIRCUMGIRATION, a turning or wheeling about. L.

CIRCUMJACENT [*Circumjacens*, L.] lying round about.

CIRCUMINCESSION, a Term used by Divines for the reciprocal Existence of the Three Persons in the Trinity in each other. L.

CIRCUMJUVIALISTS [of *circum* about, and *Jove* Jupiter, L.] certain Stars that attend the Planet *Jupiter*, called *Jupiter's Satellites*.

CIRCUMLIGATION, a binding or tying about. L.

CIRCUMLOCUTION [*Circumlocution*, F.] a Compass or Fetch of Words; an uttering in many Words that which might be said in few. L.

CIRCUMPLICATION, a folding, winding, or rolling. L.

CIRCUM-POLAR Stars [in *Astronomy*] such as being pretty near our North Pole, do move round it, and in our Latitude never set or go below the Horizon.

CIRCUMPOSITION, a laying about. L.

CIRCUMPULSION, the thrusting forward of Bodies, which are moved by those which lie round them. L.

CIRCUMRESISTENCY, a round Resistance, or Resistance about. L.

CIRCUMROTATION, a wheeling about. L.

To **CIRCUMSCRIBE** [*circumscribere*, F. of *circumscribere*, L.] to bound, or limit, or stint.

To **CIRCUMSCRIBE** [in *Common*] draw a Figure round another.

CIRCUMSCRIBED [in *Geometry*] a Figure is said to be *circumscribed*, when the Angles, Sides, or Planes of the Figure, touch all the Angles of the Figure which is inscribed.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, the Act of circumscribing. L.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION [among Philosophers] the certain Bounds or Limits of a natural Body.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION *External*, referred to the Place in which any Body is fixed, and is termed *Local*.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION *Internal*, which belongs to the Essence and of every Body, whereby it hath a determinate Extension, Bound, and Figure.

To **CIRCUMSONATE** [*Circumsonare*] to sound round about.

CIRCUMSPECT [*circumspectus*, F. of *circumspectus*, L.] considerate, wary, wise.

CIRCUMSPECTION, is a looking Heed, Wariness; a marking and considering diligently. L.

CIRCUMSPICUOUS [*Circumspicius*] to be seen on all Sides.

CIRCUMSTANCE [*Circumstantia*, L.] a Particular that attends any Action, as Time, Place, &c.

CIRCUMSTANCED, that is attended with Circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, belonging relating to Circumstances; particular.

To **CIRCUMSTANTIATE** [*circumstantiare*, F.] to describe a Thing by, or to Circumstantiate.

DE CIRCUMSTANTIBUS [Lat.] a Number of Jurors taken out of such persons as are present, when so many are challenged that there are not enough to make a Jury.

CIRCUMVAGANT, wandering. L.

CIRCUMVALLATION [in *Military*] The Line of *Circumvallation* Trench cut by the Besiegers, and filled with a Breast-work, so as to encompass their Camp, to defend it against an Army may attempt to relieve the Place, or Deserters.

CIRCUMVENTION, is a cheating about. L.

To **CIRCUMVENT** [*circumvenire*, L.] to come about; also to reach, to deceive.

CIRCUMVENTION [*Circumventio*] Over-reaching, Cheating; Cozenage. L.

To **CIRCUMVEST**, to cloath, or surround. L.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, a wheeling round. L.

CIVILIZATION, swelling or turn-
ing L.

CIVIL, a large Theatre in Rome, by the
Emperor Augustus, &c.

CIVIL [in *Italy*], are those fine Strings
by which some Plants (as the
Vine) are to their support in creeping.
O. L.

CIVOCLE [*Episcopus, Gr.*] a Swelling
of the Veins of the Testicles that prepare
the Semen, so that it sometimes appears like
a small Tumor. L.

CIVIC, on the side of the Alps.

CIVIC [in the Borough of *Civil*]
is a large, near a military Fort built
by King of the South Saxons.

CIVIC [in *Germany*] the Name of a
River invented by *Diocletian*.

CIVIC a Church Coffer, where
the People's Aids-Money was kept. O. L.

CIVIC [among *Surgens*] a Turnour
where the obstructed Matter
collects as in a Bag, which may
burst out at once.

CIVICIAN Monk, an Order founded
by Robert, Abbot of *Cister* in
the 12th Century.

CIVIC [*Cistern, F. of Cisterna, L.*] a
small Ground, for the keeping of Rain-
water in a Vessel of Lead, to keep Water
from the Sun.

CIVIC [among *Confessioners*] a Vessel
of a Box, into which Creams or Jel-
lies are to be put over.

CIVIC [*Cistella, F. of Cittadella*,
a sort of four, five or six Bathons, built
in a City, on the most advantageous Ground,
to contain it in case of a Rebel-
lion.

CIVIC [*Citatio, L.*] a citing or quot-
ing in a Book, &c. also a Sermon to
be read in Ecclesiastical Judge. F.

CIVIC [*Citatio, F. of citatio, L.*] to quote
Authority or Passage in a Book; also to
appeal to the Spiritual Court.

CIVIC [*Citatio, F. of Citatio, L.*] a
sort of a Cap.

CIVIC, a City or Village. *Cham.*

CIVIC the Colour of a Peacock.
O. L.

CIVIC, a Colour like
the Colour of a Peacock.

CIVIC perfect Digestion; the
improving the Philosophers Stone; sur-
rounding Colour by Chemistry. *Cham.*

CIVIC [*Civitas, F. Civitas, L.*] an agree-
ment resembling a League.

CIVIC [*Civitas, L.*] a kind of Ca-
pitulum or a Citizen Colour.

CIVIC [*Civitas, L.*] a sort of Mu-
niment.

CIVIC [*Civitas, F. of Civitas, L.*] a large
Town; but especially a Town Cor-
poration, having a Cathedral Church, and a
Bishop.

CIVIC, a sort of wild Leeks.

CIVET [*Civet, F. Zibetum, L.*] a
Perfume-like Musk, formed like a kind of
Grass, in a Bag, under the Tail of the Civet
Cat.

CIVET [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of
dressing Chickens, Hares, &c. first by frying,
and afterwards by stewing them. F.

CIVICK CROW, a Garland made of the
Leaves of Oak, &c. and given as a Reward to
the Roman Soldiers, who had saved a Citizen's
Life in a Battle.

CIVIL [*civile, L. of civile*] courteous,
kind, well-bred; also political, belonging to
the Citizens, City, or State. F.

CIVIL Day, a Day of 24 Hours, reckoned
from 12 at Night to 12 the next Night.

CIVIL Death, is when, by being sentenced
to perpetual Banishment, a Person is cut off
from Civil Society, to working in the Mines,
or to the Gallies.

CIVIL Law, is properly the peculiar
Law of each State, Country, or City; but
what we usually mean by the *Civil Law*,
is a Body of Laws composed out of the best
of the Roman and Grecian Laws, which
were in the main received or observed,
throughout the Roman Dominions, for above
1200 Years.

CIVIL Year, is the legal Year, of annual
Account of Time, which every Government
appoints to be used within its own Domini-
ons.

CIVILIAN, a Doctor, Professor, or Stu-
dent in the Civil Law.

CIVILITY [*Civilitas, F. of Civilitas, L.*]
Courtesy, Obligings.

To **CIVILIZE** [*civilis, F.*] to make
courteous and tractable; to polish Manners.

To **CLACK** [*Clack, Belg. Claccian, C. Br. Clacquer, F.*] to rattle, snap, or make
a shrill Noise.

To **CLACK Wool**, is to cut off the Sheep's
Mark, by which it weighs less, and yields less
Custom.

CLADUS, a Hurdle or Wattle. O. L.

CLAIM [*Claim, F. of Clamare, L.*] a Chal-
lenge or Demand.

CLAIM [in *Law*] is a Challenge of In-
terest to any thing which is in the Possession
of another.

To **CLAIM** [*clamer, F. of clamare, L.*] to
lay claim to, to challenge.

To **CLAKE** to make an ungrateful Noise.

To **CLACK** [*Shaksp.*]

To **CLAMBER** [*Clamieren, Teut.* a
Hook] to get up a high Place, by resting the
Feet upon some hooked or jutting-out Parts.

CLAMEA *admittenda in itinere per Attor-
natum*, is a Writ whereby the King commands
the Justice in Eyre to admit one's Claim
by an Attorney, who is employed in the
King's Service, and cannot come in his own
Person.

CLAMMED, starved with Hunger. O.

CLAMMY [of *Clamean*, Sax. to dawb with clammy Matter] bluish, sticking.

CLAMMINESS, the being clammy.

CLAMOROUS [*Clamorus*, L.] noisy, full of clamour.

CLAMOROUSNESS, Noisiness.

CLAMOUR [*Clameur*, F. of *Clamor*, L.]

a Noise, an Out-cry, a Bawling.

To **CLAMOUR** [*clamare*, L.] to make a Noise, complain, or cry out against.

CLAMP [*Klammern*, Teut.] a particular Way of letting Boards one into another in Joinery.

CLAMP [in a Ship] a Piece of Timber applied to a Mast for strengthening it.

CLAMP [with Brick-makers] a Contrivance for burning Bricks.

CLAMP Nails, such as are used to fasten on Clamps in building and repairing Ships.

CLAMP Irons, at the Ends of Fires to keep up the Fuel, called also Creepers, or Dogs.

CLAN [probably from *Ulan*, Brit. a Plat of Ground, *q. d.* such as dwell upon the same Plat or Spot of Ground] a Family or Tribe in Scotland, &c.

CLANULAR [*clatcularius*, L.] secret, privy.

CLANDESTINE [*clandestinus*, L.] done in secret, private, contrary to Law, in huggen-mugger, by stealth, F.

CLANDESTINELY, secretly, privily.

To **CLANG** [*clangere*, L. *Klingen*, Teut.] to sound like a Trumpet.

CLAP [of *Klappen*, L. S. *Clap*, C. Br.] a Blow, a Crack.

CLAP [*Clapoir*, F.] is a Running of Matter from the Yard, occasioned by Copulation with an impure Woman.

To **CLAP** [clappan, Sax. *claquer*, F. *klappen*, L. S.] to beat with the Hand; to make a noisy Sound with hitting against.

To **CLAP** one, to give one a Clap.

A **CLAP** [in Falconry] the nether Part of a Hawk's Beak.

CLAP Board, a Board cut ready to make Cakes, &c.

CLAP Bread, thin hard baten Cakes, C.

CLAPERS, Rabbit-Holes, Chauc.

CLAP-Net and *Looking-Glass*, a Device to catch Larks, &c.

CLAPPEN [*Klappern*, Teut.] to chatter, to prate, Chauc.

CLAPPER [of *Conny*], a Place under Ground, where Rabbits breed.

CLAPPER Dudgeon, a Beggar's rorp. Canting-Term.

CLARA [i. e. clear, bright], a Name of Women, L.

CLARE [*Clarus*, L.] a Village in Suffolk, called also *Clarence*; a Title given to the Dukes of the Blood Royal.

CLARENCEUX, the second King at Arms, appointed by King Edward IV. on the Death of his Brother the Duke of Cla-

rence, whose Office is to marshal and the Funeral of all Knights and Esquires South of the River Trent.

CLARET [*Claret*, F. of *Clarus*, L.] a general Name for the red Wines of France.

CLARETUM [Old Law] a Liquor with Wine and Honey, clarified by Hippocrates.

CLARICORDS, a sort of musical instrument.

CLARIFICATION [in *Physick*] the clearing or making Liquors or Juices, &c. of L.

To **CLARIFY** [*clarifier*, F.] to clear, or to make Liquors or Juices, &c. finer.

CLARIFICATION [Roman Law] a demand of Satisfaction for any Injury done, and a proclaiming War thereupon. Letter of Mart or Reprizal, L.

CLARION [*Clarion*, F. *Clarie*, L.] a sort of Trumpet.

CLARION [in *Heraldry*] a Bearing, senting an old-fashioned Trumpet.

CLARISONOUS, sounding loud or

CLARITY [*Clarit*, F. of *Claritas*, L.]

Clearness, Brightness.

A **CLARK**. See *Clerk*.

CLARMARTHAN, a Term in the Law for warranting stolen Goods.

CLARO Obscuro [*Claro Obscuro*, It.] Term in *Painting*, which signifies the distributing Lights and Shadows judiciously, with two Colours only.

CLARY, a sort of Plant. *Clary*, F.

To **CLASH** [*Klatschen*, Teut.] to make a Noise with one's Hands, pethaps *Klatsch*, Gr.] to make a confused Noise beat against; to disagree, to clash.

A **CLASP** [*Chape*, Belg.] a sort of clasp; also a Tendon or Spring of a Tree.

To **CLASP** [*Cleopan*, Sax. *Chaps*, Belg.] to buckle, to embrace.

CLASPS [among Herbalists] twisted Threads by which certain Herbs Shrubbs lay hold of Plants, &c. growing them.

CLASP Nails, are such whose Ends brought into a little Compass, so that will sink into the Wood.

CLASS [*Classis*, F. of *Classis*, L.] a Division in a School; an Order or Rank; a Division of Persons and Things, according to several Degrees and Natures; also an Assembly of Divines, in the Protestant Church of France.

CLASSICAL [*Classicus*, F. *Classicus*, L.]

CLASSICK [belonging to a Class, L.]

A **CLASSICK Author**, one of approved Credit in Schools.

To **CLATTER** [*Klattern*, L.] to make a Noise with the Tongue.

CLATTERING [*Clatteren*, L. S.] a rattling Noise.

without splitting the Board, and draw without breaking.

To CLENCE, to cleanse. O.

CLEP, a Form of Claim, Libel, or Petition Scotch. L. T.

CLEPED [of Clepan, Sax.] called or named. O.

CLEPSYDRA [Clepsydre, F. Kαλὺδρα, Gr.] an Instrument anciently used by the Egyptians to measure Time by the running of Water out of one Vessel into another; which we call an Hour-glass; so also Paracelsus calls an Instrument to convey Steams into the Womb. L.

CLERGION, a Clerk or Clergyman. Chauc.

CLERGY [Clerge, F. Clerus, L. of Καὶς, Gr. Lot or Patrimony] that Order of Men which is peculiarly appropriated to the Service of God, and devoted to wait at the Altar, as God's Lot and Inheritance.

CLERICAL [Clericus, L.] of or belonging to a Clergyman. F.

CLERICO *admittenda*, is a Writ directed to the Bishop, for the admitting a Clerk to a Benefice upon a *Ne admittas*. L.

CLERICO *Capto per statum Mercatorum*, a Writ directed to the Bishop for Delivery of a Clerk out of Prison, in Case of a Breach of a Statute Merchant.

CLERICO *convicto commissio Gaoles in defectu Ordinarii deliberando*, &c. is a Writ for the Delivery of a Clerk to his Ordinary, that formerly was convicted of Felony, by reason his Ordinary did not challenge him according to the Privileges of a Clerk.

CLERICO *infra sacros Ordines non eligendo in Offitium*, is a Writ directed to the Bailiffs, &c. that have thrust a Bailiwick or Beadleship upon one in holy Orders, charging them to release him again.

CLERICUS, a Clerk or Clergyman; also in Popish Countries a secular Priest, as distinguished from a regular one. L.

CLERICUS *Sacerdotis*, a Parish-Clerk, or inferior Assistant to a Priest. L.

CLERK [Clerc, F. of Clericus, L.] a Title given to Clergymen, or Ministers of the Church; also such as live, or exercise any Function by the Pen, in any Courts, or elsewhere.

CLERK *Attaint*, he who prayeth the Benefit of the Clergy, after Judgment given upon him for Felony. L. T.

CLERK *Convict*, one who prayeth his Clergy before Sentence passeth upon him.

CLERK of the Crown [in Chancery] an Officer who attends the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, for special Matters of State.

CLERK of the Crown-Office [in the King's Bench] one who draws up, reads, and records all Instruments against all Traitors, Felons, &c.

A CLERK [in a Gaming-House] a Check upon the Puff, that he sinks none of the Money given him to play with.

CLEROMANCY [of Κλῆρος, Gr. a Prophecy] a Sort of or telling Fortunes by Dice, or the cast of Lots.

A CLETCH, a Brood, as a Cletch of hens. C.

CLEVELAND [q. d. Cliff Land] reason of its being steep, and almost inaccessible, with Cliffs and Rocks] a Place in Shire.

CLEVER [Jeger, F.] skilful, ingenious, neat handed, well shaped.

CLEVERLY, skilfully, ingeniously.

CLEVIS, Cliffs or Rocks. O.

CLEW [Clype, Sax. Clevet, Bottom of Yarn, Thread, &c.

CLEW [of a Sail] is the lower Corner, which reaches down to where the Tack and Sheet-Ropes are fastened.

CLEW Garnet, a Rope made fast to the Clew of a Sail, and thence running in a ley, fastened to the middle of the Main Fore-yard, to hale up the Clew of the close to the middle of the Yard.

CLEW Line, is the same to the Tack and Top-gallant and Spuit-sails, that the garnet is to the Main and Fore-sail.

CLEY, a Hurdle for penning or folding Sheep. C.

CLEYES [q. d. Claws, or of Gr.] the Claws of a Lobster.

To CLICK [Clicken, D.] To go CLICK Click [Word used to the Noise of a Watch, &c.

To CLICK [as Shoemakers, &c.] to at a Shop-Door to invite Customers.

A CLICK'ER, a Shoemaker's Salesman who at a Shop invites Customers.

CLICK'ET [Clicquet, F.] the Knock of a Door; also a Lizard's Clapper.

CLICK'ET, a Key. Chauc.

CLICK'ETING [Hunting Term] a said to go a Clicketing, when he is doing Copulation.

CLIENT [Clien, L.] one who seeks a Lawyer or Proctor to plead his Cause.

CLIENT, a Roman Citizen, who put himself under the Protection of some Great man who was styled his Patron.

CLIEATELS, Persons under Protection of Vassalage.

CLIFF [Clif, Sax. Clivus, L.] the CLIFT } or Pitch of a Hill; a Mountain or broken Rock on the Sea North Country.

CLIFF [in Music] a Character

CLEAVE } on one of the Lines, by the Places of all the other Notes are and proved.

CLIKET, a Key; an Instrument of to lift up a Latch. Chauc.

CLIMACTERICAL [climactericus, L. of αλμακτῆριος, Gr.] tending like a Ladder.

CLIMACTERICAL Years, are certain ob-
servable Years which are supposed to be attended
with some great Mutation of Life or Fortune;
in the 1st Year, the 2nd (made up of 3 times
the 1st (made up of 3 times 9); and the
3rd (made up of 9 times 9): Thus every 7th
Year is said to be Climacterical.

CLIMACTERICALS, the 6th and
12th Year, which, if any Sickness happens,
is accounted very dangerous.

CLIMATE [*Climas*, F. *Clima*, L. of RAL-
ph, Gr.] a Part or Portion of the Earth be-
tween two Circles, parallel to the Equator;
and when there is half an Hour's Difference
in the height of the Sun.

CLIMAX [*Deux*, Gr.] a Figure in
Poetry, when from one thing you go by
degrees to another; as, *Mars saw whom he
loved, when he had to be enjoyed*. L.

CLIMB [*Clamun*, Sax. *Klimmerten*,
D. and Fr. perhaps of *Χαίμα*, Gr.] to
climb by little and little, or Step by Step.

CLIMBERS, a Sort of Herb, called Tra-
vellers by. *Ferns*, L.

CLIMB, a sharp, witty Expression.

CLIMB [*clingere*, L.] to gripe hard
with the Fists.

CLIMB [of a Cable] that Part which is
fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

CLIMPER, a witty, ingenious Reply,
or Person who makes smart Repartees; also
a small Ship or Boat, whose Planks are laid
over one another.

CLIMBING, the slight talking of a
Person, when foul Weather is expected about
the Harbor; the Way of doing this, is by
saying a late Oakham into the Sides to keep
out the Water.

CLIMBING [*clingere*, Dan.] to stick close

CLIMBY, clammy, apt to cling.

CLIMBY [*climby*, Gr.] that Part of
Poetry which regards Bed-ridden People. L.

CLIMBY } belonging to Bed-ridden Per-
sons.

CLIMBY [*climby*, Gr.] a Physician
who attends Bed-ridden Patients; also
a Person who carries the Dead to the Grave.

CLIMBY [*climby*, Test.] to ring or
beat a Metal.

CLIMBY, a Key-hole. *Spens.*

CLIMBY, a crafty Fellow. C.

CLIMBY [among Anatomists] are four
Cavities in the Inside of the Os *Sphenoides*,
the 1st Cavity called *Cella Turcica*, in the
middle of the Bone in which lies the *Glan-
dula Pituitaria*.

CLIMBY [*climby*, Test.] sound-
ing a clinking Noise. *Shakspeare*.

CLIMBY [*climby*, Gr.] one of the nine Mu-
ses, supposed to be the first Inventress of Histo-
ry and Heroic Poetry.

CLIMBY [of *climby*, D.] to cut about
a Nail; also to embrace. C.

CLITO'DE-IS, a Part lying within the
Skin in the *Pudendum Muliebre*, about the
Bigness of the *Uvula*, which is seated before;
the Substance of it consists of two spongy
Bodies, and the End of it is also called *Pre-
putium*.

CLIVERS, a kind of Herb. *Aparins*, L.

CLOAK } [Skinner derives it from Lach,

CLOKE } Sax. but *Minister* of *Katholika*,

Gr. to cover:] a Garment; also a Blind, a
Colour or Pretence.

Cut your Coat according to your Elbow.

This Proverb contains good Advice to Peo-
ple of several Ranks and Degrees; to balance
Accounts betwixt their *Expenses* and their In-
come, and not to let their Vanity lead them,
as we say, *To out-run the Constable*; and so
say the *Latins*, *Sumptus census ne superet*;
and the *French*, *Fol est qui plus despend, que
sa rente ne vaut*.

To CLOATH [of *Clas*, Sax. or *Wreder*,
Dan. *Wreder*, L. S.] to furnish or cover
with Cloaths; to dress.

To be CLOATHED [of a *Mast*] is when
the Sail is so long, as to reach down to the
Gratings of the Hatches, so that no Wind can
blow below the Sail.

CLOCK [*Cluzza*, Sax. *Klocke*, Dan.
Glocke, Teut. a Bell, *Cloche*, Fr.] a Device
or Machine to measure Time.

A CLOCK, a Beetle or Dor, a Cock-
chafer.

CLOD [*Clud*, Sax. *Clot*, Belg.] a
Lump.

CLOD Salt [Salt Works] a Cake which
sticks to the Bottom of the Pan, and is taken
out in twenty-four Hours.

CLOERE, a Prison or Dungeon. O.

CLOFF, the Barrel, Box, Bag, Wrapper,
&c. in which any Merchandise is contained.
See *Clough*.

CLOO [perhaps of *Log*] a Piece of Wood,
&c. fastened about the Legs of Beasts to keep
them from running astray; a Load, Lett or
Hindrance.

CLOGS, Pattern without Rings.

CLOISTER [*Choistre*, F. *Clouster*, Dan: of
Clausum, L.] a Place in a Monastery with
Piazza's; also the Monastery itself.

To CLOISTER *up*, to pen or shut up,
confine in a Place.

CLOMB } climbed, got up. *Milton*.

CLOSE } thick, near together;
also dark, hidden, reserved.

CLOSE [in *Heraldry*] is when any Bird is
drawn in a Coat of Arms with its Wings close
down upon it, i. e. not display'd, and in a
standing Posture.

A CLOSE [of *Clyran*, Sax.] a Conclusion,
End, or Issue.

A CLOSE [*Closi*, F.] a Piece of Ground
fenced or hedged about for Pasturage.

CLOSE

CLOSE *Fight*, Bulk-Heads put up in a Ship, fore and aft, in a close Fight, for the Men to stand behind them secure.

CLOSED *behind* [in Horses] an Imperfection in the Hind-Quarters.

CLOSE [in Music] is either the End of a Strain, call'd an *imperfect Close*; or the End of a Lesson or Tune, call'd a *perfect Close*.

To **CLOSE** [Clymas, Sax. *Clarre, F.*] to conclude or end, to agree with; also to tend to healing, or heal up.

To **CLOSE** an *Account*, is to end it, when no more is to be added, by drawing a Line, &c.

CLOSELY, nearly, immediately.

CLOSENESS, the being close or near together, Reservedness.

CLOSE/ET [of Clofe] a small Apartment in a Room,

CLOSE/ET [in Heraldry] is the Half of the Bar; the Bar ought to contain the fifth Part of the Escutcheon.

CLOSE/ETING, private Consultations or Intrigues of the Cabinet Council of a Prince.

CLOSH, a Distemper in the Feet of Cattle, call'd the *Poualer*.

CLOSHE, the Game call'd Nine-pins. O. S. Forbidden by Statute, An. 17 Edw. IV.

CLOTH [Clab, Sax.] the Matter whereof Garments are made.

CLOT/HO, one of the Three Destinies, feigned to cut the Thread of Man's Life. L.

CLOTT-BARR, a sort of Plant. Lappa.

CLOTTED, thick, in Lumps.

To **CLOT/TER** [Mothereit, L. S.] to grow thick as Cream, or Blood when cold. N. C.

CLOUDS [*Misfrew* derives them of *claudere*, L. to shut up, because they shut up the Sun from us; *Somnerus* of *Clod*, q. d. clouded Vapour] are a Congeries chiefly of watery Particles, drawn or sent out of the Earth in Vapours, into the middle Region of the Air; being computed by some never to be above one half or three fourths of a Mile distant from the Earth.

CLOUDS/BERRY, *Pendle-bills* in Lancashire; so called, as though they came out of the Clouds.

CLOUD/INESS, the being cloudy; Moroseness.

CLOUDY, abounding with Clouds, overcast.

CLOVE [Clure, Sax.] of Garlick, &c.

CLOVES [or Clur, Sax.] a Spice, the Fruit of a Tree in the *Eastern* Islands.

CLOVE, a Weight in *Effica*, of Cheese and Butter, 8 Pounds, of Wool 7 Pounds.

CLOVER *Grass* [of *Clayna*, Sax. Violets, because the Flower of it resembles Violets in Scent] an excellent Food for Cattle. See *Glaver Grass*.

CLOUGH, an Allowance of two Pounds to every three hundred Weight, for the Turn of the Scale, that the Commodity may hold out Weight when sold by Retail.

CLOUGH [Clough, Sax.] a Village between two steep Hills.

CLOUT/ERLY *Fellow* [Klorte, Du. stupid Jolt-Head; or of *Kloutte*, Du. thick a great ill-shapen Fellow.

CLOUTS [with *Husbandmen*] the Axle-tree Clouts are Iron Plates nail'd to the End of the Axle-trees of a Cart or a Waggon, to save from wearing, and the two Cross-trees to hold the Sides of a Cart together.

CLOUTS [in *Gunnery*] thin Plates of Iron nail'd on that Part of the Axle-tree of a Gun Carriage which comes thro' the Nave.

CLOUT-Nails, are such as are used in nailing on of Clouts to the Axle-trees of Carriages.

CLOWN [of *Colonus*, L. a Husbandman a Country-Fellow; also an unmannerly Person.

CLOWNISH, Clown-like, ungenteel, unmannerly, rude.

CLOWNISHNESS, Unmannerliness.

CLOWYS, Clove-gilly flowers. O.

To **CLOY** [*encloyer*, F.] to give one a fill, to glut, to surfeit.

CLOY'ED [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Ordnance is said to be cloyed, when any thing is put into the Touch-hole.

CLOYED } [among *Farriers*] a Horse ACCLOY'ED } is said to be cloyed, when he is prick'd with a Nail in Shoeing.

A **CLUB** [Clubbe, Sax. *Clava*, L.] a great thick Stick.

CLUB-Law [of *Clupan*, Sax. to cloy q. d. every Man to pay an equal Share] paying an equal Share of a Reckoning; a fighting with Clubs.

To **CLUCK** [Cloccan, Sax. *Cluck*, Teut.] to cry as a Hen in calling her Chickens together.

CLUMB, a Note of Silence. C.

CLUMPER *Blumpe*, Teut.] a Clot of Clod,

To be **CLUMPERED**, to be clotted together.

CLUMPERTON, a Clown.

CLOMPS, a Numpskull, one void of common Sense.

CLUMPT, lazy, unhandy. Linc.

CLUM/SINESS, Awkwardness, Unhandiness.

CLUM/SY [probably of *Clumpe*, Teut. stupid] short and thick, awkward, unhandy.

CLUNCH } a Substance which Blue CLUNCH } found next the Coal upon sinking the Coal-Pits at *Wadsworth* *Staffordshire*.

CLUNG [of *Clungan*, Sax.] shrunk together with Leanness, half famished, stuck close together, withered as Fruits may be.

To **CLUNG**, to dry as Wood does when laid up after it is cut.

CLU/NIAC *Monks*, an Order of Monks founded in the Year 900, by *Bernard* Abbot of *Cluny* in *Burgundy*.

CLASH and *Swollen Neck*, a Distemper in Cattle, when their Necks are swelled and raw.

CLUMPSIED, clumsy-handed. *Chauc.*

CLUSTER [*Clustrop*, Sax.] a Bunch of Grapes, Figs, &c. also a Heap of several Things.

CLUSTERY, full of Clusters.

CLUPTA Closed-Shoes, or Horse-Shoes, with Straps of Iron with which Cart-Wheels are shod. *G. L.*

CLUTTERIUM [*Clauterie*, F.] a Smithery or Forge, where such Iron Shoes are made. *G. L.*

CLUTCH, to clinch the Fist.

CLUTCHES, clinched Hands; as also in *Clutch*, i. e. Possession.

CLUTTER [*Cluttern*, L. S.] to make a Noise or Hurly-burly.

CLUTTER [*Cleabup*, Sax.] a Bustle, *Chauc.* *N. C.*

CLY the Yerc, to be whipp'd. *Chauc.*

CLYMBE, Noise. *O.*

CLYVUS [in *Chymistry*] a long Digestion of oiled Spirits (especially Mineral oil) in order to make a Composition of them; also an Extraction or Union of the most active Parts of any Plants; also a Medicine of the most active Part of any Ingredi-

CLYSTER [*Clysters*, F. *Klaup*, Gr.] a Medicine of different Qualities, to be injected into the Bowels by the Fundament. *L.*

CLYSTERIZE, to give a Clyster.

CLYTO, a Title of Honour, anciently given in England to the King's Son.

CLYVES Delf [q. d. *Canutus's Ditch*] a Ditch made by *Canutus the Dane*, between *Wessex* and *Whitcheley*, to abate the Fury of the Sea in those Parts, his Sons and his Servants being been in Danger of being cast away; it was also called *Swords Delf*, because it was mark'd out with their Swords.

COACCION, Constraint. *Chauc.*

COACERVATE [*coacervare*, L.] to heap together, or raise in Heaps. *L.*

COACERVA'TION, a heaping up together. *L.*

COACH [*Cocher*, F. and Span. *Kutsche*, It.] a large sort of Chariot.

COACTION, a Compulsion, Constraint, *Chauc.* *L.*

COADJUTOR [*Coadjutor*, F.] a Fellow-helper, an Assistant.

COADJUVATE [*Coadjuvare*, L.] to assist together.

COAGINATION, an uniting, or gathering together into one. *L.*

COAGITATE [*coagitare*, L.] to move together.

COAGMENTA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is a making any Matter by casting in Powders, and afterwards making it concrete or solid.

COAGULATE [*maguler*, F. *coagulare*, It.] to congeal, curdle, thicken.

COAGULATE [*Chymically*] to give a

Consistence to Liquids, to make what was thin thick.

COAGULA'TION, a curdling, &c. *F.* of *L.*

COAGULATION [in *Chymistry*] a reducing any Liquid to a thicker Substance.

COAGULUM [in *Surgery*] a curdled Substance, growing in the Hollow of a disjointed Bone.

COAKS [of *Cop*, F.] to fawn upon, or flatter up.

COAL [*Col*, Sax. *Kohlen*, L. S. *Kohlen*, Teut. probably of *Calendo*, L. warming] a Mineral Fuel.

COAL Fire, a Heap of Fire-Wood for Sale, so much as will make a Load of Coals, when burnt. *G.*

COAL Mouse, a kind of Bird.

COALESCE [*coalescere*, L.] to grow together, to close together again.

COALES'CENCE [in *Philosophy*] the COALES'CENCY } cleaving or uniting together of the small fine Parts which compose any natural Body.

COALES'CENCE [*Surgery*] the closing of a Wound; the growing together again of any Parts which before were separated. *L.*

COAL'TERN Fevers, are such as when two come together periodically, the one invades as the other goes off alternately.

COAMINGS [of the *Hatches*] are the Planks or Frame in a Ship which raises the Hatches above the Decks.

COAN [of the Island *Chios*] *adj.* is frequently applied to *Hippocrates*, or any thing relating to him or his Writings, he having been born at *Chios*.

COANGUSTA'TION, making one Thing strait or narrow by another. *L.*

COAPTA'TION, a fitting together. *L.*

COARCTA'TION, a straightning, a pressing together. *L.*

COORD. See *Cord of Wood*.

COORDED, compelled. *Chauc.*

COARTICULA'TION, a joining of Bones. *L.*

COAST [*Coste*, F.] a Country lying on the Sea, a Sea-shore.

TO COAST along, to sail along the Sea-Coast.

COASTING, is sailing within sight of Land, or within Sounding between them.

COASTING [in *Husbandry*] is the transplanting a Tree, and placing the same Side to the South, East, &c. which grew that way where it stood before.

COAT [*Cote*, Sax. of *Kant*, a Hut, L. S.] a Fold for Sheep; also a Hut or Cottage.

COAT [*Cotta*, F. *Cotta*, Ital.] a Man's outward Garment; also the Woman's Petticoat.

COAT [in *Anatomy*] is the Membranous Cover of any Part of the Body, as the Coats of the Eyes, Arteries, Veins and Nerves, &c.

COAT of Arms, a Piece of Armour made in Form of a Shirt, and wrought over with many Iron Rings.

COAT [in a Ship] Pieces of tatted Canvas put about the Mast of the Partners; and also about the Pumps at the Decks, that no Water may go down there.

TO COATH [Coke, Sax.] to swoon or faint; *Line*.

COB, a rich and covetous Wretch; also a foreign Coin.

A COB, a Wicker Basket to carry upon the Arm. *G.*

COB [Coppé, Sax.] a Sea Fowl.

COBBLE, a Pebble. *C.*

TO COBBLE [kobbelen; L. S. of copulare, L. to put together] to botch, or do bunglingly.

COBBLE *Göter*, a Turkey.

TO COBBLE with Stones; to throw Stones at. *G.*

A COBBLER [Cobbler, Dan. to mend Shoes] one who mends old Shoes; also a bungling Workman.

COBCY, stout, brisk, or hearty. *C.*

COBS, Balls or Pellets with which Fowls are crammed.

A COBWEB Morning, a misty Morning. *Worfolk.*

COBWEB, a Web made by Spiders.

COCA ?

COCU/LA ? a Cogge, or little Boat. *O. L.*

COCCLE, a Device the Fishermen of *Strawbury* have, made of split Saw-bow-twigs, and next the Water covered with an Ox-Hide, in which a Man sits, rows with one Hand, and manages his Net, Angle, or other Fishing-tackle with the other.

COCAO Nut. See *Cacao*.

COCCIGIS-OS ? [among Anatomists] - a

COCCYX } Cartilaginous Kind of Bone, joined to the Extremity of the *Os Sacrum*, so called, because in Shape it is something like a Cuckoo's Bill. *L.*

COCCIPEROUS [of *Coccus* a Berry, and *fero* to bear, *L.*] all those Plants or Trees are so called that bear Berries.

COCCINIAN [of *Coccus*, *L.*] of a Crimson or Scarlet Dye.

COCCISM, the old silly Tone like a Cuckafofy. *Stillingfleet.*

COCH [in Physicians Bills] signifies *Cochlear*, *L. i. e.* a Spoonful.

COCHENEAL [Cochenille, *F.* of *Cochin* *L.*] a rich Grain used in dying Scarlet, &c.

COCHLEA [in Anatomy] is the last Cavity of the Ear, and resembles the Shell of a Snail.

A COCK [Cocco, Sax. Coc, *F.* Wock, *Dan.*] a Fowl; also the Pin of a Dial or Gun; the Needle of a Balance; also the wrought Piece which covers the Balance in a Clock or Watch.

TO COCK'ER, to indulge or pamper.

COCK of Hay [q. d. a Cop of Hay] Cope, Sax. a Top] a Heap of Hay.

COCK a-boop [Cocu-a-buipé, *L. i. e.* with a Cope-crest or Comb, *F.*] all upon Spur; standing upon high Terms.

COCK on Hoop [*i. e.* the Spigot or being laid on the Hoop, and the Barrel of a Gun, *i. e.* drank without Intermittence the Height of Mirth and Jollity.

COCK'AL, a sort of Play.

COCK Apparel [q. d. *Quelque Apparel* great Pomp. *Line.*

COCK'ATRICE [Cocuetris, *F.*] a Serpent; otherwise called a *Basilisk*.

COCK-brained, giddy-brained, hair-brained.

COCK Feather [in Archery] is that ther of the Shaft which stands upright & nothing.

COCK-Pit, a Place where Cocks fight.

COCK-Pit [in a Man of War] is a Hall on the lower Floor or Deck, abast the Captain, lying between the Platform of the Top, and the Steward's Room, where sessions for the Purser, the Surgeon and Mate.

COCK-Roads, a Net chiefly for the catching of Woodcocks.

COCK-Robber, a kind of Insect.

COCK-Swain ? an Officer of a Ship.

COCK/SON } takes Care of the boat, Barge, or Shallop, with all its furniture, and is in readiness, with his Crew, man the Boat upon all Occasions.

COCK Throated Horse, one whose Throat Wind-pipe is so long that he cannot breathe so easily as others do which are throated.

COCKS Walk, a Place where a Game is bred, and where, commonly, no other Game is kept.

COCK'ERMOUTH, a Town in *Gloucestershire*, 24 Miles N. W. from London.

COCK'ET, brisk, misapport.

COCKET ? a Custom-house Seal.

COCKET ? Parchment sealed and covered by the Officers of the Customs, &c. &c. a Warrant that their Goods are customed.

COCKET-Bread, the Staff (sort of) of a Tavern Betad.

COCK'ET PAT A-Land, a Warrant duty at the Custom-house and Cockets, or to be Exported. *G. L.*

COCKET'FUM ? the Office at the COCKETUM ? a Custom-house, where Goods to be exported are entered.

COCK'ING Cloth, a Fringe made of Canvas tanned, with two Sticks set a-kiep it out, having a Hole at each end to put the Nozzle of a short Gun through the shooting of Phoenix, &c.

COCK'INGTON, a Village in Devon, probably so called from great Cocking kept there.

COCKLE [Cockle, Sax.] a Worm; other-
wise called Cuck-Campion.

COCKLE [Cockle, E.] a Shell-fish.
To **COCKLE**, to parcher, shrink, or
wring up in a fine Cloth does.

COCKLE [Cockle, Sax.] winding Stairs.

COCKNEY [same derive it from the
Sons of a Cock's Son, who knew not the
Language of a Cock, but called it *Neighbouring*;
others from being *Cockered*; others of *Cockern*,
E. a foolish Person, the Citizens generally
having a less active Life than Country People]
a Nick-name given to one who is born and
bred in the City of London, or within the
Sound of New Bell; also a Foundling Child
born in the City.

COCKREL [Cockrel, F.] a young Cock
not fit for fighting.

COCO-Tree, an Indian Tree, much like a
Banyan, the Nut of which contains a sweet
Milk, like Milk or Cream, and of a pleasant
Taste; the inner Rind may be eaten like Ar-
ricle, and the outward is a Material for
Tape Cloths.

COCKLEMAN [Cockle, Tent. or of
COCKLEMAN] *Cocqua*, L. a She-cook]
a Man that plays the Cook among Wo-
men.

COCTELE [coctibilis, L. of coctum, L.]
only to be boiled.

COCTION [of coctum, L.] a Boiling; also
digestion in the Stomach. L.

COQUA a small Drinking-Cup in the

COCCULUM [Shape of a Beak. O. L.]

COCCULUS Indicus, a poisonous Narcotick
Root, made use of by Poachers to intoxicate
Fishes, that they may be taken out of the
Water with the Hand; called also *Bacon Pif-*
fish, & *Stones-Berries*.

COCK [Cock, Sax. *Redde*, Du.] a Hawk
called; the Bag containing the Testicles of
a Male; also a kind of Sea-fish.

COCK [Cock, Sax.] a Bag; a Pillow, a Pin-
net; a Fan; a Horse-rod, Homic-stellar.

COCK-Tree, Omein or I See contained in
the Trunk, Pearle, &c.

COCK [Cock, L. a Beak or Bole, from
Cock, L. the Trunk of a Tree, because
their Beaks were made of Wood]

Part of the Civil Law, which the Em-
perors collected from all the Pleas

of the ancient Lawyers (which
were a hole Scrolls, or Sheets of Parchment)

bound up and compiled them into a Book.

COCK [Cock, L. a Beak or Bole, from
Cock, L. the Trunk of a Tree, because
their Beaks were made of Wood]

COCK [among *Baculus*] the Top of
any Plant; but is by way of Pre-
ference, attributed to the Poppy.

COCK [Cockle, F. *Cockle*, L.] a
kind of Shell-fish, or other Wringing.

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kind of Shell-fish, or other Wringing.

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kind of Shell-fish, or other Wringing.

COCK [Cockle, F. *Cockle*, L.] a
kind of Shell-fish, or other Wringing.

CODOSCE/LÆ [with *Falopius*] Venereal
Buboes in the Groin.

COE [of *Egypt*, L. S. a Cabbins] among
Miners, is a little Lodgment they make for
themselves under Ground, as they work lower
and lower.

COE/CUM [in *Anatomy*] the blind Gut.

COEFFICIENT [coefficiens, L. of *con*,
i. e. cum, and *efficio*] that which causes,
makes, or brings to pass together with an-
other.

COEFFICIENT [in *Algebra*] the known
Quantity that is multiplied into any of the un-
known Terms of the Equation.

COEFFICIENT of any generating Term
[in *Fluxions*] is the Quantity which arises
by dividing that Term by the generated Quan-
tity.

COELIAC Artery [in *Anatomy*] is that
which arises from the Trunk of the great Ar-
tery, and spreads itself toward the Ventricle
and Liver.

COELIAC Passion [of *Koilia*, Gr. the Bel-
ly] is a Looseness wherein the Meat is either
wholly changed, or in Part, is ejected, with-
out any Chylification.

COELIAC Vein, is that which runs into
the *Intestinum rectum*.

COE/LOMA [Κολόμα, Gr.] a hollow
round Ulcer in the horny Tunic of the Eye.
L.

COE/LUM [among *Anatomists*] is the Ca-
vity of the Eye towards the Corner. L.

COE/METERY [Κοιμητήριον, Gr.] a Ba-
rrying-Place, a Church-yard.

COE/MP/TION, a buying of Things.

COE/NOBITES [Carnobite, L. of *carne*,
common, and *bitis*, Life, Gr.] Monasticks,
Jews or Christians, which had all Things in
common by way of religious Conversation.
L.

COENO/BIARCH [Κοινοβιαρχία, of *car-*
nis, *bitis*, and *archos* a chief Governor, Gr.]
the Prior of a Monastery.

COENOBIT/ICK, of or belonging to the
monastical Way of living in common.

COE/NOBY [Carnobium, L. of *carne*, com-
mon, and *bitis*, Life, Gr.] a living in com-
mon, or like Monks, &c.

COENOSITY [Carnositas, L.] Filthiness,
Muddiness.

COE/QUAL [Coequal, F. of *Coequalis*, L.]
equal to one another, as Fellows and Partners
&c.

COE/RACIBLE [coercibilis, L.] that may be
restrained, or held in.

COE/R/TION [Coercio, L.] a keeping in,
or restraining.

COE/R/CIVE, serving to keep in, or re-
strain. L.

COESSENTIAL [of *con* and *essentialis*, L.]
of the same Essence with another.

COSTANE/QUOUS [of *con* and *aequis*, L.]
of the same Age, living together at the same
Time.

COETER

COETERNAL [*coeternal*, F. of *con* and *eternus*, L.] that is eternal to, with, or as well as another.

COEVAL [*of con and aequal*, L.] of the same Age or Duration with another.

COEXISTENT [*of con and existens*, L.] having an Existence or Being at the same Time with another.

COFFEE [*Choua*, *Arab.*] a Drink well known, made of a Berry brought chiefly from Turkey, &c.

COFFER [*Coffen*, *Sax.* *Coffre*, F. *Kuffet*, *Ital.*] a Chest or Trunk; also a long square Box or Trough, in which Tin Oar is broken to Pieces in a Stamping Mill.

COFFER [*in Fortification*] is a hollow French or Lodgment cut in the Bottom of a dry Ditch.

COFFER [*in Architecture*] the lower Part of the Cornice.

COFFERER, is the second Officer in the King's Household, next under the Comptroller; he hath the Oversight of the other Officers, and pays them their Wages.

COFFIN [*Coffre*, F. *Cope*, *Sax.* a Hole, &c.] a Case for a dead Body; also the hollow Part of a Horse's Hoof.

To **COFFIN**, to put in a Coffin a Chest, &c.

To **COG** [*coquellier*, of *Coque*, F. a Shell] to sooth up or flatter; to cheat at Dice-play.

COGENT [*cogens*, L.] pressing, enforcing, strong.

COG'GA } a sort of Sea Vessel or Ship.
COG'GO } a Cock-boat. O. L.

COG'GLE } a small Fishing-Boat. C.
COBBLE }

COGITABLE [*cogitabilis*, L.] that may be thought on.

COGITABUND [*cogitabundus*, L.] full of Thoughts, deeply thoughtful.

To **COGITATE** [*cogitare*, L.] to think or make upon.

COGITATION, the Action of Thinking, or Thought, the Reflection of the Mind. L.

COGITATIVE [*cogitativus*, L.] thoughtful.

COGITATIVELY, thoughtfully, considerably.

COGNATE [*cognatus*, L.] near of kin, allied unto, very like.

COGNATION [*in Civil Law*] the Line of Parentage between Males and Females, both descended from the same Father.

COGNISANCE [*Connoissance*, F. of *Cognitio*, L.] Knowledge.

COGNISANCE [*in Heraldry*] the same with Crest, which in every Achievement helps to marshal and set off a Coat of Arms.

COGNISANCE [*in Law*] the Hearing of a Thing judicially; also an Acknowledgment of a Fine.

COGNISANCE of a Plea, a Privilege which a Corporation has to hold a Plea of all

Contracts, and of Lands within the Mile of the Franchise.

COGNISEE ? [*Law Term*] a Person whom a Fine is acknowledged.

COGNISOR ? [*Law Term*] a Person who acknowledges a Fine of Lands and Tenements to another.

COGNITION, a knowing or judgment. F.

COGNITIONIBUS *submitendis*, is to a Justice, or other Person who hath to take a Fine, and having taken Acknowledgment of a Fine, defers to certify it Court of Common Pleas, requiring him to it.

To **COGNOMINATE** [*cognominare*] to give a Surname to any.

COGNOSCENCE [*of cognoscere*] Knowledge.

COGNOSCITIVE, of, or pertaining to Knowledge.

GOOS, the Teeth of a Mill. Wheel.

COG'Ware, coarse Cloths, anciently the North of England.

COG-Men Dealers in such Cloth.

To **COHABIT** [*cohabiter*, F. *cohabitare*, L.] to dwell together, especially as Man and Wife do.

COHABITATION, a cohabiting or living together. L.

COHEIR [*Coheriter*, F. of *Coherere*] joint Heir with another.

COHEIR'ESS, a Woman who inherits with another.

To **COHIRE** [*coherere*, L.] to cleave to, to hang together well, to adhere.

COHERENCE ? [*Coherencia*, L.] ing, cleaving, or hanging together; an Agreement. F.

COHERENT [*coherens*, L.] that is said to be so, when there is a Connection and Agreement between Parts.

COHESION [*Cohesio*, L.] a sticking or cleaving together.

COHESION [*in Natural Philosophy*] that Principle, whatever it be, which holds the Parts of the Body cohere and stick together.

To **COHIBIT** [*cohibere*, L.] to restrain or curb.

COHIBITION, a keeping in, or restraining. L.

To **COHOBATE** [*among Chymists*] repeat the Distillation of the same Matter, having poured it on again upon the which remain in the Vessel.

COHOBATION, a repeated Distillation of the same Liquor.

COHORT [*Cohors*, F. of *Cohors*] amongst the Romans, was ordinarily a Regiment of 600 Men, or the 10th Part of a Legion.

COMFORTATION, an Exhortation or Encouragement with another.

COIF [Coph, F.] a sort of Hood or Cap for the Head.

COIFF of the COIF, a Title of Superiority in Law, than the Coif of Lawyers they usually wear on their Heads under their Gowns; but are upon the hinder Part of their Heads.

To **COIL** [perhaps of *colligere*, *Tras.*] to make a Noife, Cluster, or Bundle.

A **COIL**, a Cluster, Noife, or Tumult; as the Branch of a great Gun.

A **COIL** a Cable [See *Tram*] to wind it up in a Form of a Ring, the several Circles of one upon another.

COILING of the Sand, is the first mark of the Change of a Coit or young Harts for Service.

COILS [of *Camille*, or *Camille*, F.] a Noife, or Clatter.

COIL [See, F. perhaps of *Canais*, L.] a Noife, or Clatter, because it hath a Noife in the French's Head upon it; and it will have it from *Canna*, Span. to coin.]

COIN of legal Money.

COINCIDENT [Coincidere, L.] a happening together, a falling in with; Thus, in Geometry, Figures, which being placed upon another, do exactly agree or cover one another, are called coincident Figures.

CONCLODED [of *con* and *clusus*, L.] a Noife, or Clatter.

CONCLODED [in *Physicks*] are Signs of a Noife, or Clatter, which are induced by themselves alone, without any other Things and Circumstances, and the Physician to form a Judgment of the Disease.

CONCLODED [in *Architecture*] the Cordons of the Walls.

CORNS, Staves sticking out of a Building to be joined to it.

CORNS [among *Gentians*] large Wedges of Wood for the raising, or lowering of a Piece of Cannon, or the smaller Wedges used by *Raisins*.

CORNS [on Ship-board] Places of Wood to lay between the Corns, Pipe-staves or Billets to the Mast.

CORNS, Pipe-staves or Billets to the Mast.

CORNS, a young Lad.

COIN [See, F. of *Canais*, L. of *canais*] a Noife, or Clatter, which are induced by themselves alone, without any other Things and Circumstances, and the Physician to form a Judgment of the Disease.

COIN [on Ship-board] Places of Wood to lay between the Corns, Pipe-staves or Billets to the Mast.

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COIN [on Ship-board] Places of Wood to lay between the Corns, Pipe-staves or Billets to the Mast.

COIN, a young Lad.

COKE, Fire-coal, or Sea-coal burnt into a kind of Charcoal. *Lines.*

COKE, a merry Fool, a Nanny.

COLANDER [of *Colander*, F.] a Vessel full of Holes, serving to strain any Liquid through.

COLATION, a straining, a passing through a Strainer. *L.*

COLATURE, is that which after boiling is percolated or strained through a Sieve or Cloth. *L.*

COLCHESTER [Colchester, Sax. from the River *Cole*] the principal Town in Essex.

COLCOTAL [among *Chymists*] is the dry Substance which remains after Distillation of Vitriol, commonly called *Copos* or *copos*.

COLCOTHAR [with *Chymists*] Vitriol calcined, or burnt a good while over a strong Fire, which is very good for staunching Blood, when applied to a Wound, &c.

COLE [Coph, Sax. of *Canais*, L. *Canais*] a Noife, or Clatter.

CALE [See, F. of *Canais*, L. *Canais*] a Noife, or Clatter.

COLD [Cald, Sax, *Calid*, Den. *Calid*] one of the Primary Qualities of Bodies, and is such a State of the minute Parts of any Body, in which they are more slowly or faintly agitated, than those of the Organ of Feeling; so that it is only a relative Term, the same Body being liable to be pronounced Hot or Cold, as its Particles are in a greater or lesser Motion than those of the sensatory Organs.

COLD'SHIRE Iron, is such as is brittle when it is cold.

COLEBROOK [so called from the River *Cole*, because it is here parted into four Currents, but is joined together by four Bridges] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, 25 Miles W. from London.

COLEHAM [of the River *Cole*, and *Ham*, Sax. a Town] a Town in *Middlesex*.

COLENS, Earth, a sort of Colour for Painting.

COLLET that Part of a Ring where the Stone is set. *F.*

COLFOX, a black Fox. *O.*

COLIBERTS [probably of *Libertus*, L.] Tenants or Vassals made free; Persons of a middle Condition between Servants and Freemen.

COLIBUS, the humming Bird, which makes a Noife like a Whirl-wind, though it be no bigger than a Fly: It feeds on Dew, has an admirable Beauty of Feathers, a Song as sweet as that of Mistle or Ambergreece.

COLIC [Colique, F. of *Colica*, L. of *Colica*] a violent Pain of the Abdomen, taking its Name from the Gut *Colen*, the principal Part affected.

COLING, a long pale Apple that grows about *Ludlow*.

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TO COLL [*acollar*, *F. of Collum*, *L.* the Neck] to embrace about the Neck.

COL/LA [*Kóλα*, *Gr.*] Glue; any thing glutinous, or of the Nature of Glue.

COLLABEFACATION, a destroying, wasting, or decaying. *L.*

COLLAPSED [*collapsus*, *L.*] fallen to Decay, ruined.

COLLAP'SION, a falling together. *L.*

COL/LAR [*Collar*, *F. of Collare*, *L.*] the upper Part of a Band or Doublet; also a Ring made of Metal to put about the Neck of a Slave, Dog, &c. also Harness for a Cart or Draught-Horse.

COLLAR [of a Ship] is a Rope fastened about her Beak-head, unto which a Pulley, call'd the Dead Man's Eye, is fixed, that holds her Fore-stay; also one about the Main-mast Head, called the Collar or Garland, which is wound about there to save the Shrouds from galling.

COLLAR of *S's*, an Ornament for the Neck, worn by the Knights of the Garter.

TO COLLAR [in Wrestling] is to lay hold on the Adversary's Collar.

COLLAR-Days, Festival Days, whereon the Knights of the Garter wear their Collars of *S's*.

COLLARAGE, a Tax or Fine laid for Collars of Wine-drawing Horses.

TO COL/LATE [*collationar*, *F. collatum*, *L.*] to bestow a Spiritual Living; to compare or examine; as, to collate Books, is to examine if they be perfect.

COLLA'TERAL [*collateralis*, *L.*] that hangs and depends on the Sides, or comes Side-ways, not direct, on one Side: Thus Collateral Pressure is a Pressure Side-ways; and Collateral Relations are Brothers and Sisters Children, and those that descend from them. *F.*

COLLA'TERAL Security, is a Bond that is made over and beside the Deed itself, for the Performance of Covenants between Man and Man.

COLLA'TION, a handsome Treat or Entertainment. *F.* Also a collating or comparing together. *L.*

COLLA'TION [of a Benefice] is the bestowing a Church-Living by a Bishop, who has it in his own Gift.

COLLATION [of Seals] is when one Seal was set upon the Back of another upon the same Libel, in old Deeds.

COLLA'TIONE [*facta unius post mortem alterius*], a Writ which enjoins the Justices of the Common-Pleas to send out their Writ to a Bishop, to admit a Clerk in the Place of another presented by the King, who died during the Suit between the King and the Bishop's Clerk.

COLLATIONE Hermitagii, a Writ whereby the King was wont to confer the keeping of an Hermitage upon a Clerk.

COLLA'TIVIOUS [*collativus*, *L.*] done by Conference or Contribution of many.

COLLA'TIVE [*collativus*, *L.*] coll together.

A COLLA'TIVE [*Collectivum*, *L.*] benevolence of the People to the King, &c.

TO COLLAUD' [*collaudare*, *L.*] to commend, or praise together with others.

COLLEA'GUE [*Collegue*, *F. Collegium* and *legatus*, *L.*] a Fellow, a Companion any Office.

A COLLECT [*Collecta*, *F. Collectio*] a short Prayer, with the Epistle and Gospel appropriated to any particular Day or Office in the Church.

TO COLLECT' [*Colligere*, *F. Colligere*] to gather or pick up.

COLLECTA'NEOUS [*Collectaneus*] gathering out of several Things or Places.

COLLECTION, a gathering together picking up: Things gathered together picked up; as a Collection of Books, of Inference or Conclusion. *F. of L.*

COLLECTION of Lights [in Astrology] when two principal Significators cast Aspect to a more dignified Planet, and behold each other.

COLLECTY'TIOUS [*collectivus*, *L.*] thered up and down.

COLLEC'TIVE [*collectivus*, *L.*] that thered together into one, comprehended to gather.

COLLECTIVE Noun [with Grammatical] is a Word that comprehends many Persons or Things in the Singular Number; as multitude, a Company, a Troop, &c.

COL/LEGE [*Collegium*, *L. of Collegium*] Company or Society of Persons of the Profession; also the Building where they meet. *F.*

COL/LEGE [of Physicians] a Corporation of Physicians in London.

COL/LEGER } [*collegium*, *L.*]
COLLE'GIATE } low, Member, student of a College.

COLLE'GIAL [*collegialis*, *L.*] belong to a College.

COLLE'GIATE Church, is one set apart for a Society, Body Corporate, of Deacons and Prebendaries or Canons, &c.

COLLEGUE. See *Collegue*.

COL/LERED [in Heraldry] with Collar.

COL/LERY, a Store-house of Coal.
COL/LET [a Diminutive of Nickname] Surname.

COLLET'TICKS, Medicines that cohere, or glue together as it were. *P.*

COLLI'CIE [in Anatomy] the joint of the *Puncta Lachrymalia* into one. *L.*

TO COLLY'DE [*collidere*, *L.*] to knock, or bruise together; to dash one against another.

COL/LIER [*Kohler*, *L. S.*] one who works in Coals; also a Ship that is laden with Coals.

COLLIGATE [*colligare*, L.] to bind
 or is the Mark.
COLLIMATE [*collimare*, L.] to level
 or is the Mark.
COLLIMATION, an Aiming at, L.
TO COLLIMATE [*collimare*, L.] to level
 or is the Mark.
COLLIS [*d Colis*, L.] little Hills,
 Seebeck. I.
COLLUS, Blackness or Dawbedness
 on the Coat or Skin.
COLLUSIO, embracing about the Neck.
COLLUS [Imitative of *Nicholas*] a Sir,
 Seebeck. I.
COLLIQUAMENT [*colliquamentum*, L.]
 or is the Mark.
COLLIQUATED [*colliquatus*, L.] melted,
 Seebeck. I.
COLLIQUATION, a melting or dissolving
 of any Body, L.
COLLIQUATIVE Fever, one attended
 with Bursts, or profuse Sweats, from too
 great a Quantity of the Fluids.
COLLUDIANS, a Sect of Hereticks who
 worshipped the Virgin Mary as a Goddess, and
 were devoted to her.
COLLUSION, a dashing or striking one
 against another. F. of L.
COLLUSIONATED, pillory'd. L.
COLLUSION a Pillory or Pair of
 Stocks. O. L.
COLLOCATIO, a placing or setting in
 place. F. of L.
COLLOCK, a Pail with one Handle. O.
COLLOQUE [*colloqui*, L.] to flatter,
 or to flatter up.
COLLOP perhaps of *Kolasis*, Gr. a flat
 and thin; a Cut or Slice of Flesh Meat.
COLLOQUY [*Colloqui*, F. *Colloquium*, L.]
 a meeting, a Conference.
COLLUSION a struggling to-
 gether, or wrest-
 ling. L.
COLLUDE [*colludere*, F. *colludere*, L.]
 to play with, with Intent to deceive.
COLLUSION, Deceit, Couzenage, L.
COLLUSION [in Law] a fraudulent Con-
 tract, or Compact between two or more
 Persons, to bring an Action one against the
 other, to some deceitful End; or to the Pre-
 judice of the Right of a third Person. L.
COLLUSORY [*Collusoire*, F.] done by
 collusion and Collusion.
COLLUSION [so called from one *Col-*
lus] Hereticks in the fourth Century, who
 sought the Evil of Punishment with the
 hope of Sin, saying that the former did not
 come from God any more than the latter;
 and that the Ordination, &c.
COLLY [of *Cole*, or *Coal*] the Black or
 sooty Substance on the Outside of a Pot or Kettle.
COLLY, to dawb with Colly or Soot,
 Seebeck. I.
COLLY [of a *Howl*] who is said to

colly, when she stretches out her Neck straight
 forward.

COLLY FLOWER [*Caplypae*, Sax.] a
 Sort of Cabbage Plant.

COLLYRIUM [*Κολύριον*, Gr.] any li-
 quid Medicine designed to cure Diseases in the
 Eyes. L.

COLOBOMA [*Κολόβωμα*, Gr.] a preter-
 natural growing together of the Lips, Eye-lids,
 &c. or the adhering of the Ears to the Head
 preternaturally. L.

COLON [*Κόλον*, Gr. a Member] the se-
 cond of the great Guts; a Point in Grammar,
 marked thus (:) which shews that the Sen-
 tence is perfect or entire, but the Sense still
 depending or continuing on.

COLONADE [in *Architecture*] a Range
 of Pillars running quite round a Building, and
 standing within the Walls of it.

COLONEL [*Colonnello*, Ital.]
 the chief Commander of a Regiment of Horse
 or Foot.

COLONY [*Colonia*, F. of *Colonia*, L.] a
 Plantation; a Company of People transplanted
 from one Place to another, in order to culti-
 vate and inhabit it.

COLOPHONIA any Pitch or Resin made
 by the Exhalation or
 drawing off the thinner Parts of terebinthi-
 nous Juices.

COLOQUINTIDA, the bitter Apple, the
 Fruit of a wild Gourd of a very bitter Taste.
 L.

COLORATION, a Colouring. L.

COLORATION [with *Chymists*] the
 brightening of Gold or Silver.

COLORETIC, of or pertaining to Colours.
Seebeck.

COLOSS [*Colosse*, F. of *Kolosaios*,
 Gr.] a large Statue, repre-
 senting a Giant, as that of the Sun at *Rhodes*,
 seventy Cubits high, between whose Legs Ships
 sailed.

COLOSSSEAN, large, like a Coloss.

COLOSTRATION, a Disease in young
 Calves, &c. caused by sucking the Beasings
 of first Milk.

COLOUR [*Couleur*, F. *Color*, L.] that
 Sensation we perceive when we look upon
 any coloured Body; or that Quality in any
 Body which is the Occasion of that Sensation;
 also Complexion or Looks; also Pretence or
 Show.

COLOUR [in a *Law Sense*] is a Plea that
 is probable, tho' really false, put in with an
 Intent to draw the Trial of the Cause from the
 Jury to the Judges.

COLOURABLE, fair, plausible.

COLOUR of Office, an evil or unjust
 Act, committed by the Countenance of an Of-
 ficer.

To COLOUR [*colare*, F. *coloreare*, L.] to
 give Colour to; to cloke, to excuse; to bluish.

To COLOUR Strangers Goods, is when
 a Freeman permits a Foreigner to enter Goods
 in

in his Name at the Custom-House, to pay but single Duty, when he ought, by Law, to pay double.

COL'OURS, the Banner of a Company of Soldiers; also those Ensigns which are placed at the Sterns and Poops of Ships, to shew of what Country or Part they are.

COLP [*Golpe*, Span.] a Blow; also a Bit of any thing.

COLPARE *Arboris*, to lop, to top Trees.

○.L.

COLPATURA the cutting or lopping of
CULPATURA Trees, a Trespass within a Forest. **○.L.**

COLSON [*q. d. Nicholas's Son*] a Surname.

COLT [*Colt*, Sax.] a young Horse, Mare, or Afo.

COLT *Evil*, a preternatural Swelling in the Pizzle and Cords of Morries.

COLTER [*Cultor*, Sax. *Contor*, F. *Experte*, Du. of *Culte*, L.] a Piece of Iron in a Plough which cuts up the Ground.

COLTS *Fer*, an Herb. *Tussilago*, L.

COLUMBARY [*Columbar*, F. of *Columbarius*, L.] a Dove-house or Pigeon-house.

COLUMBINE [*Columbina*, L.] Dove-like, of pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon.

COLUMBINE [*Columbine*, F. *Columbina*, L.] a Plant bearing pretty Flowers of divers Colours. *Aquilegia*.

COLUME/EA, an Inflammation of the Uvula, when it is extended in Length like a little Column.

COLUMN [*Column*, F. of *Columna*, L.] a round Pillar to bear up or beautify a Building.

COLUMN [in *Architecture*] is properly that round long Cylinder, or Part of a Pillar, which is called the *Shaft*, *Trunk*, &c. and reacheth from the Astragal of the Base to the Capital.

COLUMN [in the *Military Art*] is the long File or Row of Troops, or of the Baggage of an Army in its March.

COLUMN [among *Printers*] a Part of a Page divided by a Line, as this is, into two Columns, and others into three, four, &c.

COLUMNA *Nas* [in *Anatomy*] the fleshy Part of the Nose, jutting out in the Middle, near the upper Lip. **L.**

COLUMNA *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Muscles and Tendons, by which the Heart is contracted and dilated. **L.**

COLUMNA *Oris* [in *Anatomy*] the Uvula or little Piece of Flesh in the Palate of the Mouth. **L.**

COLUMNÆ *Herculis* [the Pillars of Hercules, L.] two Mountains opposite one to another, in the Mouth of the Straights of Gibraltar.

COLUMNÆ, a Column, a Pillar. *Chauc.*
COLURES [*Calori*, L. of *Kalypso*, Gr.] are two great imaginary Circles, which inter-

sect one another at Right Angles in the of the World; one of which passeth the Equinoctial Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, the other through the two Solstitial Points *Cancer* and *Capricorn*. *Afroni.*

The **COLURE** [of the *Equinoxes*] is which passeth through the Pole and the *Aries* and *Libra*, and makes the *Scap Spring* and *Autumn*.

The **COLURE** [of the *Solstices*] is, which shews the Solstitial Points, of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, and making *Summer Winter*.

COMMAUNCE, Commonalty. **C.**
COMA *Vigil*, a Dis Temper accompanied with a strong Inclination to sleep, without being able to do so. **L.**

COMB [*Comb*, Den. *Kamm*, Teut.] Instrument to untangle and trim the Wool, &c. also the Crest of a Cock.

To **COMB** [*Kammern*, Teut. and *comben*, Sax. *comers*, L.] to untangle Hair, &c.

COMB [of a *Ship*] is a small Piece of board set under the lowest Part of the Mast near the Middle; its Use is to help to the Tacks aboard.

COMB [*Comb*, Sax.] a Valley betwixt Hills, or a Valley with Trees on both Sides.

COMBA *Terra*, a low Piece of Ground. **L.**

COMBAR/ONES, the Fellow-Battle Commonalty of the Cinque-Ports. **○.**

COMBATANT, a Champion, a Fighting Man. **F.**

COMBATANT [in *Heraldry*] two are said to be Combatant, when they are in a Coat of Arms rampant, with their heads towards each other, in a fighting Posture.

COMBATE [*Combat*, F.] a Battle or Fight.

COMBATE [in *Law*] a formal Trial of a doubtful Case, by the Swords of two Champions.

To **COMBATE** [*combatre*, F.] to oppose, to resist, to withstand.

COMBER [*komben*, Belg. *Kamp*, Teut.] Perplexity, Trouble, Misfortune.

COMBINATION [*Combinaison*, F.] joining together, a Conspiracy. **L.**

COMBINATION [in *Arithmetic*] the Art of finding how many different Things may be made of a certain given Number of Things may be made, or taken by one and one, two and two, three and three.

COMBINATION [in *Rhetoric*] is when the *Impe* Word is immediately repeated.

To **COMBINE** [*combiner*, F. of *combinare*, L.] to join or plot together.

COMBIRMENT, an Incumbence.

To **COMBRE**, to incubate. *Chauc.*

COMBROUS [*Kummertlich*, Teut.] cumbersome, *Spenc.*

COMBUR/GESS, a Fellow Combustive.

COMBUST' [*combustus*, L. of *combustio*, Gr.] or scorched] a Term in *Astronomy*;

is not above 8 Degrees, 30 Minutes from the Sun, it is said to be combustible, or in *Combustion*, which *Astrologers* pretend, that the Party signified thereby is in great Fear, and much over-powered by some great Prince.

COMBUST Way [in *Astronomy*] the Space in the front half of *Libra*, and through the whole Sign of *Scorpio*.

COMBUSTIBLE [*combustibilis*, L.] apt to be set on fire.

COMBUSTION, a Burning. L. Also an Heat-bath, or Upour. F.

COMBUSTION [among *Astrologers*] a Star being under the Sign, which continues in it above 27 Degrees.

COMBUSTION [of Money] an ancient way of trying bulk and mixed Money, by melting it down.

COMB, the small Strings or Tails of Mistletoe in full shooting forth. C.

COMB [common, Sax. *konten*, Teut.] to draw up, to approach.

COMB, is common to both Sexes with *English* French *Comedien* denotes a male, and *Comedienne* female Player, Actor on the Stage, Writer of Plays. Of *Comedus*, L.

COMEDIOGRAPH [*Comediographus*, L.] a Writer of Comedies.

COMEDY [*Comidia*, F. of *Comedia*, L. *Comædia*, Gr.] a Play composed with either in Prose or Verse, to represent the Action agreeable to human Life, and not

COMELIO [*Comelius*, Teut.] a New-comer; Stranger. C.

COMELINESS, Beautifulnes, Gracefulness.

COMELY [Cf. derives it of *Comede*, i. e. to become more properly from *Become*,] handsome, beautiful, graceful.

COMES [Ceter, L. a Companion] an Earl.

COMES [in *Music* Books] signifies the Part above over again; which is used when any foregoing Part is to be repeated. Ital.

COMET [*Cometa*, F. *Cometa*, L. of *Kometes*, Gr.] a blazing Star.

COMOGRAPHY [of *Kometes* and *Cometa*] a Description or Discourse of a Comet.

COMMIT [*Comite*, F. of *Confessio*, L.] to commit, to entrust, to preserve dry.

COMFORT [*conforter*, F. of *com-fortare*, L.] to strengthen or instruct with.

COMFORT [*Confort*, F.] Consolation.

COMFREY, an excellent Wound-herb, called *Synphyllum*.

COMICAL [*Comicus*, F. *Comicus*, L. *Comædus*, Gr.] merry, facetious, pleasing to, or fit for a Comedy; also

COMICALLY, facetiously, humerously.

COMICALNESS, Facetiousness, Humorousness.

A COMING Wench [of *Cyemen*, Sax. to please] a free-tempered Maiden.

COMITATU & *Castro commissi*, a Writ whereby the Charge of the County, together with the keeping of a Castle, is committed to the Sheriff. L.

COMITATU commissi, is a Writ of Commission, whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the Charge of the County.

COMITTEE, joined, put together, committed. *Chauc.*

COMITIAL [*Comitialis*, L.] belonging to an Assembly or Meeting of People.

COMITIALIS Morbus, the Falling-Sickness. L.

COMITY [*Comitas*, L.] Courtesy.

COMMA [*Comma*, Gr.] is one of the Points, or Stops, used in Writing, and is marked thus (,) implying only a small Rest, or little Pause. L.

COMMA [in *Music*] the 9th Part of a Tone, or the Interval whereby a Semitone, or a perfect Tone exceeds the imperfect.

To COMMAND [*commandare*, F. of *com* and *mandare*, L.] to bid, charge, or order; to have the Management, or Rule of.

COMMAND, Charge, Government, Management, Rule.

COMMANDER [*Commandeur*, F.] one who has Command, a chief Officer or General; also the Governor of a Commandry or Order of Religious Knights; also a Beetle or Rammer used by Paviours.

COMMANDING Ground [in *Fortification*] is such as overlooks any Post or strong Place.

COMMANDING Signs [among *Astrologers*] the first Signs of the Zodiac, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*; *Leo* and *Virgo*.

COMMANDMENT [*Commandment*, F. of *Con* and *Mandatum*, L.] a Divine Precept, Ordinance, or Law.

COMMANDMENT [in *Fortification*] is the Height of nine Foot, which one Place has above another.

COMMANDMENT [in *Law*] is when either King or Justice commit a Person to Prison upon their own Authority.

COMMANDRY [*Commanderie*, F.] a Manour with which Lands or Tenements were occupied, belonging to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, near London.

COMMATERIAL [of *Con* and *Materialis*, L.] that which is made of the same Matter or Substance with another.

COMMAUNCE, Community, having all things in common. *Chauc.*

COMMAUND, commanding. *Chauc.*

COMMEATURA, a Commandry, or Portion of House and Lands, set a-part for the Use of some Religious Order, especially for the Knights Templars. O. L.

To **COMMEMORATE** [*commemorare*, L.] to mention or remember; to celebrate the Memory and Acts of a worthy Person and Thing.

COMMEMORATION, a mentioning or remembering; a solemn Remembrance of some remarkable Action. *F. of L.*

To **COMMEN**, to come; also common. *Cbauc.*

To **COMMENCE** [*commencer*, *F.*] to begin; also to proceed in a Suit; also to take a Degree in an University.

COMMENCEMENT, a Convention Academical in *Cambridge*, at the Time when Students commence, *i. e.* begin to be Masters of Arts, &c. *F.*

To **COMMEND** [*commendare*, L.] to praise or set forth; also to commit or give in Charge.

COMMENDABLE [*commendabilis*, L.] that is to be commended, Praise-worthy.

COMMENDAM [*Commende*, *F.*] a void Benefice commended to an able Clerk, till it be otherwise disposed of. *L. T.*

COMMENDATION, a praising or setting one forth.

COMMENDATION, Respect or Service conveyed to another.

A **COMMENDATORY** [*Commendataire*, *F.* *Commendatorius*, L.] is one who hath a Church-Living in *Commendam*.

COMMENDATORY, which serves to recommend. *L.*

COMMENDIDIN, commended, recommended. *Cbauc.*

COMMENSAL, a Boarder. *Cbauc.*

COMMENSURABILITY, an equal Proportion or Measure of one thing with another.

COMMENSURABLE [of *Con* and *Mensurabilis*, L.] equal in Measure and Proportion. *F.*

COMMENSURABLE Quantities [in *Geometry*] are either such as will measure another precisely; or such that some other third Quantity may be found, which will measure them both.

COMMENSURABLE in Power [in *Geometry*] right Lines are said to be commensurable in Power, when their Squares are measured by one and the same Space of Superficies.

COMMENSURABLE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] whether Integers or Fractions, are such as have some other Number which will measure or divide them without any Remainder; so 6 and 8, 8-12ths and 4-6ths are respectively commensurable Numbers.

COMMENSURABLE Surds [in *Algebra*] are such Surds as being reduced to their least Terms, become true figurative Quantities of the Kind, and are, therefore, as a rational Quantity to a Rational.

COMMENSURATE [of *Commensus*, L.] of the same, or equal Measure,

COMMENSURATION, Equal Measure, or a measuring one Thing with other.

COMMENT [*Commentum*, L.] an Edition of an Author's Text, an Interpretation a Gloss.

To **COMMENT** [*commenter*, *F. of mensare*, L.] to expound, to write Notes to gloss, to criticize, or find Fault.

COMMENTARY [*Commentaire*, *F.* *Commentarium*, L.] an Interpretation of a secure and difficult Author; also a brief tract, or historical Abridgment of Things.

COMMENTATOR [*Commentator*, L.] Maker or Writer of Commentaries.

COMMENTITIOUS [*Commentitiosus*, L.] forged, counterfeit.

COMMERCE [*Commercium*, L.] Trade or Traffick; also Converse, Correspondence. *F.*

COMMESSATION, Revelling. *L.*

COMMETICKS, Things which Beauties not before in Being; as Paint the Face; differing from Cosmetics, are only to preserve Beauties already in Possession.

COMMIGRATION, a going from Place to dwell in another. *L.*

COMMINATION, a severe Threatening. *F. of L.*

COMMUNATORY, of, or belonging to Threatenings.

COMMUNITION, a breaking or breaking a dividing a Thing into very small Particles. *L.*

To **COMMISERATE** [of *com* and *misere*, L.] to take Pity of.

COMMISERATION, a taking Pity. *F. of L.*

COMMISSARY [*Commissaire*, *F.*] Church Officer who supplies the Bishop's Place, in the Exercise of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, in the remote Parts of his Diocese in such Parishes as are peculiar to the Bishop and exempted from the Archbishop's Jurisdiction; also one who has the Distributive Provisions in an Army. *L.*

COMMISSARY General [of the Army] an Officer who takes a particular Account of the Strength, &c. of every Regiment; the Horses are well mounted, and the armed and accoutred.

COMMISSION, a Power given from Person to another of doing any thing. *F.*

COMMISSION [in *Law*] a Delegation the determining any Cause, &c.

COMMISSION [in *Military Affairs*] Warrant of Authority, by Virtue of which every Officer acts in his Post.

COMMISSION [in *Trade*] the Order which any Person trafficks for another.

COMMISSION [of *Anticipation*] a Commission under the Great Seal, to collect a Subsidy or Tax before the Term pointed,

COMMISSION [*of Affiliation*] is a Commission under the Great Seal, to affiliate two or more local Persons with the several Justices in the several Circuits and Counties in Wales.

COMMISSION [*of Bankruptcy*] is a Commission under the Great Seal of England, which is directed to five or more Commissioners, to enquire into the particular Affairs and Circumstances of the Bankrupt, or Insolvent Tradesman; to act for the Benefit of the Creditor, and to proceed according to the Statutes made for that Purpose.

COMMISSION [*of Rebellion*] a Writ issued: Men who has not appeared after a Proclamation.

COMMISSION-Money, the Wages allowed to a Factor, who trades for another by Commission.

To **COMMISSION** } [*of Commission*,
To **COMMISSIONATE** } or *committere*,
L.] to put a Commission; to appoint or empower a Person to act for another.

A **COMMISSIONER**, one who has received a Commission, or who acts by Virtue of a.

A **COMMISSIONER** [*in Law*] is one who has a Commission to execute any publick Office, either by Letters Patent, the Publick Seal, or any other way.

The **King's High COMMISSIONER** in Scotland, a Nobleman who represents the Person of the King of England.

A **COMMISSURE** [*Commissura*, L.] a Joint of any thing; a joining close, or coupling Things together.

COMMISSURE [*in Architecture*] a close joining of Planks, Stones, &c.

A **COMMISSURE** [*among Anatomists*] the Head of the Head where the Parts of the skull are united.

COMMISSURES [*among Naturalists*] the small Pores of a natural Body, or the small Canals, Spaces, or Clefts that are between the Particles of any Body, especially when the Particles are broadish and flattish, and lie contiguous to one another, like very thin Plates.

To **COMMIT** [*committere*, F. of *committere*, L.] to act or do, to deliver up, to refer to Law & Records to.

COMMITTEE, he or they to whom the hearing of any Matter is referred, by some Court, or other Persons concerned.

COMMITTEE [*of the King*] a Widow or King's Tenant, so called, as being committed, by the ancient Law of the Land, to the King's Care and Protection.

COMMIXTION } a mingling Things to-
COMMIXTURE } gether.

COMMODE, a sort of Head-dress for Women.

COMMODIOUS [*commodus*, L.] fit, convenient, &c.

COMMODIOUSNESS, Finess, &c.

COMMODITY [*Commoditas*, F. of *Commoditas*, L.] Advantage, Convenience, Profit; also Wares and Merchandize.

COMMODO'RE, an Under Admiral, or Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Ships at Sea.

COMMOIGNE [*of Com and Moine*] a Brother Monk, residing in the same Convent.

O. L. T.

COM'MON [*Communus*, F. of *Communis*, L.] ordinary, publick, useful; that which belongs to all alike, owned, or allowed by all.

A **COM'MON** [*in Law*] a common Pasture Ground; that Land or Water which is common to this or that Town or Lordship.

COM'MONALTY [*Communalité*, F.] the common People.

COM'MON Bench, the Court of Common-Pleas, so called from the Pleas or Controversies between common Persons tried there.

COMMON Divisor [*in Arithmetick*] a Number which exactly divides any two Numbers, without leaving any Remainder.

COMMON-Fine, a Sum of Money paid by the Inhabitants of a Manour to their Lord, towards the Charge of holding a Court-Leet.

COMMON-Hunt, a chief Huntsman belonging to the Lord-Mayor and City of London.

COMMON Intendment, i. e. common Meaning; so a Bar to the Intendment, is a General Bar, which commonly disables the Declaration of the Plaintiff.

COMMON-Law, is either, 1. Simply the Law of the Land, without any other Addition. 2. The Law more generally before any Statute was made to alter it. Or, 3. The King's-Courts, distinguished from both inferior Courts.

COMMON-Pleas, a Court held in Westminster-hall, for trying of all Civil Causes, Personal and Real.

COMMON per Cause de Vicinage, a Liberty that the Tenants of one Lord, in one Town, have to common with the Tenants of another Lord in another Town.

COMMON Receptacle [*in Anatomy*] is a certain Vessel which receives the Juices called Chyle and Lympha.

COMMON Sensory [*with Naturalists*] is that Place in the Brain where all Sensation is supposed to be performed, where the Soul takes Cognizance of the Objects which present themselves to the Senses.

COMMON Signs [*among Astrologers*] Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces.

COMMON Time [*in Musick*] is the same as Duple Time.

COMMONWEALTH, any State of Government, as it is distinguished from a Monarchy.

COMMONWEALTH's *Man*, a Member of a Commonwealth, a Stickler for a Commonwealth Government; also one who acts for the Good of the publick Weal.

COM'MONER, a Member of a College in an University; also a Member of the House of Commons in Parliament.

COMMONING, receiving the Communion. *Chanc.*

COMMONS, a Proportion of Victuals, especially the regular Diet of a College or Society.

The **COMMONS** [of England] the Knights, Burgesses, &c. in Parliament; one of the three Estates of the Realm, called the *House of Commons*.

COMMOTE } [in Wales] a Part of a
COMMOUTH } Shire, Hundred, or Cantred, containing fifty Villages; also a great Lordship or Seniority which may include one or several Manours.

COMMORATION, a tarrying or dwelling in a Place for a Time. *L.*

COMMOTION, a Disturbance, Hurly-burly, Uproar, Tumult. *F. of L.*

COMMUNA [*Law Term*] the Common of a Pasture.

COMMUNABLE, commonly. *Chanc.*

COMMUNANCE, a Title anciently given to the Commoners who had a Right of commoning in open Field, &c.

COMMUNA'RE [*Old Law*] to enjoy the Right of Common.

To **COMMUNE** [*communicare*, *L.*] to talk or discourse together.

COMMUNIA *Placita non tenenda in Seacario*, a Writ directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, forbidding them to hold a Plea between common Persons in that Court, where neither of them belong thereto. *L.*

COMMUNIA *Cafodia*, a Writ for that Lord whose Tenant dieth and leaveth a Son under Age, against a Stranger who entereth the Land. *L.*

COMMUNICABLE [*communicabilis*, *L.*] that may be communicated or imparted. *F.*

COMMUNICANT [*Communicant*, *F. Communicans*, *L.*] one who receives the Communion of the Lord's Supper.

To **COMMUNICATE** [*communicare*, *F. communicare*, *L.*] to impart, to shew, to tell to, to discover or reveal; also to partake of the Holy Sacrament.

COMMUNICA'TION, Intercourse, Conference, Converse. *L.*

COMMUNICATION [in *Law*] is a Discourse between several Parties without coming to an Agreement, upon which no Action can be grounded. *F. of L.*

Lines of COMMUNICATION, are Trenches made to preserve a safe Correspondence betwixt two Posts or Forts, or at a Siege, betwixt two Approaches.

COMMUNICATIVE, ready to communicate or impart, sociable, free. *F.*

COMMUNION, Fellowship, Unity, Faith; also the Sacrament of the Lord's per. *F. of L.*

COMMUNITY [*Communitas*, *F. munias*, *L.*] a Partnership, the h Things in common; a Society of Men habiting the same Place, or a Body of uniting in a civil Society for mutual Advantage.

COMMUTA'TION, a changing one for another, a bartering. *F. of L.*

COMMUTATIVE [*commutatio*, belonging to Commutation or Exchanging

To **COMMUTE** [*commutare*, *F. commutare*, *L.*] to exchange.

To **COMMUTE** [in *Croll Law*] buy off a Punishment by a pecuniary Comutation.

COMMYNS, the Common People. *C. c.*

COMORTH, a Contribution formerly at Marriages, &c. *O. S.*

COMPACT [*Compactis*, *F. Compactus*, close, well joined; brief and pithy.

A **COMPACT** [*Compactum*, *L.*] a agreement or Bargain.

To **COMPACT** [*compingere*, *L.*] to close together.

COMPACTION, a compacting or joining close. *L.*

COMPACTION [among Philosophers the drawing together or strengthening Body or Substance, by its having less as by the more close sticking together those Parts; and it is usually opposed to fusion.

To **COMPAGINATE**, to join, to knit together. *L.*

COMPAN'AGE, any sort of Victual which is eaten with Bread. *O. R.*

COMPAN'ION [*Companion*, *F. p. of con and Pagus*, i. e. one of the same Town or of *con* and *Panis*, *L. i. e.* one that partakes of the same Bread, *Cauci*, *L.*] a Fellow Mate, a Partner.

COMPAN'ION [of the Garter] a Knight of the Garter.

COMPANY [*Compagnie*, *F.*] an Assembly of People; a Society, or Body of Men; a small Body of Foot commanded by a Captain.

COMPANY *Independent*, a Company of Soldiers not imbedded in a Regiment.

COMPANY [of Merchants] are either first, Societies in joint Stocks, as the *India*, *African*, *South-Sea Company*, &c. secondly, regulated Companies, as the *Burghs*, *Turkey*, &c.

COMPARABLE [*comparabilis*, *L.*] may be compared, like. *F.*

COMPARABLENESS, the being comparable to.

COMPARATES [in *Logic*] Things compared one with another; as, *Man's Life like a Leaf*. *L.*

COMPARATIVE [*Comparativus*, L.] capable of, or implying Comparison. F.

COMPARATIVE Degree [in Grammar] the middle Degree of Comparison, as *Better* the middle Degree between *Good* and *Best*.

COMPARATIVELY, as compared to another.

TO COMPARE [*comparare*, F. of *comparare*, L.] to compare one Thing by another, to liken.

COMPARISON [*Comparaison*, F. *Comparatio*, L.] setting two Things together, the where they agree or disagree; Agreement, Proportion, Resemblance.

COMPARTMENT ? [in Architecture]

COMPARTIMENT ? a proportionable space in building, &c. F.

COMPARTMENT ? [in Painting, &c.]

COMPARTIMENT ? a regular Disposition of square Figures, all round any Picture, &c. Also a Border or Knot in Tapestry.

COMPASS [*Compass*, F.] the Extent of a thing in all Sides, or round about.

TO COMPASS [*compasser*, F.] to contrive, to plot, or to endeavour; also to effect.

COMPASS, an Instrument in Use in Navigation, &c.

COMPASS Callipers, an Instrument used by a Turner, for the disparting a Piece of Wood.

COMPASS Dial, a small Pocket Dial, showing the Hour of the Day by the Direction of a needle Needle.

COMPASSES, an Instrument for drawing Circles, &c.

COMPASSES [of Proportion] an Instrument for drawing Lines and Circles into proportional Parts at one Opening, used in the drawing or marking of Maps.

COMPASSION, a Sense of the Miseries, or of the Sufferings of a Fellow-creature, Pity. F.

COMPOSITIONATE, apt or inclined to compose.

COMPOSTURES, large Tracts of Pasture or Pasture Grounds, lying together.

COMPATIBLE [*Comptibile*, F. of *compatere*, L.] that agrees, or suits, or is consistent with another Thing.

COMPATIBILITY [*Compatibilitas*, F.] Consistency, Suitableness, &c.

COMPATIENT, suffering together. L.

COMPATRIOT [*Compatriote*, F. *Compatriota*, L.] one of the same Country.

COMPANION [*Companer*, F. *Companer*, L.] a Companion, a Fellow, a Partner.

COMPELL [*compellere*, L. of *com* and *pellere*, L.] to force or constrain.

COMPELLATION, a calling by Name, a compulsion. L.

COMPENABLE, sociable. *Clausus*.

COMPEN'DIOUS [*Compendiosus*, L.] brief, short, very concise.

COMPEN'DIOUSNESS, a being short, or brief.

COMPEN'DIUM, an Abridgment. L.

COMPEN'SABLE, able to recompense, or make Amends.

TO COMPEN'SATE [*compensare*, F. *compensare*, L.] to make amends for, or recompense.

COMPEN'SATION, a Recompense or making Amends for a good Turn.

COMPEN'SATIVE [*compensativus*, L.] retocompensing, belonging to Amends.

COMPEN'SATORY, such as will give Satisfaction, or make Amends.

TO COMPEREN'DINATE [*comperendinare*, L.] to delay or prolong from Day to Day.

COMPERENDINATION, a delaying, deferring, or adjourning. L.

COMPERTORIUM, a judicial Inquest in the Civil Law, made by Delegates, or Commissioners, to find out or relate the Truth of a Cause.

COMPETENCY [*Competence*, F. of *Competentia*, L.] Convenience, Meanness, but most usually a Sufficiency of Estate, Learning, &c.

COMPETENCE [in Law] the Power of a Judge for taking Cognizance of the Matter.

COMPETENT [*Competens*, F. *Competens*, L.] convenient, meet, sufficient, duly qualified.

COMPETIBLE, suitable, or agreeable to. L.

COMPETITION, a Rivalship, canvassing, or suing for the same Thing. L.

COMPETITOR [*Competitor*, F.] a Rival, one who sues for the same Office or Thing which another does. L.

COMPILATION, a robbing or plundering; also a heaping up. L.

TO COMPILE [*compilare*, F. *compilare*, L. of *com* and *pila*, i. e. *cog*] to collect from several Authors, to amass or heap together.

COMPI'NABLE, fit for Company. O.

COMPLA'CENCY [*Complacencia*, L.] a taking Delight in a Thing, a being pleased with, an obliging agreeable Temper.

COMPLAIN'ANT [*Complainant*, F.] one who prefers a Complaint against another, a Plaintiff at Law.

TO COMPLAIN [*complains*, F.] to make Complaint, to bewail, to bemoan.

COMPLAISAN'CE, an obliging Carriage, a pleasing Behaviour. F.

COMPLAISANT, of an obliging Humour, civil, courteous. F.

COMPLEMENT [*Complementum*, L.] a filling up, or perfecting that which is wanting.

COMPLEMENT of an Angle? [in Geo-
COMPLEMENT of an Arch } *metry*] is
so much as that Angle or Arch wants of 90
Degrees to make it up a Quadrant.

COMPLEMENT of the Course [in Navi-
gation] is what the Angle of the Course wants
of 90. Degrees, or 8 Points, *viz.* a Quarter of
the Compass.

COMPLEMENT of the Courtin [in Forti-
fication] is that Part of the Courtin which
(being wanting) is the Demi-gorge, or the
Remainder of the Courtin, after its Flank
is taken away, to the Angle of the Demi-
gorge.

COMPLEMENT of the Line of Defence,
is the Remainder of the Line of Defence,
after you have taken away the Angle of the
Flank.

COMPLEMENTS [in a Parallelogram] are
the two lesser Parallelograms, which are made
by drawing two right Lines parallel to each
Side of the Figure, through a given Point in
the Diagonal.

COMPLEAT' [complet, F. of completus,
COMPLETE } L.] perfect, full; also neat,
fine.

COMPLETION, an accomplishing, ful-
filling, a Performance. L.

COMPLEX' [complexus, L.] compound, or
consisting of divers Ingredients.

THE COMPLEX', the Sum or Whole. L.

COMPLEX Ideas [in Logick] are Ideas
compounded, or consisting of several simple
Ideas. Locke.

COMPLEX'ION, an Embracing, L. Also
Temperament; the State and Constitution of
the Body, as sanguine, phlegmatick, or cho-
lerick; the Colour of the Face. F.

COMPLEX'IONAL, of or belonging to
the Complexion.

COMPLEX'IONED [complexione, F.] tem-
pered.

COMPLEX'NESS, the being compounded
of several Things or Parts.

COMPLEX'URE, a joining together.

COMPLEXUS [in Anatomy] a Muscle of
the Head, serving to move it backwards, called
Trigeminus. L.

COMPLAANCE [Complaisance, F.] a com-
plying or yielding.

COMPLAINT' [complaisant, F.] submit-
ting or yielding to.

COMPLICATED [complicatus, L. of con
and placitus] folded or wrapped up to-
gether.

COMPLICATION, a Collection or Mass
of Things joined together. L.

COMPLICATION [of Diseases] is when
several Distempers seize on the Body at the
same Time, especially such as depend one upon
another.

→ **COMPLICE**, a Partner in an ill Action,
an Accomplice.

COMPLIMENT'AL, of, or given to Com-
pliments.

COMPLIMENTS, obliging Words,
other Civilities of Behaviour. F.

To **COMPLIMENT** [complimenter, I
use Compliments.

COMPLINES, the last Prayers, or
clauson of the Evening Prayer. F.

To **COMPLORE** [complorare, L.] to
wail, or weep together.

To **COMLOT'** [comploter, F.] to
together, to combine, to conspire.

A **COMLOT'**, a Plot, Combination
Conspiracy. F.

To **COMPLY'** [perhaps of complere
to please greatly; or complacere, L. to
please] to yield, or submit to.

COMPO'NED [in Heraldry] a Ra-
chequers of two Colours.

To **COMPORT'** [comporter, F. com-
L. to carry together] to agree, to demean
behave one's self.

COMPORT'MENT [Comportement,
Behaviour, Carriage.

To **COMPOSE** [composer, F. com-
L. to put together] to put together, to
or frame; to appease or quiet; to re-
fresh; to adjust or settle; to compose
make up.

To **COMPOSE** [with Printers] is
the Letters or Characters in order, accord-
ing to the original Copy.

To **COMPOSE** [in Musick] is to set
Tunes, Airs, &c.

To **COMPOSE** [a Difference] is to
it up, to bring it to an Agreement.

To **COMPOSE** [one's Manners, &c.]
to regulate them.

COMPO'NENT [component, L.] see
compose, constituent.

COMPOSED, quiet and easy in Mind.

COMPOSEDNESS, Ease of Mind.

COMPOSITE [compositus, L.] com-
pounded. F.

COMPOSITE Order [in Architecture]
the fifth Order, compounded of the
four.

COMPOSITES [in Pharmacy] are
made up of any simple ones; as ceter-
ters, Syrups, Electuaries, &c.

COMPOSIT'ION, a setting or joining
together. F. of L.

COMPOSITION [in Physics] is a
of several Ingredients.

COMPOSITION [in Musick] is a
or Piece of Musick.

COMPOSITION [in Mathematics]
Reverse of the Analytical Method, or
solution; it proceeds upon Principles
selves self-evident, on Definitions, Post-
ulates, and, previously demonstrat-
ions of Propositions, Step by Step, it
gives you a clear Knowledge of the
to be demonstrated. This is that they
the Synthetical Method, and is used by
Euclid in his Elements,

COMPOSITION [in *Motion*] is the Composition of the several Directions or Decisions of Motion, whether equable or unequal.

COMPOSITION [of *Proportion*] is the comparing the Sum of the Antecedent and Consequent with the Consequent in two equal Ratios; as Suppose 4, 8 :: 3, 6, which is called by Composition of Proportion 12 :: 24 to 6.

COMPOSITION [in *Painting*] is used in the same Sense with Invention or Design.

COMPOSITION [among *Tradesmen*] is when a Debtor, not being able to discharge his whole Debt, agrees with his Creditors to pay them a certain Sum instead of all that is due.

COMPOSITOR [*Compositus*, F.] a Printer who composes the Matter, and makes the Sum only for the Press.

COMPOSIBLE Things, such as are capable of being or being together.

COMPOSIZIO [in *Musick Books*] signifies Composition. *Ital.*

COMPOST [*Compositum*, L.] Dung or Soil COMPOS'D for improving Land.

COMPOSURE [*Compositura*, L.] any thing composed; also Calmness of Mind.

COMPUTATION, a drinking together.

COMPUTE [in *Cookery*] Fruit or Meat boiled. *Fr.*

COMPOUND [in *Grammar*] a compound Word, or Word made of two, &c.

COMPOUND Number. See *Number*.

COMPOUND Quantities. See *Quantities*.

To **COMPOUND** [*componere*, L.] to mix up of several Ingredients; also to come to an Agreement, especially with Creditors for Debt.

COMPOUNDED Flower [among *Botanists*] which a one as consists of many little Flowers, meeting together to make up one whole one, each of which has its *Stylus*, *Stamen*, and Sucking Seed, all contained within the same Calix.

COMPTON [in the *Hole*, [q. d. *Combina*], i. e. a Village in a Valley] a Place in the North, so called from the low Situation of it.

To **COMPREHEND** [*comprehendere*, F. of *comprehendere*, L.] to contain or include; also to perceive or understand.

COMPREHENSIBLE [*comprehensibilis*, F.] that may be comprehended, contained, or understood. *F.*

COMPREHENSION, the understanding of any thing; also Comprisal; as an *Act of Imprisonment*, i. e. an Act of Parliament that takes away the Liberty of a Person. *F. of L.*

COMPREHENSIVE [*comprehensivus*, L.] containing much, full, very significant.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, the containing much, Fullness.

COMPRESS [in *Surgery*] a Bolster of folded Linnen to be laid on a Wound. *F.*

To **COMPRESS** [*comprimer*, F. *compressum*, L.] to squeeze close together.

COMPRESSIBILITY [*Compressibilis*, F.] Aptness or Capableness to be pressed close.

COMPRESSIBLE, that may be compressed or squeezed into a narrow Compass, as the Air, and most other Fluids. *F.*

COMPRESSION, a squeezing or pressing together. *L.*

COMPRESSES, Medicines which cause a Driness in an affected Member.

To **COMPRIN'T** [*comprimere*, L.] is to print by stealth a Copy or Book belonging to another, to his Prejudice. *L. T.*

To **COMPRISE** [*compris*, of *comprendre*, F.] to contain, include, or take in.

COMPROBATION, a mutual Allowing or Approving.

COMPROMISE [*compromis*, F. of *compromissum*, L.] is a Promise of two or more Parties at Difference, to refer the deciding their Controversies to the Decision of Arbitrators. *L. T.*

To **COMPROMISE** [*comprometre*, F. of *compromissum*, L.] to consent to such a Reference; also to put to the Hazard of being censured.

COMPROMISSORIAL, belonging to such a mutual Agreement.

COMPT [*comptus*, L.] fine, neat, polite.

COMPT'NESS, Fineness, Neatness.

COMPULSION, a Constraint or Force.

COMPULSORY, of a forcing or constraining Nature.

COMPUNCTION [*Componction*, F.] a Pricking; also Remorse of Conscience for an Offence committed. *L.*

COMPUNCTIVE, that promotes godly Sorrow.

COMPURGA'TION [*Law Term*] a clearing or justifying another by Oath.

COMPURGA'TOR, one who by Oath justifies the Innocency of another. *L.*

COMPUTABLE [*computabilis*, L.] that may be reckoned.

COMPUTA'TION, a Reckoning or casting up Accounts. *L.*

COMPU'TANT, an Accountant.

To **COMPUTE** [*computare*, L.] to reckon or cast up.

COMPUTO reddendo, a Wait which compelleth a Bailiff, Receiver, or Chamberlain, to give up his Accounts. *L.*

To **CON** [*kennen*, *Teut.*] to know, to know or learn. *Spenc.* To understand. *Chauc.*

CON [in *Musick Books*] signifies with. *Ital.*

CON Affetto [in *Musick Books*] signifies that *Musick* must be performed in a very moving, tender, and affecting Manner, and therefore not too fast, but rather slow. *Ital.*

CONA'TUS [in a *Body in Motion*] is

that Disposition or Aptitude to go on in a right Line, if not prevented by other Causes; in Matter without Motion, it is the Force of Attraction or Gravitation.

CONABEL, convenient or fit. O. L. T.

CONA'RIMUM [among Anatomists] a Part of the Brain, which hangs in the small Cavity called the Anus, called also the Glandula Pinealis, in the hinder Part of the third Ventricle, and is so called from its Shape resembling the Cone of a Pine.

To CONCAM'ERATE [concamerare, L.] to vault, or arch.

CONCATENATION, a chaining or linking together. F. of L.

To CONCATENATE [concatenare, L.] to chain or link together.

CONCAVATION, a making hollow. L.

CONCAVE [concauus, L.] hollow on the Inside like an Oven. F.

CONCAVE Glasses, such as are ground hollow on the Inside, and reflect on their hollow Side.

A CONCAVE [Concauum, L.] a Hollowness. F.

A CONCAVE [in Gunnery] the Bore of a Piece of Ordnance.

CONCAVITY [Concauité, F. of Concauitas, L.] the inside Hollowness of a round or roundish Body.

CONCAVOUS [concauus, L.] hollow.

To CONCEAL' [concelare, L.] to keep close or secret.

CONCEAL'EDNESS, Hiddenness, Secrecy.

CONCEAL'ERS [Law Term] such who find out Lands which are privily kept from the King by Persons who have nothing to shew for them.

CONCEAL'MENT, the Act of Concealing.

To CONCEDE [concedere, F. of concedere L.] to grant, to yield or condescend to.

CONCEIT' [Conceptum, L.] Imagination, Fancy, Opinion.

To CONCEIT' [concupere, L.] to imagine, to fancy.

CONCEIT'ED, opinionated, affected, proud, puffed up.

CONCEIT'EDNESS, the being proud of some peculiar Opinion, Affectation.

CONCEIVABLE [conceivable, F.] that may be conceived

CONCEIV'ABLENESS, the being capable to be conceived or understood.

To CONCEIVE' [concevoir, F. of concipere, L.] to imagine or apprehend, to form an Idea of; also to breed a Child in the Womb.

CONCENT' [Concentus, L.] a Concert of Voices or Instruments, an Agreement of Parts in Musick.

To CONCENT'ER [Se concentrer, F. of Con and Centrum, L.] to meet in the same Center.

CONCENTRANT Medicines, whose Acids are so moderated by Alkalies, that neither of them predominates.

CONCENTRATION, a driving, in the Middle or Center; also a crowding together any fluid Matter into as close as it is capable of; or bringing any Particles into as close a Contact as possible.

CONCENTRICK [concentricus, L.] that hath one and the same Center.

CONCEPT' a set Form or Term; publick Acts.

CONCEPTACLE [Conceptaculum] any hollow Thing that is fit to receive or contain.

CONCEPTION, a conceiving or being a Child; a comprehending. F. of Conceptio.

CONCEPTION [in Logick] is simple Apprehension, Perception, or Idea; we have without proceeding to affirm any thing.

To CONCERN' [concernere, F.] to touch, to, or regard, to interest or trouble with.

CONCERN' Affair, Business, or Matter of Importance; also a being concerned or affected in Mind.

CONCERNED, interested, affected, troubled.

CONCERN'MENT, Affair, Business, &c.

To CONCERT' [concertare, F. of concertare L.] to state or debate Matters, to concert or lay a Design, in order to bring an Affair to pass.

CONCERTANTE [in Musick Books] signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick that play throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those that play only in some Parts.

CONCERTATION, a striving together.

CONCERTO [in Musick Books] a Concert, or Piece of Musick of several Parts for a Concert. Ital.

CONCERTO Grasso [in Musick Books] signifies the Grand Chorus of the Opera, or those Places of the Concert, where the several Parts perform or play together. Ital.

CONCESSI, i. e. I have granted.

CONCESSI [in Law] is a formal Promise and implies a Covenant made.

CONCESSION, a granting, or yielding an Allowance, Grant, or Permission. L.

CONCHA [in Anatomy] the name of the Cavity of the Inner Part of the Ear. L.

CONCHOID' [in Geometry] the Name of a Curve Line, invented by Nicomedes.

CONCIL'ARY, of or belonging to a Council.

CONCILIATE [*conciliat*, F. of *conciliat*], to make to agree or

CONCILIATION, a Reconciliation, A-

CONCILIATORS, a Title affected by

CONCISE [*concisus*, L.] apt, fit,

CONCISENESS [*concisitas*, L.] Proper-

CONCISELY [*concisus*, L.] pertain-

CONCISELY [*concisus*, F. of *concisus*], brief.

CONCISELY, a Word used for Circum-

CONCISELY [*concitare*, L.] to pro-

CONCISELY, a Shout or Noise of

CONCISELY [*conclave*, L.] a Closet or

CONCISELY, the Room in the *Vatican*,

CONCISELY, the Election of any important Af-

CONCISELY [*concluisse*, F.] one who

CONCISELY [*conclurre*, F. of *concludere*],

CONCISELY, also to draw a Consequence

CONCISELY, the End, Close, or Issue

CONCISELY [*in Law*] is when a Man,

CONCISELY [*in Logic*] the last of the

CONCISELY [*conclusus*, L.] which

CONCISELY, Thus an Argument is said

CONCISELY, the being conclu-

CONCISELY [*according to*]

CONCISELY, where they shoot into

CONCISELY, a boiling: It is com-

CONCISELY, whereas *Concoction* is

CONCISELY, which may be called the se-

CONCISELY, and that in the Nerves,

CONCISELY, the third and

CONCOMITANCE, an accompanying to-

CONCOMITANT [*Concomitant*, L.] ac-

CONCOMITANTLY, in course, along

CONCORD [*Concorde*, F. *Concordia*, L.]

CONCORD [*in Law*] is an Agreement

CONCORDS [*in Musick*] are certain In-

CONCORDS, are the fifth and

CONCORD [*concordare*, L.] to agree

CONCORDANCE [*Concordantia*, L.]

CONCORDANT [*Concordans*, L.] agree-

CONCORDATES, publick Acts of Agree-

CONCORPORATE [*concorporare*,

CONCORPORATION, a mixing or

CONCOURSE [*Concours*, F. *Concurfus*,

CONCOURSE, a running or resorting of People to a

CONCRETE [*concretum*, L.] a thing

CONCRETE [*in Philosophy and Chy-*

CONCRETE [*in Logic*] is any Quality

CONCRETE, which express or denote some particu-

CONCRETE, as 3 Men, 4 Horses, 5 Pounds,

CONCRETE, whereas, if nothing be joined with the

CONCRETE, it is taken abstractedly or univer-

CONCRETE, Thus 5 signifies an Aggregate or Sum

CONCRETE, whether Men, Horses, Pounds,

CONCRETE, or any thing else.

CONCRETE [*concretus*, L.] congealed

CONCRETE [*of con* together or with,

CONCRETE, and *cresco* to grow, L.] a growing or gather-

CONCRETE, the Composition or Union of fe-

CONCRETE, whereby

whereby it becomes of some particular Figure and Property. *L.*

CONCRETION [in *Philosophy*,] is the uniting together of several small Particles of a natural Body into sensible Masses or Concretes.

CONCRETION [in *Physick*] is a thickening of any boyled Juice or Liquor into a more solid Mass.

To **CONCRETE** [*concretescere*, *L.*] to grow together. *Spenc.*

CONCUBARIA, a Fold, or Pen where Cattle lie together. *O. L.*

CONCUBINAGE [*Concubinatus*, *L.*] the keeping of a Miss or Concubine; Fornication. *F.*

CONCUBINAGE [in *Law*] is an Exception against a Woman that sues for her Dower, whereby 'tis alledged she is not a lawful Wife, but a Concubine.

CONCUBINARY, that keeps a Miss. *F.*

CONCUBINE [*Concubina*, *L.*] a Women that lives with a Man as if she were his lawful Wife; a Miss, an unlawful Bedfellow. *F.*

To **CONCULCATE** [*conculcare*, *L.*] to stamp upon, to tread under Foot. *L.*

CONCULCATION, a stamping upon, treading or trampling under Foot.

CONCUMBENCE [*concombere*, *L.*] lying together.

CONCUPISCENCE [*Concupiscentia*, *L.*] a vehement Desire of enjoying any thing, but more particularly the Venereal Desire. *F.*

CONCUPISCIBLE [*Concupiscibilis*, *L.*] that which desires earnestly or naturally, or which is desirable.

CONCUPISCIBLE Faculty, is the sensual or unreasonable Part of the Soul, which only seeks after the Pleasure of Sense; or that Affection of the Mind which stirs up to covet or desire any thing.

To **CONCUR** [*concurrere*, *L.*] to run together, to conspire, to agree with one.

CONCURRENCE, a running together; an Agreement in Judgment and Opinion. *F.*

CONCURRENT [*Concurrenti*, *L.*] a Rival or Competitor. *F.*

CONCURRING Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another.

CONCUSION, a shaking or jumbling together; a Shock of an Earthquake.

COND [of *conduire*, *F.*] to conduct. *Cba.*

To **COND** ? [Sea Term] to conduct or To **CONN** } guide a Ship in a right Course; to direct the Man at the Helm how to steer.

To **CONDEMN** [*condemnare*, *F.* *condemnare*, *L.*] to sentence one to Death; to dislike, to disapprove, to give Judgment against a Person.

CONDEMNABLE [*condamnabile*, *F.*] which deserves to be condemned. *L.*

CONDEMNATION [*Condemnatio*; a blaming or disapproving; also a Sentence to Death, or other Punishment. *L.*

CONDEMNATORY, of a condemn Nature. *L.*

CONDENSATION, thickening, a making any natural Body take up less Space confining within less Dimensions than it before. *F.* of *L.*

To **CONDENSATE** [*condensare*, *F.* of *densare*, *L.*] to thicken or grow thick.

CONDENSATION [among *Chymists*] Stoppage and Collection of Vapours under the Top of an Alembick, whereby it is turned in the Form of a Liquid, or as it is fed in the Head or Receiver, there to be into a permanent and solid Substance, as Sublimation of all kinds.

CONDENSENESS, the being condensed.

CONDENSITY [*Condensitas*, *L.*] Thickness, Closeness, Hardness.

CONDERS [of *condere*, *F.* to cover] Persons who stands upon high Places near Sea-coast, at the Time of Herring-fishing, make Signs with Boughs, &c. in their Hands which way the Shoal passeth.

To **CONDESCEND** [*condescendere*, *F.* *con* and *descendere*, *L.*] to comply, submit, yield to.

CONDESCENDENCY ? [*Condescendence*, *F.*] **CONDESCENSION** } *F.* Compliance, Compliance.

CONDIGN [*condignus*, *L.*] Worthy according to Merit.

CONDIGNITY, strict, real, or according to Merit.

CON Diligence [in *Musick Books*] to be with Diligence, Care, and Exactness.

CONDIMENT [*Condimentum*, *L.*] Seasoning.

CONDISCIPLE [*Condiscipulus*, *L.*] School-fellow, or Fellow-student.

CON Discretion [in *Musick Books*] to be with Judgment and Discretion. *Ital.*

CONDITANEOUS [*conditaneus*, *L.*] may be seasoned, pickled, or preserved.

CONDITE, Conduct. *O.*

CONDITED [*conditus*, *L.*] seasoned, pickled.

CONDITEMENT, a Composition of Herbs, Powders, and Spices; made up in Form of an Electuary, with a proper Quantity of Syrup.

CONDITION, Nature, Disposition, Quality or Circumstances of a Person or Thing, which renders it good or bad, or imperfect; also Estate or Fortune, or a Bargain or Agreement; or a Cause and effect. *F.* of *L.*

To **CONDITION** with one [*condire*, *F.*] to make an Agreement or Bargain with him.

CONDITIONAL [*conditionalis*, *L.*] implying Conditional Terms.

CONDITIONAL Propositions, are Propositions consisting of Parts connected by the Conditional Particle *if*.

CONDITIONED [*Conditionant*, F.] endued with certain Humours or Qualities, *CON Dux Manners* [in *Musick Books*] *Manners*, denot a sweet and agreeable MANNER.

CONDOLEANCE [*Condolence*, F.] a sympathy in Grief, a Fellow-feeling of another's Sorrow, &c.

TO CONDOLE [*se condoleir*, F. *condolere*, L.] to sympathize to another a Fellow-feeling or sympathy with him in his Sorrows, &c.

CONDONATION, a Pardoning or Forgiving, L.

TO CONDONE [*condonare*, L.] to pardon, to forgive.

TO CONDUCE [*conducere*, L.] to avail, to contribute to.

CONDUCTIBLE } [*Conducibilis*, L.] proper
CONDUCTIVE } fitable, good, advantageous.

TO CONDUCT [*conduire*, F. of *conducere*, L.] to guide, lead, or bring along.

CONDUCT [*Conduite*, F. of *Conductus*, L.] a guiding or management of an Affair, or *conduct*; Forecast or Discretion, Behaviour, &c.

SAFE CONDUCT, a Security given by a Prince under his Great Seal to a Stranger for his quiet coming into and passing out of the Realm. A *Safe Conduct* is granted to Enemies, a *Passport* to Friends.

CONDUCTOR [*Conducteur*, F.] a Leader, *Conduct*, &c. An hollow Instrument thrust into a bladder to direct another Instrument to extract the Stone. L.

CONDUCTRESS, a She-Guide, &c.

CONDUCTIOUS [*Conducitius*, L.] may be hired; also belonging to lead.

CONDUIT [*Conduit*, F.] a Pump for conducting Water, a Water-course.

CONDYLI [*Kondylas*, Gr.] the Joints and Ends of the Fingers; also the small Ends or Bones called *Projections*.

CONDYLOMA [*Kondyloma*, Gr.] a hard Swelling in the Fundament, proceeding from black Humours settling there, which sometimes cause an Inflammation; sometimes jointing of the Bones in the Anal Body; but more particular those which are *Condylomata*.

COND [*Cond*, L. of *Kond*, Gr.] is a crystalline Solid in the Form of a Sugar-crystal, which may be conceived to be formed by the Resolution of a Right-angled Triangle, and the perpendicular Leg. L.

COND of Rays [in *Opticks*] are a Parcel of Rays in the Form of a Cone, issuing from a single Point.

COND Right, is when its Axis is Normal to its Base, and then its Sides are equal.

COND Scalene, is when its Axis is inclined to its Base, and then its Sides are unequal.

clined to its Base, and then its Sides are unequal.

CON e Senza Violino [in *Musick Books*] signifies either with or without Violins. *Ital.*

CONNEY [of *Cuniculus*, L.] a Rabbit.

TO CONFABULATE [*confabular*, F. *confabulare*, L.] to tell Stories, to talk together.

CONFABULATION, a familiar discoursing or talking together. F. of L.

CONFALON, a Confraternity of Seculars in the Church of *Rome*, called Penitents.

CONFECTION, a Medicinal Composition of Gums, Powders, Syrups, &c. made up into one Substance. F. of L.

CONFECTIIONER [*Confecturarius*, F.] a Maker or Seller of Confects or Sweetmeats.

CONFECTS [*Confectures*, F.] are Things crufted over with dry Sugar.

CONFEDERACY } [*Confederatio*, L.]
CONFEDERATION } an Alliance between Princes and States, for their Defence against a common Enemy.

CONFEDERACY [in *Law*] is an uniting of Persons, to do any unlawful Act. F.

TO CONFEDERATE [*confederare*, F. of *confederare*, L.] to unite into a Confederacy, to combine, to plot together.

CONFEDERATES [*les Confederes*, F. *Confederati*, L.] Princes or States entered into an Alliance for common Safety.

TO CONFER [*conferre*, F. of *conferre*, L.] to give or bestow; to compare; also to discourse or talk together.

CONFERENCE, a Discourse held between several Persons about particular Affairs; a Parley. F.

TO CONFES [*confessere*, F. of *confiteri*, L.] to acknowledge or own; to declare one's Sins in order to Absolution.

CONFESION, Acknowledgment, Declaration. F. of L.

CONFESION, *Auricular*, a Confessing of Sins to a Priest.

CONFESION of Offence [in *Law*] is when a Prisoner at the Bar, arraigned for Felony or Treason, pleads guilty to the Indictment.

CONFESIONARY [*Confessional*, E.] the Chair wherein the Priest sits to hear Confession.

CONFESOR [*Confessor*, F. *Confessor*, L.] a Person who has adhered to the Faith, notwithstanding cruel Persecutions and Sufferings upon that Account.

Father CONFESOR, a Popish Priest, who hears the Confession of Penitents, and gives them Absolution.

CONFICIENT [*Conficiens*, L.] which finisheth, procureth, or worketh with.

TO CONFIDE in [*confidere*, F. *confidere*, L.] to trust in, to rely upon.

CONFIDENCE [*Confidentia*, L.] Assurance, Boldness, Presumption. F.

CONFIDENT [*confidens*, L.] bold, daring, positive, presumptuous.

A CONFIDENT, an intimate, trusty, bosom Friend, employed in Matters of Secrecy and Trust. *F.*

CONFIGURATION, a fashioning, or making of a like Figure; a Likeness or Resemblance of Figures. *F.* of *L.*

CONFIGURATION [among *Astrologers*] is the Conjunction or mutual Aspect of Stars.

CONFINE [*confiner*, *F.*] to curb, to restrain, to imprison, to border upon.

CONFINEMENT, Restraint, Imprisonment.

CONFINES [*Confinis*, *F.* of *Confinia*, *L.*] the Limits or Borders of a Field, County, or Country; Frontiers.

To **CONFIRM** [*Confirmare*, *F.* of *confirmare*, *L.*] to give new Assurance of the Truth or Certainty of any thing; to strengthen or establish; also to administer the Church Rite of Confirmation.

CONFIRMATION, is the giving new Assurance or Evidence of the Truth and Certainty of any thing; a Strengthening. *F.* of *L.*

CONFIRMATION [in *Law*] is a Conveyance of an Estate or Right, by which a voidable Estate is made sure, or unvoidable.

CONFIRMATION [in an *Ecclesiastical Sense*] is a holy Rite or Ceremony in the Church, by which baptized Persons are confirmed in a State of Grace.

CONFIRMATORY, that which ratifies and strengthens.

To **CONFISCATE** [*confiscare*, *F.* of *confiscare*, *L.*] to seize upon and take away Goods as forfeited to the King's Exchequer, &c.

CONFISCATE [*confiscatus*, *F.* of *confiscatus*, *L.*] forfeited to the publick *Fisques*, or King's Treasury.

CONFLAGRATION, a general Burning, or consuming with Fire. *F.* of *L.*

CONFLICT [*Conflictus*, *L.*] a Skirmish or Combat; a Bickering, a Dispute.

To **CONFLICT** [*Conflictare*, *L.*] to encounter or fight with, to struggle with.

CONFLUENCE [*Confluentia*, *F.* of *Confluentia*, *L.*] a flowing together, as of Waters, as the meeting of two Rivers; also of People, &c. a Concourse or Resort.

CONFLUENT [*Confluentis*, *L.*] a flowing or running together; generally used for that sort of Small-Pox, wherein the Pustules run into one another.

CONFLUX [*Confluxio*, *L.*] a flowing or running together, as of Humours.

CONFLUXIBILITY, an Aptness to flow together. *L.*

CONFORM [*conforme*, *F.* of *conformis*, *L.*] agreeable, conformable to.

To **CONFORM** [*conformer*, *F.* of *conformare*, *L.*] to make like to, to frame, fashion, or suit, to comply with.

CONFORMABLE, agreeable, suitable to the like Nature, Form or Fashion. *L.*

CONFORMABLENESS, Agreeableness, Suitableness.

CONFORMATION, a fashioning or forming of a Thing. *F.* of *L.*

CONFORMATION [among *Anatomists*] denotes the Figure and Disposition of the Parts of the Body of Man; hence *Malconformation*, a Fault in the first Rudiments, when a Person comes into the World crooked, with some of the *Viscera*, &c. unduly positioned; as when Persons are subject to a curable *Asthma's* from too small a Capacity of the *Thorax*, or the like.

CONFORMIST, one that conforms to an Establishment, especially to the Discipline of the Church of England.

CONFORMITY [*Conformitas*, *F.* of *conformitas*, *L.*] a Compliance.

To **CONFOUND** [*confondre*, *F.* of *confondre*, *L.*] to mix or huddle together, to put out of Order, to perplex or puzzle, to may, to put out of Countenance or shame, also to destroy or waste.

CONFOUNDEDLY, after a terrible manner, howdily.

CONFRATERNITY [of *con* and *fraternitas*, *L.*] a Brotherhood or Society united together, chiefly upon a religious Account.

CONFRE'RES, Brothers in a Religious House, Fellows of one Society. *F.*

CONFRACTICES } to some Authors
CONFRACTICES } call lustful Women, who titillate one another in the *toris*, in Imitation of Venereal Intercourse with Men.

To **CONFRONT** [*confronter*, *F.* of *confronter*, *L.*] to bring Face to Face, to oppose, to compare.

CONFUSÆ Febres [among *Physicians*] such Fevers as come together alternately in the same Persons, but keep not their Periods and Alterations so exact, as to be easily distinguished from one another. *L.*

CONFUSED [*confusus*, *F.* of *confusus*, *L.*] mixed together, disorder'd, perplexed.

CONFUSION, a Disorder, a Jumble, Mishmash; a Disturbance, a Hurly-burly; being abashed or out of Countenance, Ruin, Destruction. *F.* of *L.*

CONFUSION [in *Chymistry*] a Mixture of liquid or fluid Things.

CONFUTATION, a disproving that which was spoken. *L.*

To **CONFUTE** [*confuter*, *F.* of *confutator*, *L.* of *con* and *futo*, i. e. *arguo*] to dispute and overthrow the Reasons and Arguments of one's Adversary; to baffle.

CONG [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for *Conging*, *L.* a Gallon.

To **CONGAYN**, to convince. *C.*

CON'GE [*Congé*, *F.*] Leave, Licence, Permission; also a Bow or Reverence.

CONGE

CONCE *à accord*, leave to. accord or agree. *F.*

CONCE *à prier*, the King's Permission to a Dean and Chapter to choose a Bishop. *F.*
CONCEAINT, lawful, or lawfully done. *L. F.*

To CONCEAL [*concelar*, *F.* of *congelare*, *L.*] to freeze, or be frozen, to thicken as Ice does.

To CONCEAL [*in Chymistry*] to let some Matter that is melted fix or grow into a Concretes.

CONCEALABLE, that may be concealed.

CONCEIT, a low Bow or Reverence. *F.*

CONGLATATION, a freezing or growing into a Concretes. *F.* of *L.*

CONGENERIOUS [*congener*, *L.*] of the same kind or sort.

CONGENERIOUS *Muscles* [*in Anatomy*] such as serve together to produce the same Motion.

CONGENIAL [*of con and genialis*, *L.*] that is of the same Stock or Kind.

CONGENIALITY [*of con and genialitas*, *L.*] a Likeness of Genius or Kind with another.

CONGION, one of low Stature, or a Dwarf.

CONCRE [*Concre*, *F.*] a great kind of Concretes.

CONCRETES, a Heap, a Hoard, a Pile.

CONCRETES [*in Philosophy*] a Collection of many Bodies or Particles into one Mass.

CONCRETSBURY [*g. d.* the Borough of Concretes, a pious Man who lived there as an Anchorite in *Somersetshire*.]

CONCRETS [*in Architecture*] Rings about Pillars of wooden Pillars, to preserve them from rotting, and afterwards imitated in Stone-work.

To CONCRETE [*concretere*, *L.*] to heap or gather together.

CONGREGATION, a heaping or gathering together. *F.* of *L.*

CONGESTION [*in Surgery*] a settling of humors in any Part of the Body, which inevitably causes a Swelling by little and little, and of the slow Progress and Thickness of the Matter.

CONGUS, a Roman Measure containing six Gallons.

CONGLOBATE [*conglobare*, *L.*] to form a Ball or Lump, to embody.

CONGLOBATE } [*conglobare*, *L.*]
CONGLOBATED } heaped or gathered together.

CONGLOBATED Glands [*with Anatomy*] such Glands in an animal Body as are on their Surface, and seem to be made of one continued Substance, as those of the Salivary are, and all those that serve to form the Juice called *Lympha*, from the

arterious Blood, and to return it by proper Channels.

CONGLOBATION, a gathering together in a Mass or Lump. *F.* of *L.*

To CONGLOMERATE [*conglomerare*, *L.*] to wind upon a Bottom, to heap upon one.

CONGLOMERATE } [*conglomeratus*,
CONGLOMERATED } *L.*] heaped or wound round together.

CONGLOMERATED Glands [*with Surgery*] are such as seem to be made up as it were with lesser Glands, and are uneven in their Surface.

CONGLOMERATION, a rolling up into a Heap, or winding upon a Bottom.

To CONGLUTINATE [*conglutiner*, *F.* *conglutinare*, *L.*] to glue, knit, or join together.

CONGLUTINATION, a fastening together of Bodies with Glue, or any other glutinous and tenacious Substance. *F.* of *L.*

To CONGRATULATE [*congratulari*, *F.* *congratulari*, *L.*] to rejoice with one for some good Fortune that has befallen him, or to express Joy on such an Account.

CONGRATULATION, a congratulating. *F.* of *L.*

To CONGREG, to agree. *Shakspeare*.

To CONGREGATE [*congregare*, *L.*] to assemble, or gather together.

CONGREGATION, an Assembly, or gathering together; a Society or Company of People meeting; more especially for Divine Service. *F.* of *L.*

CONGREGATIONAL, -of or belonging to a Congregation.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, a Sect of Independants, between Presbyterians and Brownists.

CONGRE } of *congruere*, *L.* to agree to-
CONGER } gether.} a Society of Book-sellers, who have a joint Stock in Trade, or agree to print Books in Copartnership.

CONGRESS [*Congre*, *F.* of *congressus*, *L.*] a meeting or coming of People together, also an Engagement or Fight.

CONGRUENCE [*Congruentia*, *L.*] Agreeableness, Conformity, Suitableness.

CONGRUENT [*congruens*, *L.*] agreeable, suitable.

CONGRUING, agreeing together. *Shakspeare*.

CONGRUITY [*Congruitas*, *L.*] Agreeableness, Conformity.

CONGRUITY [*among Naturalists*] is a relative Property of a fluid Body, whereby any Part of it is readily united with any other Part of it, or any other similar or fluid Body.

CONGRUOUS [*congruus*, *L.*] convenient, meet, proper.

CONGRUOUSNESS, Agreeableness, Meetness.

CONICAL } [*Conicus*, L.] belonging to
CON'ICK } the Figure of a Cone, *Geometry*.

CONICK *Sections*, are the *Parabola*, *Hyperbola*, and *Ellipsis*, which are formed or produced by cutting a Cone with a Plane, according to such and such Conditions.

CONJECTURAL [*conjecturalis*, L.] that which is only granted upon Supposition or Probability. *F.*

CONJECTURE [*Conjectura*, L.] a Guess, probable Opinion, or Supposition. *F.*

To **CONJECTURE** [*conjecturari*, *F.* *conjecturam facere*, L.] to judge at random, 'to guess without any Demonstration.

CONIFEROUS [*coniferus*, L.] bearing Fruit in Form of a Pine-apple.

CONIFEROUS *Plants* [among *Botanists*] such Shrubs, Trees, &c. as bear a sort of wooden Fruit in the Shape of a Cone, in which are many Seeds, and when they are ripe, the several Cells or Partitions in the Cone gape open, and the Seeds drop; of which kind are the *Fir*, *Pine*, *Beech*, &c.

CONINGERIA, a Coney-burrow, a Rabbit-warren. *O. L. R.*

To **CONJOIN** [*conjoindre*, *F.* *conjungere*, L.] to join or put together.

CONJOINT [*conjunctus*, L.] joined together, mutual. *F.*

CONJUGAL [*conjugalis*, L.] belonging to a married Couple.

CONJUGATE [*Conjugatum*, L.] that spring from one Original.

CONJUGATE *Diameter*, is the shortest Axis or Diameter in an Ellipsis or Oval.

CONJUGATE [of the *Hyperbola*] is a Line drawn parallel to the middle Point of the Transverse Axis, sometimes called the second Axis.

To **CONJUGATE** a *Verb* [in *Grammar*] is to form or vary it, according to its several Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

CONJUGATES [in *Rhetoric*] are such things as are derived from the Original, as Mercy, Merciful, Mercifully.

CONJUGATES [in *Logic*] when from one Word we argue to another of the same Origination; as if, *Weeping is so sorrow; then to weep, is to sorrow.*

CONJUGATION, a coupling or yoking together in Pairs; also a Term in *Grammar*. *L.*

CONJUMPERE, to jumble or join together. *Chauc.*

CONJUNCTI *Morbi* [among *Physicians*] are two Diseases that come together, and are distinguished into *connexi* and *consequentes*, the former subsisting at the same time, and the latter following one another.

CONJUNCTION [*Conjunction*, *F.*] a joining together. *L.*

CONJUNCTION [in *Grammar*] is a Particle which serves to join Words or Sentences together.

CONJUNCTION [in *Astronomy*] is two Planets meet in the same Degree of Zodiac, and either is apparent or occult.

CONJUNCTION *apparent* [in *Astronomy*] is when a Right Line drawn through the Center of two Planets, does not pass through the Center of the Earth.

CONJUNCTION *right or true*, Right Line passing through the Center of two Planets, and being produced through the Centre of the Earth.

CONJUNCTIVE [*Conjunctivus*, *F.*] serves to conjoin. *F.*

CONJUNCTURE [*Conjunctura*, *F.*] State and Circumstances of Affairs.

CONJURATION, a Plot or Design to do any publick Harm; also a dealing with the Devil or evil Spirits, any Secrets, or compass any Design. *L.*

To **CONJURE** [*conjurer*, *F.* of *con* L.] to adjure, to charge upon Oath, to conjure or plot together; to practise magic, to raise or lay Spirits.

To **CONN** [*Connan*, *Sax.* to learn or get without Book; to give you Thanks; also to strike with the hand.]

CONNASCENCY [of *con* and *nascent*, L.] being born or growing up with.

CONNA'UTE [of *con* and *natus*, L.] together with a Person.

CONNATURAL [of *con* and *naturalis*, L.] that is natural to several Things.

CONNATURALNESS, Agreeableness of Nature.

CONNECTED [*connexa*, *F.* of *con* L.] joined, tied, or fastened together.

To **CONNECT** [*connectere*, L.] to join, or fasten together.

CONNEX' [in *Logic*] Things that are *connex*, which are joined to one another without any Dependence or Sequence.

CONNEXION, a joining Things together, a Dependancy of one thing upon another.

CONNEXITY, that by which one thing is joined together.

CONNECTION, a twinkling or twinkling with the Eye. *L.*

CONNI'VANCE [*Connivencia*, *F.* of *con* L.] a feigning not to see, or at, or passing by the Faults of others without Punishment.

To **CONNI'VE** [*connivere*, *F.* of *con* L.] to wink at, to take Notice of.

CONNIVENT'S *Glandulæ* [among *Anatomists*] are those Wrinkles which are in the Inside of the Guts, *Largissima Jejunum*.

To **CONNOTE**, to make known or signify. *L.*

CONNOTATION, a making known or Persons known from others, by Distinction.

COMMUNIAL [*Communisialis*, L.] belonging to a City or a Wedlock.

CONDATE [*condare*, L.] to date.

CONSTITUTIOUS [among *Naturalists*] that becomes habitual to a Person from his usual Nurture, or what breaks out in a certain Season of Time, which gradually it self abates from sucking a distemper, as the like. L.

CONTOUR [in Geometry] is the Solid produced by the Circumvolution or Turning of a Section of a Cone about its Axis.

CONQUADRATE [*conquadrare*, L.] to bring into a Square.

CONQUASATE [*conquassare*, L.] to break, dash, or break in Pieces.

CONQUASSATION, a shaking, as in an earthquake; a dashing or breaking to Pieces; the beating of Things with a Pistle in a Battle.

CONQUER [*conqueris*, F.] to bring to, to win or get by Force of Arms.

CONQUERABLE, that may be conquered.

CONQUEROR [*Conquerant*, F.] one who conquers; a Subduer.

CONQUEST [*Conquest*, F.] Victory; the thing conquered.

CONRADE [of Con and rad, Sax. able in a] a proper Name of a Man.

CONREATA Peltis [of *Corroyeur*, F. i. e. a Hide or Skin dress'd. O. L.

CONSANGUINITY [*Consanguinité*, F. of *consanguis*, L.] the Relation between Persons descended from the same Family.

CONSCINATION, a patching together.

CONSCIENCE [*Conscientia*, L.] the Opinion or Judgment which the rational Soul passes on all her Actions; or the Testimony or Voice of our Mind. F.

CONSCIENTIOUS [*conscientieux*, F.] of good Conscience; just, upright in

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, justly, up-

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, justness, Up-

CONSCIONABLE, conscientious; also reasonable.

CONSCIOUS [*conscious*, L.] inwardly guilty of one's self of an Error.

CONSCIOUSLY, guiltily.

CONSCIOUSNESS, Guiltiness.

CONSCRIPT [among *Geometricians*] is a line described.

CONSCRIPTION, an enrolling or recording. L.

CONSECRATE [*consecrare*, F. of *consecrare*, L.] to dedicate, to devote, to hallow; to consecrate.

CONSECRATION, a consecrating or hallowing. F. of L.

CONFESSIONARY [*Confessionarium*, L.] a

Consequence or Deduction from a foregoing Argument or Proposition.

CONSECUTIVE, following or succeeding immediately one after another; it is always said of Things, not of Persons. F.

CONSECUTION *Momb*, the Space between the Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, being something more than 29 Days and a half.

CONSENT [*Consentement*, F. *Consensus*, L.] Accord, Agreement, Approbation.

To **CONSENT** [*consentir*, F. of *consentire*, L.] to accord, agree, or allow of; to yield to the Truth, or the doing of a Thing.

CONSENT of Parts [with *Philosophers*] is that Perception one Part has of another at a Distance, by means of some Fibres and Nerves which are common to them both, or communicated by other Branches with one another.

CONSENTA'NEOUS [*consentaneus*, L.] agreeable, suitable.

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, agreeably, suitably.

CONSENTIENT [*consentiens*, L.] suitable, agreeing, willing the same thing.

CONSEQUENCE [*Consequentia*, L.] an orderly Following, Conclusion, or Inference; Importance, Moment, Weight. F.

CONSEQUENCE [in *Astrology*] is when a Planet moves according to the natural Succession of the Signs. F.

CONSEQUENT [*consequens*, L.] ensuing, following, succeeding. F.

A **CONSEQUENT**, that which follows upon something.

CONSEQUENT [in *Logick*] is the last Part of an Argument; opposed in the Antecedent.

CONSEQUENT [in *Mathematicks*] is the latter of two Terms, which are immediately compared with one another in any Set of Proportionals.

CONSEQUENTLY, following necessarily.

CONSERVABLE [*conservabilis*, L.] easy to be kept.

CONSERVATION, a keeping or preserving. F. of L.

CONSERVATIVE *Medicina* [among *Physicians*] is that Part of a Physician's Care that preserves a Person in Health; in Distinction from the *Pharmaceutick*, which applies Remedies to the Diseased. F.

CONSERVATOR [*Conservateur*, F.] a Keeper or Maintainer; a Defender or Protector. E.

CONSERVATOR [of the Peace] one whose Office is to see that the King's Peace be kept.

CONSERVATOR [of the Truce and Safe Conducts] was an Officer formerly appointed in every Sea-Port, to enquire of Offences committed upon the Main Sea, out of the Liberty

of the *Cinque-Ports*, against the King's Truce and *Safe-Conduct*.

CONSERVATORY, a Place to keep or lay Things up in; a Green House for Plants, &c.

A **CONSERVE**, Flowers, Roots, or Herbs, beaten together with Sugar. F.

To **CONSERVE** [*conserver*, F. *conserver*, L.] to preserve or keep; to defend or maintain.

CONSESSION, a sitting together. L.

To **CONSIDER** [*considerer*, F. *considerare*, L.] to mind, to think of, to meditate upon; to regard, to have respect for.

CONSIDERABLE, worthy of Consideration, or Notice, remarkable. F.

CONSIDERABLENESS, the being worthy of Consideration.

CONSIDERATE, advised, circumspect, wary, discreet. L.

CONSIDERATELY } Advisedness,

CONSIDERATENESS } Wariness.

CONSIDERATION, a bethinking one's self; a Motive or Reason; Regard or Respect. F. of L.

CONSIDERATION [in Law] is the material Cause of a Bargain or Contract, either express or imply'd, without which it would not be effectual and binding.

To **CONSIGN** [*consigner*, F. of *consignare*, L.] to appoint, to deliver, to make over.

To **CONSIGN** [in Trade] Goods are said to be *consigned* to the Correspondent or Factor, which are sent over to them by the Merchant or Employer; or the contrary.

CONSIGNATION, a Sealing, the Act of consigning, making over, &c. also the Writing sealed. F. of L.

CONSIGNATION [in Law] is the putting a Sum of Money, &c. into sure Hands, 'till the Decision of a Controversy or Law-Suit, which hinders the Delivery of the said Trust.

CONSIGNIFICATIVE, which is of the same Signification with another. L.

CONSIMILAR, alike or agreeing.

CONSIMILITY [*Consimilitas*, L.] Likeness or Resemblance.

To **CONSIST** [*consister*, F. of *consistere*, L.] to be made up of, to hang or agree together.

CONSISTENCE [*Consistentia*, L.] Essence, the Manner of Being; the Thickness of liquid Things; also an Agreement or Relation. F.

CONSISTENT [*consistans*, F. *consistere*, L.] agreeable or suitable to; also that is not fluid, but has a Consistence.

CONSISTENT Bodies [among Philosophers] are solid or firm Bodies, in Opposition to such Bodies as are fluid; or such Bodies as will preserve their Form, without being confined by any Boundary, and have no Degree of Fluxility.

CONSISTORIAL, belonging to a story. F.

CONSISTORY [*Consistoire*, F. of *consistorium*, L.] the Court Christian, or a secular Court, formerly held in the North the Cathedral Church, or some Chapel belonging to it, in which the Bishop presided and had some of his Clergy for his Aides and Assistants; also a solemn Meeting of Pope and Cardinals.

CONSISTORY [in Law] the Tribunal Place of Justice in the Spiritual Court belonging to the Archbishops or Bishops.

To **CONSOciate** [*consociare*, L.] to join in mutual Society.

CONSOlable [*consolabilis*, L.] may be comforted. F.

CONSOLATION, comforting, an easing of Grief. F. of L.

CONSOLATORY [*consolatoire*, F. *consolatorius*, L.] affording Comfort, comfortable.

CONSOLE [in Architecture] is a Bracket, or Shouldering-piece, which is a Projecture, and serves to support a Cornice or Figure, &c. F.

CONSOLIDANTS [*Consolidantia*, L.] Medicines which, cleansing with a moist Heat, do cause the Nourishment to be supplied to the Part afflicted.

To **CONSOLIDATE** [*consolidare*, L.] to make whole, or to put up.

CONSOLIDATION, a soldering or joining solid; also an uniting or hardening broken Bones, or the Lips of Wounds. F. of L.

CONSOLIDATION [among Surgeons] uniting strongly together the Fractures of broken Bones, or the Lips of a Wound.

CONSOLIDATION [Civil Law] uniting the Possession and Profits of a Thing with the Property.

CONSOLIDATION [in Common Law] a joining of two Benefices into one.

CONSONANCE [*Consonantia*, F. *Consonantia*, L.] is an Agreement of two Sounds, one Grave, and the other Acute; computed by such a Proportion of each as shall be agreeable to the Ear. L.

CONSONANCE [of Words] is when Words sound much alike at the End, or rhiming.

CONSONANT [*consonante*, F. *consonans*, L.] agreeable, comfortable.

CONSONANT [in Grammar] is a Letter which hath no Sound of itself, but is joined to some Vowel to make a Syllable.

CONSONANTE [in Music] signifies agreeable Intervals in Music. Ital.

CONSONANTLY, conformably.

CONSORT [*Consort*, L.] a Fellow Companion; a Partaker of the same condition; the Wife of a Sovereign Prince, &c.

COMFORT [in *Musick*] *Concert*, F. *Con-*
fort, Ital. a Piece of Musick consisting of three
separate Parts.

CONSORT, to keep Company, or
Society with.

CONSOLED, the Herb Comfrey.

CONSPERSION, a sprinkling or strewing
about. L.

CONSPICUOUS [*conspicuus*, L.] clear,
easily to be seen.

CONSPIRACY [*Conspiratio*, L.] a Com-
bination, a secret Consultation, a Plot; an
Agreement of Parties to do any thing, either
lawful or not.

CONSPIRACY [in *Law*] is always taken
in a bad Sense, and signifies an Agreement
between to do some illegal Act.

CONSPIRATIONE [*Loos Tern*] a Writ
against Conspirators.

CONSPIRATOR [*Conspirator*, F.] a
Person who has conspired for some ill
purpose.

CONSPIRE [*conspirer*, F. *conspirare*,
L.] to join or conspire together, to agree to-
gether.

CONSPURCATE [*conspurare*, L.] to
curse.

CONSPURCATION, a fooling or defiling.

CONSTABLE [*Constable*, F. *Verslegen*
Dutch from *Cynastus*, *Sax.* a King, and
stabilis King of the Stable, or Master of
the Stable] a Title heretofore belonging to the
chief of certain Manors; after that, High
Justices of the Peace were appointed, and
afterwards, Petty Constables of every Parish.

CONSTABLE [of *Eng-*
land] an Officer anciently of such great
Authority that it was thought too great for any
one else; he had the same Jurisdiction as the
Justice of the Peace, and took Place of him as Chief
Justice of the Marshal's Court.

CONSTABLE [of the *Tower*] one who
is the Governor of that Fortress.

CONSTANCY [*Constantia*, F. of *Constantia*,
L.] firmness of the Mind in all Con-
tinuance; Firmness, Resolution, Steadfastness.

CONSTANT [*constant*, L.] steady, reso-
lute, continuing in the same Mind; lasting or
lasting for ever. F.

CONSTANT, a Certificate given out of the
Chancery of all these is upon Re-
ference to any Matter in Question; also
a Copy of the Inrolment
of the same.

CONSTELLATION, a Company of fixed
Stars which represent the Form of some
Animal, and called by that Name. F.

CONTRASTION, a great Fear or
Tremor by reason of some sudden Af-
fliction or publick Calamity. F. of L.

CONTRIBUTE [*contribuere*, L.] to
contribute more compact; to cram or
press.

CONSTIPATION [with *Philosophers*]
is when the Parts of a natural Body are
more closely united than they were before.
L.

CONSTITUTE [*constituere*, L.] which
constitutes or makes up.

To **CONSTITUTE** [*constituere*, F. of *con-*
stituere, L.] to appoint, ordain, or make.

CONSTITUTION, an Ordinance or De-
cree; the State of the Body; the Form of
Government used in any Place; the Law of a
Kingdom.

CONSTITUTIVE, that which is fit or
proper to constitute. F. of L.

To **CONSTRAIN** [*contraindre*, F. of *con-*
stringere, L.] to oblige by Force, to keep in or
restrain.

CONSTRAINT [*Contrainte*, F.] Force,
Compulsion, Violence.

CONSTRUCTION [in *Philosophy*] is the
crowding the Parts of any Body close together,
in order to Condensation.

CONSTRUCTOR [*Labiator* among *A-*
natomists] a Muscle of the Lips which purses
them up, and is by some called *Oscularius*,
L.

CONSTRUCTORES [*Alarum Nasi* in *A-*
natomy] Muscles which draw the upper Lip and
Alae downwards. L.

CONSTRUCTION, a building or mak-
ing. L.

CONSTRUCTION of *Equations* [*Alge-*
bra] the contriving such Lines and Figures as
shall demonstrate the Equation, Canon, or
Theorem, to be true geometrically.

CONSTRUCTION [in *Grammar*] is the
natural, just, and regularly placing and dispo-
sing of Words in Discourse, so as to make pro-
per and intelligible Sense.

CONSTRUCTIVE, which tends to Con-
struction. L.

To **CONSTRUE** [*construere*, F. of *con-*
To **CONSTRUE** [*construere*, L.] to expound
or interpret.

CONSTUPRATION, a debauching of
Women, or deflowering of Maids. L.

CONSUBSTANTIAL [*consubstantialis*,
F. of *consubstantialis*, L.] of the same Sub-
stance.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, the Doctrine
of the substantial Presence of the Body and
Blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper, together
with the Substance of the Bread and Wine,
maintained by the *Leuthrans*.

CONSUETUDINIBUS & *Servitiis*, a
Writ of Right, lying against the Tenant that
deserveth the Lord of the Rent or Service due
to him. L.

CONSUL [*Consul*, L.] was the Title of
a Sovereign Magistrate among the *Romans*,
whence there were two in Number; it is
now given to chief Governors of some Cities,
but especially to the chief Managers of Trade,
or Residents for Merchants in foreign Parts.
F.

CONSULAR [*Consulaire*, F. of *Consularis*, L.] of or belonging to a Consul.

To **CONSULT** [*consultare*, F. of *consultare*, L.] to advise with, or ask Advice of any Person; to deliberate upon a Thing; to *consult an Author*, to see what is his Opinion of a Matter; also to take Care of, or provide for.

A **CONSULT**, is a Consultation, but commonly taken in an ill Sense for a secret Cabal of Plotters against the State. L.

A **CONSULTATION**, an asking or taking Counsel or Advice, especially of Physicians concerning their Patients; also a Writ for removing a Cause from the King to the Ecclesiastical Court. F. of L.

To **CONSUME** [*consumere*, F. of *consumere*, L.] to destroy or waste, to pine away; to wear out or decay; to spend or squander away; to diminish.

CONSUMMATE [*consummatus*, L.] complete, perfect, accomplished.

To **CONSUMMATE** [*consummare*, F. of *consummare*, L.] to fulfil, finish, or make perfect.

CONSUMMATION [*Consummation*, F.] a fulfilling, finishing, perfecting an End. L.

CONSUMMATUM, the Juice of an Hen cut into small Pieces, drawn out by Distillation in *Balneo Mariae*; strong Broth.

CONSUMPTION [*Consumption*, F.] is a Defect of Nourishment, or the consuming, decaying, and wasting of the Body, and particularly of the Muscular Flesh; also a consuming of Provisions, Commodities, &c. F. of L.

CONSUMPTIVE, that is actually in, or inclin'd to, a Consumption.

To **CONTABULATE** [*Contabulare*, L.] to plank or floor with Boards, to join together.

CONTABULATION, a fastening of Boards or Planks together, a flooring. L.

CONTACT [*Contactus*, L.] the Touch or Touching.

CONTACT [in *Mathematicks*] Points of Contact, are those Places or Points in which one Line or Body touches another.

CONTACTION, the same with Infection; the spreading or catching a Disease: It is the communicating or transferring a Disease from one Body to another by some certain Effluvia or Steams from the Body of the sick Person. F. of L.

CONTAGIOUS [*contagiosus*, F. of *contagiosus*, L.] infectious, apt to infect.

To **CONTAIN** [*contineri*, F. of *continere*, L.] to comprehend, inclose, or hold; to keep Back, or, refrain; to keep within Bounds.

To **CONTAMINATE** [*contaminare*, F. of *contaminare*, L.] to defile or pollute.

CONTAMINATION, Defilement, Pollution, most properly that of the Marriage-Bed. L.

CONTEKE, Contention. *Specie*.
CONTEKORS, contentious, quarrel-
ridiculous Persons. O.

To **CONTEMERATE** [*contemerare*, L.] to violate or pollute.

To **CONTEMN** [*contemnere*, L.] to spite or slight, to set at naught.

To **CONTEMPLATE** [*contemplare*, L.] to behold or take View, to muse or meditate, to consider-
riously.

CONTEMPLATION, is a *Specie* Idea which is brought into the Mind at time in view, in order to meditate or Meditation, Study. F. of L.

CONTEMPLATIVE [*contemplativus*, F.] given to Contemplation. F.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, in a Manner.

CONTEMPLATIVENESS, the subject to Contemplation.

CONTEMPLATIVES, Friars of the Order of *Mary Magdalen*, who wore black Carments, and white underneath.

CONTEMPLATOR [*Contemplator*, L.] one who contemplates. L.

CONTEMPORARY [*Contemporarius*, L.] of the same Time or Scand-
lives in the same Time or Age with
L.

CONTEMPORARY [*Contemporarius*, L.] of the same Time or Scand-
lives in the same Time or Age with
L.

CONTEMPT [*Contemptus*, L.] Disdain, Scorn.

CONTEMPTIBLE [*contemptibilis*, L.] deserving to be despised and scorned, mean, vile. F.

CONTEMPTUOUS, scornful, reproachful. L.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, in a Manner.

To **CONTENT** [*contentare*, L.] to quarrel, to dispute.

CONTENTMENT, Freehold Interest in a Man's Dwelling House above his own Occupation. O. L. T.

CONTENTION, great Effort, and labour. L.

CONTENT [*contentus*, F. of *contentus*, L.] satisfied, well pleased with what one has.

CONTENT [*Contentus*, F.] Satisfaction. L.

CONTENT [*Contentum*, L.] the Content or Extent of a Thing.

CONTENT [in *Geometry*] is the Content or Solidity of any Surface or Body, or measured in square or solid Inches, Yards, &c.

CONTENT [with *Merchants*] that contained in any Oak, Vessel, Bale, &c.

CONTENTION [*Contentio*, L.] Contentiousness or Dispute.

CONTENTMENT [*Contentamentum*, L.] Satisfaction or Ease of Mind.

CONTENTION, Strife, Dispute, F. of L.

CONTOR'SION [in *Surgery*] is when a Bone is somewhat disjoined, though not entirely; a Sprain.

CONTOUR [in *Graving* and *Painting*] are the Out-lines of a Figure or Picture. *F.*

CONTRA Antiscion [among *Astrologers*] is the Degree and Minute in the Ecliptick, opposite to the *Antiscion*.

CONTRABAND Goods [of *contre* and *Band* an Edict, *F. i. c.* contrary to Precept or Law] such Goods as are forbidden by Act of Parliament to be exported or imported.

CONTRACT [*Contractus*, *L.*] a Covenant, Agreement, or Bargain; Articles in Writing, a Deed or Instrument. *F.*

To **CONTRACT** [*Contracter*, *F.* of *contractare*, *L.*] to article, covenant, or make a Contract; also to abridge or shorten; also to get a Disease, or ill Habit.

CONTRACTA'TION House, a Place where Agreements, or Contracts are made for the Promotion of Trade.

CONTRACTEDNESS, the being shortened; Brevity.

CONTRACTIBLE [among *Anatomists*] a Term applied to such Muscles and Parts of the Body as are, or may be contracted.

CONTRACTILE, is such a Body, as when extended, has a Property of drawing itself up again to that Dimension it was in before Extension.

CONTRACTION, a drawing together, a making short; also a shrinking up. *F.* of *L.*

CONTRACTION [in *Logic*] a Method whereby the Thing reducing abridges that which is reduced.

CONTRACTURE [*Contractura*, *L.*] is the making Pillars small about the Top. *Archiecture*.

CONTRACTURE [in *Surgery*] is a Contraction of the Back, Hands, &c. made by Degrees.

To **CONTRADICT** [*contradire*, *F.* *contradicere*, *L.*] to oppose the Assertion of another, to gainsay.

CONTRADIC'TION, a Contrariety of Words and Sentiments, gainsaying. *F.* of *L.*

CONTRADIC'TIOUS, full of Contradictions, apt to contradict. *L.*

CONTRADICTORILY, in a thwarting Manner.

CONTRADICTORINESS, aptness to contradict, Thwartingness.

CONTRADICTORY, which contradicts itself, or implies a Contradiction.

CONTRADICTORY Opposition [in *Logic*] is the Contrariety of two Propositions, both in Quantity and Quality.

CONTRADICTORY Propositions, are such as consist of an Universal and Particular, of which one affirms and the other denies; so that if one of them be Affirmative, the other shall be Negative; if one Universal, the other Particular.

CONTRADISTINC'TION [of *contra* and

distinctio, *L.*] a distinguishing on the Side, or Opposition to.

To **CONTRADISTINGUISH** [of *and distinguere*, *L.*] to distinguish on the Side.

CONTRAFAC'TIO, a counterfeiting.

CONTRAFIS'SURE [of *contra falsum*, *L.*] a Counter-claim.

CONTRAFISSURE [in *Surgery*] a Fracture in the Skull, when the Part remains whole, and the Part opposite is broken.

CONTRA Formam Collationis, a Will where a Man has given perpetual Alms to Religious House, Hospital, &c. and the donor has alienated the Lands, contrary to the Donor's Intent. *L.*

CONTRA Formam Feoffamenti, a Will a Tenant who is seized by the Lord's Will to make certain Suit and Service to him, and is afterwards distrained for more than is contained therein. *L.*

CONTRAINDICATIONS [in *Medicine*] divers Considerations in a Disease that a Physician from using such a Remedy, or other Things induce him to it. *L.*

CONTRAMANDA'TIO Placiti [in *Law*] a respiting, or giving the Defendant further Time to answer. *L.*

CONTRAMURE [in *Fortification*] a little Out-wall built before another Wall, or about the Main-wall of a City to strengthen it. *F.*

CONTRANITENCE [of *contra nitere*, *L.*] striving one against another; Opposition.

CONTRAPOSITION, a putting one against another. *L.*

CONTRAPOSITION [in *Logic*] changing of the whole Subject into the Predicate, and the contrary.

CONTRAPUNTO [in *Music*] a Counterpoint, a Way or Method of composing a Piece of Music, called Counterpoint, now very little used. *Ital.*

CONTRARIAUNTES, Things contrary to, contradictory. *Chanc.*

CONTRARIED, contradicted. *Chanc.*

CONTRARIENTS, a Name given to Barons who took Part with Thomas of Lancaster against King Edward II.

CONTRARIOUSLY, contrarily, contrary-wise. *Shakspeare*.

CONTRARIOUSTYE, Contrary. *Chanc.*

CONTRARY [*contraire*, *F.* of *contrarius*, *L.*] those Things are said to be contrary whose Nature and Quality are absolutely different, and which destroy each other.

CONTRARY Propositions [in *Logic*] such as consist of two Universals, one affirming and the other denying.

CONTRARIETY [*Contrarietas*, *L.*] Opposition, Disagreement.

CONTRARIES [in *Logic*] is when one thing is applied to another, as *Light* and *Darkness*, *Light* and *Darkness*, &c.

CONTRAST [*Contraste*, F. of *Contrast*, L.] a small Dispute or Difference.

CONTRAST [in *Painting*] is the due placing of different Objects and Parts of the same.

CONTRAST, is to place or dispose of different Objects or different Colours, so as to show good Effect.

CONTRAST [in *Music Books*] stands for *Contrast*, a Part in Music. *Ital.*

CONTRATE Wheel, the Wheel in a Ship which is next the Crown Wheel, and the Hoop of which lie contrary to the other Wheel.

CONTRAVALLATION Line [in *Fortification*] is a Trench guarded with a Parapet and usually cut round a Place by the Garrison, to secure themselves, and stop the Enemy from the Garrison, and is a Musket within the Town; so that the whole Garrison as the Siege lies between the Line of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

CONTRAVENE [*contravenir*, F. of *contravene*, L.] to act contrary to an Agreement; to change or break an Agreement or to do.

CONTRAVENTION, a Contravening; a Violation of an Agreement, &c. F.

CONTRIBUTION, a touching or touching L.

CONTRIBUTARY, that pays Contribution L.

CONTRIBUTE [*contribuere*, F. of *contribuere*, L.] to give something with others; to share the doing of a thing; to contribute.

CONTRIBUTION, a joint giving of Money towards any Business of Importance. F.

CONTRIBUTION [in *Military Affairs*] is a sum paid by Frontier Countries to save themselves from being plundered.

CONTRIBUTIO NE facienda, a Writ for the King to put to the Burden of a Thing which he is equally obliged to, to oblige others to an equal Share. L.

CONTRISTATE [*contristare*, L.] to be distressed.

CONTRISTATION, a troubling sad. L.

CONTRITE [*contritus*, F. of *contritus*, L.] bruised; much commonly used for *contrite*, very common for Sin and Transgression against the Divine Law.

CONTRITION, a true, sincere Sorrow proceeding from Love to God more than from Fear of Punishment. F. of L.

CONTRIVANCE, Device, Ingenuity in doing. F.

CONTRIVE [*contrivere*, F.] to invent or contrive or imagine, or plot.

CONTROL [*controlare*, F.] to ex-

amine an Account, to overlook, to disprove, censure, or find fault with.

CONTROL, Check, Censure, Contradiction; also a Book or Register, in which a Roll is kept of other Registers.

CONTROLLER [*Controllere*, F.] an Overseer, an Officer who keeps a Roll of the Accounts of other inferior Officers.

CONTROLLER [of the King's Household] an Officer of the Court that has Power to allow the Charge of Pursuivants, Messengers, Purveyors, &c. also the Controlling of all Defaults and Miscarriages of inferior Officers.

CONTROLLER General, an Officer belonging to the Artillery.

CONTROLLER [of the Hanaper] an Officer in the Chancery, who attends daily in Term Time on the Lord Chancellor, and takes also Things sealed, inclosed in a Leather Bag, from the Clerk of the Hanaper.

CONTROLLER [of the Mint] an Officer whose Business is to see that the Money be made to the just Assize; to overlook and control the Officers, in case of default, &c.

CONTROLLER [in the Navy] an Officer whose Business is to control all Payment of Wages; to examine and audit the Accounts of Store-keepers, Treasurers, Victuallers, &c.

CONTROLLER [of the Poll] an Officer of the Exchequer, who keeps a Controlment of the Poll of Receipts and Goings-out.

CONTROLLER [of the Pipe] an Officer of the Exchequer, who writes out Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs, to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe.

To **CONTRIVE**, to contrive. Ø.

CONTROVER, a Forger of false News F.

CONTROVERSIAL, of or belonging to Controversy.

CONTRIVERSY [*Controversia*, F. of *Controversia*, L.] Debate, Dispute, Variance.

To **CONTROVERT** [*controverti*, L.] to argue *pro* and *con*, to dispute.

CONTROVERTED [*controvertit*, F.] undetermined, not agreed upon, that may be disputed *pro* and *con*. L.

CONTUMACIOUS [*contumax*, L. of *contra* and *tumax*, L. to swell] self-willed, stubborn, obstinate, rebellious.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, stubbornly.

CONTUMACY [*Contumacia*, F. of *Contumacia*, L.] Stubbornness, Wilfulness, Rebellion.

CONTUMELIOUS [*contumeliosus*, F. of *contumeliosus*, L.] reproachful, affrontive, abusive.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, reproachfully.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, Reproachfulness.

CONTUMELY [*Contumelia*, F. of *Contumelia*, L. of *contumco*] Abuse, Affront, Reproach, scurrilous Language.

TO CONTUND' [*contundere*, L.] to beat small, or pound.

TO CONTUNE, to contrive. *Chauc.*

CONTUSION, a beating or bruising. *F. of L.*

CONTUSION [*in Chymistry*] a reducing into Powder by beating in a Mortar.

CONTUSION [*with Surgeons*] a Bruise dividing the Continuity of Parts in Bones or Flesh, or a Bruise either by a Fall or Blow, so that though the Skin appears whole, yet the Flesh is broken.

A **CONTUSION** [*of the Skull*] is when the Skull-bone is so hurt, that though no Fracture appears outwardly, yet it is separated from the whole on the Inside.

TO CONVAL [*of convalescere*, L.] to recover. *Chauc.*

CONVALESCENCE ? [*of convalescere*, L.] a Recovery of Health; also the Space from the Departure of a Disease, and the Recovery of the Strength which was lost by it. *F.*

CONVAL *Lilly, May Lilly, or Lilly of the Valley.*

CONVENABLE [*Law Term*] agreeable, convenient, fitting. *F.*

TO CONVE'NE [*convenire*, L.] to meet or come together, to assemble, to call together.

CONVENIENCE ? [*Convenience*, *F. of* **CONVENIENCY** ? [*Convenientia*, L.] Advantage, Agreeableness, Fitness, Suitableness.

CONVENI'ENCE [*in Architecture*] is the disposing the several Parts of a Building, so that they may not obstruct or shock one another.

CONVENIEN'DUM, an Assembly: *A Word of Humour.*

CONVENIENT [*convenient*, *F. of conveniens*, L.] fit, seasonable, suitable.

CONVENT [*Convent*, *F.*] a Monastery or Religious House.

TO CONVENT [*Conventare*, L.] to summon, to cite. *O.*

CONVENT'ICLE [*Conventiculus*, *F. of Conventiculum*, L.] a little private Assembly for Religious Exercises.

CONVEN'TIO [*in Law*] an Agreement or Covenant.

CONVENT'ION, an Assembly of the States of the Realm. *L.*

CONVENT'IONAL [*conventionalis*, L.] belonging to an Assembly or Convention; also done by Agreement, or under certain Articles.

CONVENTIONE, a Writ which lies for any Covenant in Writing unperformed. *F. of L.*

CONVENT'IONER, a Member of a Convention.

CONVENT'UAL, belonging to a Convent, or Company of Religious Persons.

CONVENT'UALS, Friars or Nuns who live in a Convent.

CONVER'GENT ? [*in Opticks*] **CONVER'GING** ? [*which go to* Points in the Object, and incline towards another, 'till at last they meet and so become *diverging*.

CONVER'SABLE, sociable, easy Access.

CONVER'SABLENESS, Sociability.

CONVER'SANT [*conversans*, *L.*] living company with; also well versed in.

CONVER'SATION, Discourse between Persons, Intercourse, Behaviour, Sort of *L.*

CONVERSE, familiar Discourse, correspondence, &c.

CONVERSE [*Conversus*, L.] translated.

CONVERSE [*in Mathematicks*] after a Conclusion is drawn from a supposed in the first Proposition; in a second Proposition, the Conclusion is made the Supposition; and what is proved in the first, is thence concluded called the *Converse* of it.

CONVERSE Direction [*among* *gers*] is when a *Significator* is in the Place of the *Premissors*, by the of the highest Sphere, called *Primum* contrary to the Succession of the Sign.

TO CONVERSE [*converser*, *F. of* L.] to discourse or talk familiarly, keep Company and be familiar with.

CONVER'SION, a Turning, a Change, especially of Manners, from good. *F. of L.*

CONVERSION [*among Divines*] turning to God, or Change, which is in every true Penitent.

CONVERSION of Equations [*in* *is a peculiar Manner of altering* *when either the Quantity sought or the* *ber of it is a Fraction.*

CONVERSION of Propositions [*in* *is the changing the Subject into the* *the Predicate, and still retaining the* *of the Proposition.*

CONVERSION of the Reasons [*in* *Aristmetick*] is the comparing precedent with the Difference of the *and Consequent*; in two equal Reason portions.

TO CONVERT [*convertir*, *F. of* *tere*, L.] to turn or change; also to one's Profit or Use.

TO CONVERT [*in Divinity*] a Person to the Profession of the Religion.

A **CONVERT** [*an Converti*, *F. of* *son* who is turned to the true Religion.

CONVERT'IBLE [*convertibilis*, L.] able, that may be turned. *F.*

A **CONVERT'ITE**, a Convert to Christian Faith. *Shakspeare.*

CONVEX [*convexus*, F. of *convexus*, L.] making down on every Side like the Heavens, as the Outside of the Globe, or any other round Body, or the external round Part of any Body opposite to the Hollow, and in *Acoustics* a solid *Prædicament*.

CONVEXITY [*Convexitas*, F. of *Convexus*, L.] the bending or bowing of any thing down on the Outside.

To **CONVEY** [*convoy*, F. of *con* and *vey*, L.] to carry or lead into another Place; to make one an Estate, &c.

CONVEYANCE, carrying.

CONVEYANCE [*in Law*] a Deed or Instrument, by which Lands, &c. are conveyed or one over to another.

CONVEYANCER, a Person who makes, or is skilled in Conveyances.

CONVICT [*Convictus*, F. of *convictus*, L.] to make a formal guilty of an Offence.

CONVICT, one who has been formally convicted for refusing to come to Church, commonly applied to Papists.

To **CONVICT** [*convincere*, F. of *convictus*, L.] to make guilty, &c.

CONVICTION [*in Divinity*] is the first Degree of Repentance, i. e. when a Penitent is convinced of the evil Nature of Sin, and begins to repent.

CONVICTION [*in Law*] the proving a Man guilty of an Offence by the Verdict of a Jury; or when a Man who is out-law'd appears and confesseth.

CONJECTIVE, tending to consist, L.

CONJECTIVELY, in such a manner as conjecture.

To **CONVINCE** [*convincere*, L.] to make a Man sensible of the Truth of the Gospel by Reasons and Arguments.

CONVIVAL [*convivialis*, L.] pertaining to Banquets.

CONVIVIAL DRUM, a quaint humorous Word, or Sentence.

CONVOCA'TION, a calling together, an Ecclesiastical Synod, most commonly used, to consult about Church Affairs; all the Persons so met together are called *Convocations*. F. of L.

CONVOCA'TION House, the Place where the Clergy meet for that Purpose.

CONVOCA'TION [*of Upper House*] where the Archbishops, Bishops, &c. sit usually by themselves.

CONVOCA'TION [*of Lower House*] where the Body of the inferior Clergy sit.

To **CONVOKE** [*convocare*, F. of *convocatus*, L.] to call together.

CONVOLUTION, a wrapping, rolling, winding about. L.

CONVOLUTION [*among Herbalists*] a winding or rolling Motion, which is peculiar to the stems or Trunks of some Plants, as the Turnep, and the Chislers of Vines, &c.

CONVOY [*convoy*, F.] a Guide or Conductor, also a Man or Men of War, that go

along with Merchants Ships, to defend them from Enemies; also Men, Ammunition, &c. conveyed into a Town.

To **CONVOY** [*convoyer*, F. of *convoyers*, L.] to convey, to guard, to conduct safely.

CONU'SANT, knowing, understanding, or being privy to. F. L. T.

CONVULSION, an involuntary Contraction or Motion, whereby the Nerves, Muscles, and Members, are contracted and drawn together against or without the Will, as in the Cramp, &c. F. of L.

CONVULSIVE [*convulsivus*, L.] belonging to a Convulsion. F.

CONVULSIVELY, after the Manner of a Convulsion.

To **COO**, to make a Noise like Turtles or Pidgeons.

COOK [*Coc*, Sax. *Cog*, C. Br. *Koch*, Dan. *Cogus*, L.] a Man or Woman who dresses Meat, &c.

COOK-ROOM [*in a Ship*] is where the Cook and the Mate dresseth and delivers out the Meat, &c.

COOK'ERY, the Trade of a Cook, the Art of dressing Meat, &c.

COOL [*Cole*, Sam. *Kuhle*, *Test.*] cooling or cold.

COOL'ER, a Vessel used by Brewers.

COOL'LY, in a cool or sedate manner.

COOL'NESS, the being cool or sedate.

COOM, Soot which gathers over the Mouth of an Oven.

COOMB [*of Cumulus*, L. an Heap] a COMB } Measure of Corn, containing four Bushels. C.

A **COOP** [*Copa*, Sax.] a Place where Fowls are kept and made fat.

A *Fish* **COOP**, a Vessel of Twigs, with which they catch Fish in the Humber. C.

A *Limbeck* **COOP** } a close Cart.

A *Muck* **COOP** }

COOPEE' [*Cooper*, F.] a sort of Step in Dancing.

A **COOPER** [*Cooper*, L. S. a Tub] one who makes Tubs, Casks, Barrels, &c.

To **CO-OPERATE** [*cooperare*, F.] to work together; to set or work with another in the producing some Effect.

CO-OPERA'TION, a working together with. F. of L.

CO-OPERA'TOR, a Fellow-worker. L.

COOPER'TIO, the Head or Branches of a Tree cut down. O. L.

COOPERTURA, a Thicket or Covert of Wood. L. T.

To **CO-OP'TATE**, to elect or choose. L.

CO-OP'TA'TION, an Election or Choice.

CO-OR'DINATE, of equal Order, Degree, or Rank. -L.

COOT [*Koet*, Belg.] a Water Fowl, called also a Moor-Hen.

COP [*Cop*, Sax. *Kopff*, the Head, *Test.*] the Top of any thing; also a Tuft on the Head of Birds.

COPAL, a hard sort of Resin, of a white or yellowish Colour, brought from *America*.

COPAR CENERS, such as have equal Shares in the Inheritance of their Ancestors.

COPAR'CENY } such an equal Share or

COPAR'SENY } Division.

COPART'NER, one who is joined in Partnership with another.

A COPE [*Cæppe*, *Sax.*] a Priest's Vestment, fastened with a Clasp before, and hanging down from the Shoulders to the Heels; also a Cloak. *Gbauc.*

COPE [in *Doomsday-Book*] an Hill.

COPE [*Cop*, *Sax.* the Head] a Tribute paid to the King, &c. out of the Lead-Mines at *Wicksworth* in *Derbyshire*.

To **COPE** a Wall, to cover it. *C.*

To **COPE** [in *Architecture*] to jut out as a Wall.

To **COPE** [in *Falconry*] to pare the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

To **COPE**, to barter or truck. *N. C.*

To **COPE** together [of *coupler*, *F.* of *copulare*, *L.*] to match with.

To **COPE** with one, to strive with, or make Head against.

A COPE, an Arch.

The **COPE** of *Heaven*, the Arch or Concavity of *Heaven*.

COPER'NICAN System [in *Astronomy*] an old System revived by *Copernicus*, in which the Sun is supposed to be placed in the Centre; next to him *Mercury*, then *Venus*, then our *Earth* with its *Satellite* the *Moon*, then *Mars*, and next to him *Jupiter*, and last of all *Saturn*; and the Planets, with the *Earth*, are supposed to move about the Sun.

COPES-Mate, a Partner in Merchandising, a Companion. *Dan.*

COPE *Sale* and *Pins*, are Irons that fasten the Chains with other Oxen to the End of the Cope of a Waggon.

CO'PHOSIS [*κωφωσις*, *Gr.*] Deafness in the Ears. *L.*

CO'PIA *Libelli deliberanda*, a Writ that lies in a Case where a Man cannot get the Copy of a Libel at the Hands of the Judge Ecclesiastical.

CO'PING [in *Architecture*] the Top of a Building, or the Brow of a Wall made sloping.

COPING *Iron* [*Falconry*] an Instrument for paring the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

CO'PIOUS [*copiosus*, *F.* of *copiosus*, *L.*] abounding, plentiful.

CO'PIOUSLY, abundantly, plentifully.

CO'PIOUSNESS, Abundance, Plentifulness.

A CO'PIST, a Transcriber.

COP LAND, a Piece of Ground into which the rest of the Lands in a Furlong do shoot. *S. O. R.*

COP'PA, a Cock of Corn, Hay, or Grass, divided into Portions fit to be tithed.

COP'PE, the End of a Thing. *Gbauc.*

COP PED, sharp at Top.

COP'PEL } a Pot in which Gold

CUP PEL } melt and fine their

also a sort of Crucible used by Chymists for purifying Gold or Silver.

COP'PER [*Waper*, *Belg.* *Ruppi*

Rubbet, *Dan.* of *Cuprum*, *L.*] a Metal known.

Rose-COPPER, Copper several times melted, and refined from its grosser parts.

COP'PERAS, a sort of Mineral water called *Vitriol*.

COP'PET, saucy, malapert; also jolly. *C.*

COP PICE } [of *couper*, *F.* to

COPSE' } small Wood consisting of derwood, which may be cut at the

of twelve or fifteen Years.

COPROPHORY [*Κοπροφωρία*, *G.* of excretion or Purging.

COPROS'TACY [*Κοπροστασία*, *G.* of stiffness or binding in the Belly.

COP'ULA [in *Logic*] is the Verbal joins together any two Terms in an affirmative or Negative Proposition; as *Man is a*

copula; where (*is*) is the Copula.

COPULATION, a coupling or carnal coupling between Male and Female. *F. of L.*

COPULATIVE [in *Gramm.*] that serves to couple or join; as a *Conjunctive*. *F.*

COPULATIVE Propositions [in *Logic*] those which include several Subjects and several Attributes joined together by an affirmative or Negative Conjunction, *and*, *or*, *neither*.

COPY [*Copie*, *F.*] a Pattern to write the Original of a Book; also a print.

COPY [in a *Law Sense*] is the Original or Transcript of an original Writing.

COPY-HOLD, a Tenure for which the Tenant has nothing to shew but that the Rolls made by the Lord's Court.

To **COPY** out [*copier*, *F.*] to write the Original.

COQ *ad Med. consumpt.* an Abbreviation of *Coquard*, signifying, Boil it till half wasted. *L.*

COQ *in S. Q. Aq.* that is to say, in a sufficient Quantity of Water.

COQ *S. A.* that is, Boil it according to Art. *L.*

COQUET, an amorous Courtier, who gains the Love of Women; also a Woman who affects the like Qualities, &c. *L.*

COQUET'TE, an amorous, winking Girl. *F.*

COQUET'RY [*Coquetterie*, *F.*] the art of gaining the Love of Men; a Skill in carrying on amorous intrigues; Wantonness, Effeminacy.

COR [among *Botanists*] the innermost Part of any Plant or Tree.

COR Cord [so called in Honour of King David H.] a Star in the Northern Hemisphere, and between the *Coma Berenices* and *Cygnus*. L.

COR Hydra, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, in the Constellation called *Hydra*. L.

CORACRACHA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Arm [so called from *Képaξ*, Gr. a Crow, from its Resemblance to a Crow's Beak] which moves it upwards, and turns it obliquely outwards.

CORACÆ, a sort of small Boat used by the Romans in the River Severn.

CORACORONDAEUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the upper End of the Neck, and is inserted into the *Hyoid*, which it pulls obliquely downwards.

CORACOIDES [in *Anatomy*] is a Process of the Shoulder-blade, in Form of a Crow's Beak.

CORAGE, the Herb Bugloss.

CORAL [*Corallum*, L.] a sort of marine Plant made of a Stone, a certain Shoot from which is the Form of a Plant.

CORALINE, a sort of Moss sticking to Rocks.

CORALWORT, an Herb.

CORAM or *judice*, [in the *Common Law*] when Cause is brought into a Court out of the Judge's Jurisdiction.

CORATE, overcome. O.

CORC [*corb*, F.] crooked. Spence.

CORHAN [כֶּרֶן H.] a Gift or Offering on the Altar, properly the Treasure which kept for the Use of the Temple or the Jerusalem.

CORBELS [in *Fortification*] are little Balls of Mud with Earth, and placed upon the Walls, &c. leaving Port-holes to fire upon the Enemy.

CORBEL } [in *Architecture*] is a Shoulder-piece or Jutting-out
CORBELL }
CORBELT } in Walls, to tear up a Post, &c.

CORBELL } a Nitch in the Wall of a Church or other Edifice,
CORBELT }
in which an Image is placed.

CORBELL Stones, smooth polish'd Stones in the Front and Out-side of the Corbels.

CORPET [*Corbeau*, F. a Little Crow] a Crow.

CORSETTIS, Stones wherein Images of Christ probably the same as

CORSETS Ornaments in Architecture. Spence & C. & B. & S. & S.

CORCUSNESS, Corpulency or Grossness. O.

CORDE [*Corde*, F.] a Rope or Line.

CORDE [among *Farmers*] is a straight Side the Fore-leg of a Horse, which comes in the Shackle Vein to the Gristle of his

CORDS } [*χορδή*, Gr.] in Music, properly signifies the Strings of an Harp, Lute, Violin, or other Musical Instrument; but more usually the Sound which proceeds from Musical Instruments, even those that have no Strings.

CORD of Wood, a Parcel of Fire-wood four Foot broad, four Foot high, and eight Foot long.

CORD'AGE, all the Ropes belonging to the Rigging or Tackling of a Ship; also all sorts of Stuff for making Ropes. F.

CORDELI'ER [of *Chorda*, L. a Rope] a Grey Friar of the *Franciscan* Order, who wears a Cord full of Knots about his Middle. F.

COR'DIAL [of *Cor*, L. the Heart] good for the Heart, comfortable, hearty, sincere. F.

COR'DIAL, a Physical Drink to comfort the Heart. F.

COR'DIALLY, heartily, sincerely.

COR'DIALITY } [*Cordialité*, F.] Heart-
COR'DIALNESS } tiness, sincere or hearty Love.

CORDIT, agreed. Cbauc.

CORDON, the Twist of a Rope. F.

CORDON [in *Architecture*] the Edge of Stone on the Out side of a Building.

CORDON [in *Fortification*] is a Stone jutting out between the Rampart and the Basis of the Parapet; it goes quite round the Fortification. F.

CORDOVAN Leather, a sort of Leather made out of Goat-skins at Cordova in Spain.

CORD'WAINER } [*Rosdewain*, Belg.

CORDINEE'R } Un *Gordonnier*, F. of Cordovan Leather, L.] a Shoemaker.

CORE [*Core*, Ital. of *Cor*, L. the Heart] the Core in Fruit, so called, because, like the Heart, it is in the midst of Fruit.

CORIAN'DER [*Coriandre*, F. *Coriandrum*, L. of *Kopiaridov*, Gr.] an Herb somewhat like Parsley.

CORIGED, corrected. O.

COR'INTH, a once famous, but now ruined, City of *Peloponnesus*, in the *Morea*.

CORINTH'IAN Brass, Gold, Silver, and Copper, casually mixed together at the Burning of the City of *Corinth*, there being a great many Statues and Vessels melted down, and so imbedded.

CORINTH'IAN Order [in *Architecture*] one of the five Orders, so called from *Corinth*, the Place of its Invention: It is the most noble, truest, delicate, and rich of all others.

CORITANI, the People which antiently inhabited *Northamptonshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Lincolnsire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Derbyshire*, were so called by the Romans.

Cambrd.

COR'ITON [of *Copston*, *Coriander*, *Sax.* and *ron* a Town] a Village in *Devonshire*, probably so called from the great Income

they have by Coriander; or else from one *Corius*, who founded it.

CORK, the Bark of the Cork-tree, which somewhat resembles an Oak, and grows plentifully in some Parts of Spain.

CORK Tree [*Korck*, *L. S. Tent. of Cortex*, *L. the Bark*] of which there are several Sorts, one of which is to be seen in the Physick Garden at *Chelsea*.

COR'MORANT, a Water-Fowl resembling a Raven *F.*

CORN [*Corn*, *Sax. Korn*, *Tent. Korn*, *Dan.*] the Grain of Wheat, Barley, Rice, Oats, &c.

CORN [of *Cornu*, a Horn, *L. Ryn*, *C. Br.*] a Disease in the Toes, so called from the Hardness or Horniness of them.

CORN Flag, a Plant fit for Borders in Gardens.

CORNACHINE-Powder, a Purging Powder, is composed of 10 Parts of *Diagrydium*, 6 Parts of *Diaphoretick Antimony*, and 16 Parts of Cream of Tartar.

CORN-Flower, the Blue-bottle.

CORN Sallet, an Herb.

CORN AGE [of *Cornu*, *L. a Horn*] a kind of Grand Serjeantry, the Service of which Tenure was to blow a Horn when any Invasion of a Northern Enemy was perceived; and by this many held their Land Northward about the *Picts* Wall.

CORNA'NII, People who in old Times inhabited the Counties of *Warwickshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Shropshire*, *Staffordshire*, and *Cheshire*, were so called.

CORN'ED [*Lecorne's*, *Sax.*] seasoned with Salt.

COR'NEL, a Corner. *O.*

COR'NEL-Berry, the Fruit of the Cornel-tree.

CORNE'LIAN [*Corneline*, *F. Cornelino*, *Ital. Carneolus*, of *Caru*, *Flesh*, *L. q. d. of a Flesh Colour*; or of *Cornus*, *L. the Hawthorn*, because it is red like the Fruit] a sort of precious Stone of which Rings are made.

CORNE'LIIUS [*Korñli*, of *Korñs*, *Gr. or קרן H. a Horn*, and *הלל the Sun*, *Gr. i. e. the Horn of the Sun*] a proper Name of Men.

CORN'EIOUS [*Cornuus*, *L.*] horny.

CORN'ER [*Corniera*, *F. Cornel*, *C. Br.*] an Angle.

COR'NET [*Cornetto*, *Ital. of Cornu*, *L. a Horn*] a sort of Musical Instrument made of Horn, or something like a Hautboy, now out of Use; a Fish resembling a Horn.

COR NET [from *Coronet*, because in old Times they wore Garlands on their Heads, or *Cornette*, *F.*] an Ensign of a Company of Horse, who carries the Standard or Colours.

CORNET, a Linen or lac'd Head-dress of Women; also a Scarf of black Taffaty which Doctors of Law or Physick used to wear on the Collar of their Robes.

CORNET, a Farrier's Instrument for tying Horfes Blood.

CORNETTI'NO, a small or little net; also an Octave Trumpet. *Ital.*

COR'NICE } [*Corniche*, *F.*] is the
COR'NISH } and highest Part of
tablature, and commonly signifies the
most Ornament of any Waincoat, &c.
tablature.

CORNICE Ring [of a Piece of Or] is that which lies next the Trunnion or next from the Muzzle Ring back.

CORNICULA'RI'S Processus [anatomists] the Process or Knob of the der-Bone, resembling the Figure of a Beak. *L.*

CORNICULATE Plants [anatomists] are such as, after each Flower, many distant and horned Seed-Pods, *Siliqua*.

CORNI'GEROUS [*Corniger*, *L.*] having Horns.

CORN'NUSE [*Cornemuse*, *F.*] a Charge.

COR NU Cwvi, Harts-horn; a Herb Bucks-horn. *L.*

CORNU Cwvi [among Chymists] Mouth of an Alembick.

CORNU Copie, the Horn of taken figuratively for great Plenty, abundance of all things. *L.*

COR'NUA Uteri [in *Anatomy*] Parts of the *Matrix* in some Beasts; a Harts, Sheep, Goats, &c.

CORNU'TE [*Cornutus*, *L.*] He Cuckold; also a Still or luted *Martre* a crooked Neck.

To **CORNUTE** one, to make Cuckold.

CORNU'TUM Argumentum [in a subtil or sophistical Argument, as horned. *L.*]

CORN WALL [Cornpealsh, *Sax.* the *Latin*, *Cornu* a Horn, and because in that Part, *England* is extended a Horn.

CORNWAL'LIS [*q. d. Come a wall*] a Surname.

COR'NY Ak, strong nappy Ale.

CORO'DIO habendo, a Writ for a Corody of an Abbey or a Religious *L. T.*

COR'ODY, a Sum of Money, or allowance of Meat, Drink, and Cloath, allowed by an Abbot out of the Monastery to the King, for the Maintenance of his Servants. *L. T.*

COROL'ARY [*Corollarie*, *F. Corollarium*, *L.*] a Consequence drawn from thing already proved or demonstrated.

CO'RON [*כרן H.*] a Jewish Measure, containing about 75 Gallons.

CORO'NA, a Crown; a Circle, ing about the Sun or Moon, called *H.*

CORNIA [in *Architecture*] is a flat and small Part of the Cornish, called the *Key or Lint*.

CORONAL, a Garland. *Spac.*

CORONALE [in *Anatomy*] the Coronal Suture, or Bone in the Forehead.

CORONAL Suture [among *Anatomists*] the Suture which joins the Frontal Bone to the other Bones of the Forehead.

CORONARIA Vasa [in *Anatomy*] the Arteries which surround the Heart to nourish it; or the two Branches which the great Artery spreads over the Surface of the Heart, for its Supply with Blood and Nourishment, before it pierces the Interventricular Septum.

CORONARY [coronarius, L.] by way of Ornament of a Crown.

CORONATION, the Crowning of a King. *L.*

CORONATO'RE *allegando*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to call together the Freeholders of the County, in order to choose a new Crown.

CORAOSE, an acute Process of the lower Jaw, in the Form of a Beak. *Gr.*

CORNER [of *Corona*, L. because in the Latin Name he maketh Inquisition into the civil and natural Death of a Person] an Officer who, with the Assistance of a Jury of twelve, enquires, on the Behalf of the Crown, of all sudden Deaths.

CORONER *Sovereign*, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

CORONER [of the *Verge*] an Officer who has Jurisdiction within the Verge or Compañ of the King's Court.

CORONET [Coronetta, Ital.] a little Crown or Chaplet.

CORONET [of a *Horse*.] See *Cornet*.

CORROUSE, curious. *Chanc.*

CORPORA Ovaria [among *Anatomists*] two Prominences, one on each Side the Cervix Uteri.

CORPORA Pyramidalia [among *Anatomists*] two Prominences in the Cerebellum, each about an Inch. *L.*

CORPORA Striata [among *Anatomists*] two Prominences upon the Crura Medullae oblongatae.

CORPORAL [corporel, F. of corporalis, L.] of or belonging to the Body, bodily.

CORPORAL, an inferior Officer of a Regiment of Foot Soldiers; also an Officer on Horseback, that hath the Charge of setting the Watch, &c. *F.*

CORPORAL Oath, so called because the Party who takes it is obliged to lay his Hand upon the Bible.

CORPORALE, a Communion Cloth used in the Church of Rome, being a square Piece of Cloth upon which the Chalice and Host are placed by the Priest who officiates at the Altar.

CORPORALITY [Corporalitas, L.] Bodiliness, Bodily Substance.

CORPORALLY, bodily.

CORPORATE [in a *Political Sense*] united into one Body, as a *Body Corporate*.

CORPORATION, a Political Body or Company established by a Royal Charter, &c. *L.*

CORPORATION *Spiritual*, and of able Persons in the Law, is where it consists of a Dean and Chapter, a Master of a College or Hospital.

CORPORATION *Temporal by the King*, is where there is a Mayor and Commonalty.

CORPORATION *Temporal by the Common Law*, is the Parliament, which consists of the King, the Head; with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, the Body.

CORPORATURE [Corporatura, L.] Form, Bulk, or Constitution of the Body.

CORPOREAL [corporel, F. of corporatus, L.] that is of a bodily Substance, or pertaining to the Body.

CORPOREALLY, bodily.

CORPOREALNESS, the consisting of a bodily Substance.

CORPOREITY, the Philosophical School-Term for the Nature of a Body; a Being of such or such a Substance. *L.*

CORPORIFICATION [in *Chymistry*] is the giving to a Spirit the same or a like Body to that it had before Spirituallization.

CORPS [Corps, F. of Corpus, L.] a dead Body or Carcase.

CORPS de Bataille, the main Body of an Army drawn up for Battle. *F.*

CORPS de Garde, are Soldiers entrusted with the Guards of a Post, under the Command of one or more Officers.

CORPS *Politick*, are Bishops, Deans, or Parsons of Churches, and such like, who have Succession in one Person only.

CORPULENCY [Corpulentia, F. of Corpulentia, L.] Bulkiness or Grossness of Body.

CORPULENT [Corpulentus, L.] big-bodied, fat, gross.

CORPUS cum Causa, a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, to remove both the Body and the Record into the King's Bench. *L.*

CORPUS Callosum [among *Anatomists*] is the upper Part or Covering of a Space made by the joining together the Right and Left Side of the internal Substance of the Brain. *L.*

CORPUS Christi [i. e. the Body of Christ, L.] a College in Oxford, built by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester.

CORPUS Christi Day, a moveable Festival, appointed by the Church of Rome in Honour of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *L.*

CORPUSCLES [Corpusculæ, F. of Corpusculi, L.] the smallest Parts or Physical Atoms of a Body. *Philos.*

CORPUS-

CORPUS' CULAR, belonging to such Atoms. *L.*

CORPUSCULAR *Philosophy*, is that which explains natural *Phænomena* by the Motions and Affections of the minute Particles of Matter.

CORR [כורר *H.*] a certain Hebrew Measure, containing two Quarts *English*.

To **CORRA DE** [*corrudere, L. of con and radere*] to scrape together.

To **CORRECT'** [*corriger, F. corrigere, L.*] to amend; to reprove or check; to chastise or punish; also to allay or temper.

CORRECT' [*correctus, L.*] without Faults. *F.*

CORREC'TION, Correcting or Mending; Chastening, Punishment, Reproof. *F. of L.*

CORRECTION [in *Pharmacy*] is when Salt, or some other Thing, is added to a Medicine to quicken it; when a Medicine is mended or made better.

CORREC'TIVE, which serves to correct, allay, or temper. *F.*

CORRECTIVES, Medicines, which being administered with others, correct some bad Quality in them.

CORRECT'LY, exactly.

CORRECT'NESS, Exactness.

A **CORRECT'OR** [*Correcteur, F.*] one who corrects or amends. *L.*

CORRECTOR [to a *Printing-Office*] a Person of Letters, who takes care that the Faults in every Sheet be corrected before it be wrought off at the Press.

CORRECTOR [of the *Staple*] an Officer of the Staple, who recordeth the Bargains of Merchants made there.

CORREL'ATIVES [*Correlativa, L.*] that have a mutual Relation one to another; they are Things which bear such a Relation to one another, that their Nature consists in that Relation, as a Father, Son, &c. *F.*

CORREP'TION, a snatching away. *L.* also Correction in Words.

To **CORRESPOND'** [*correspondere, F. of con and respondere, L.*] to answer, fit, or agree; to hold mutual Commerce and Familiarity with.

CORRESPOND'ENCE [*Correspondance, F.*] holding mutual Intelligence, Commerce, and Familiarity with; also an answering, fitting, agreeing, or Proportion of one thing with another.

CORRESPOND'ENT [*correspondant, F.*] agreeable, suitable.

A **CORRESPONDENT**, one that holds Correspondence, or with whom it is kept, which is either personal, or at a Distance by Letters; as in *Trade*, when two Persons intercourse by Letters, they are called *Correspondents*. *F.*

CORRESPOND'ENTLY, agreeably, suitably.

CORRESPON'SIVE, apt or inclinable, to Correspondence.

CORRIDOR' [in *Fortification*] is *Covert-way*, lying round about the Compass of the Fortification of a Place, between the Outside of the Moat and the Inside. *F.*

COR'RIGIBLE [*corrigibilis, L.*] that be corrected or amended. *F.*

CORRI'VAL [*Corrivalis, L.*] a Cattle either in Love or Business; one who the same Mistress, or makes Suit for the Office or Business.

CORRIVAL'ITY [*Corrivalitas, L.*] valship.

To **CORROBORATE** [*corroborare, F. roborare, L.*] to strengthen a weak or Part, to confirm or make good an Evil or Argument.

CORROBORA'TION, a strengthening or confirming. *L.*

CORROBORATIVE, a strengthening or confirming. *L.*

To **CORRODE'** [*corroder, F. corroder, L.*] to gnaw or fret.

CORRODEN TIA, Medicines which fume or eat away proud Flesh. *L.*

CORRO'DIBLE, that may be corroded.

COR'RODY [of *corrodere, L.*] Monastic Provision due to the King from an Abbot's Religious House, as he is Founder, for the Maintenance of one that he appoints.

CORRO'SIBLE, which may be corroded. *L.*

CORROSIBILITY [among *Chymists*] Power or Faculty of being corroded by corrosive Liquor.

CORROSION, a gnawing or fretting.

CORRO'SION [in *Chymistry*] is a solution of mixt Bodies by corrosive Menstrua.

CORRO'SIVE [*corrosivus, L.*] which a gnawing or fretting Quality. *F.*

A **CORROSIVE**, a corroding Menstruum. *F. of L.*

CORRO'SIVELY, in Manner of corrosive.

COR'ROSIVENESS, is the Quality of some Liquors, which are called *Menstrua* have of dissolving Bodies.

CORRU'GANT Muscles [in *Anatomy*] are Muscles which help to knit the Face when one frowns.

CORRUGA'TION, a contracting drawing into Wrinkles. *L.*

CORRUGA TOR Supercilii [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle serving to wrinkle or draw the Eye-brow. *L.*

CORRUM'PALE [of *corrumper, F. corrumpere, L.*] corruptible. *Chauc.*

CORRUPT' [*corruptus, L.*] naughty, ten, tainted, vicious; also bribed.

To **CORRUPT'** [*corrumpere, F. corrumpere, L.*] to mar or spoil; to debauch or lead to bribe or pervert; to putrify or become corrupt.

CORR

CORRUPTIBILITY [*Corruptibilitē*, F.] tends to be corrupted, or the State of that which is corruptible.

CORRUPTIBLE [*corruptibile*, F. *corruptibilis*, L.] subject to Corruption, or that which may be corrupted.

CORRUPTION [among *Surgeons*] is the change of the Matter of a Sore.

CORREPTION [among *Philosophers*] is the Detraction of the Form or proper Mode of Existence of any natural Body, or, at least, the *Corruption* is for a Time.

CORRUPTION of Blood [in *Law*] an Infirmity proving to the Blood, Estate, and Issue to the extent of Felony or Treason.

CORRUPTIVE, apt to corrupt.

CORRUPTLY, corruptly, viciously.

CORSAR [*Corsaire*, F.] a Robber by Sea, *Pirate*.

CORSE [*Corps*, F.] a Body.

CORSE *Proper*, a Mortuary, an Offering of the last belonging to a Person deceased, usually made to the Parish-Priest.

CORSELET } Armour for a Pike-man,
CORSELET } to cover either the whole
CORSELET } of the Trunk of it. F.

CORSELET, Ordeal Bread, a Piece of Bread administered by the Priest for that Use, whereby the Sinner when they were charged with a Crime they were charged with, whether it might be their Poison, or lastly, if they were guilty.

CORTEX Peruviana, the Bark of Peru, *Peruvian Bark*. L.

CORTICAL Part of the Brain [in *Anatomy*] the internal Part of it: is soft, glandulous, of the Colour of Ashes.

CORTICOUS [*Corticofus*, L.] full of Cortex.

CORTIS } [Courtine, F. of Cortina,
CORTIS } L.] in Fortification, is the
CORTIS } Wall or Distance between
CORTIS } the two Bastions.

CORTILARIUM } a Court or Yard
CORTILARIUM } joining to a Coun-
CORTILARIUM } tain. O. L.

CORVET [of a *Harie*.] See *Curvet*.

CORVET [C. H.] an Hebrew Measure of Capacity. *Exigib*.

CORUSCANT [*corruscans*, L.] glittering, or shining. L.

CORUSCATION, a Flash of Lightning, sparkling Fire, which appears by Night; a Glittering.

CORYBANTATE [*corybantiare*, L.] to keep with one's Eyes open, or be troubled with Vision that one cannot sleep.

CORYMBIFEROUS [*corymbifer*, L.] that which bears like Ivy.

CORYMBIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as have a compound Flower, but the Seeds have no Down upon them, as Daisy, Camomile, &c.

CORYMBUS, a Bunch or Cluster of Ivy.

CORYMBUS [with *Botanists*] a compounded discous Flower, whose Seeds are not pappous, and do not fly away in Down.

CORYZA [*Κόρυζα*, Gr.] a Defluxion of a sharp Humour into the Mouth, Nostrils, and Lungs from the Brain by the Olfactory Nerves.

COSCINOMANCY [*Κοσκινομαντία*, of *Κόσκινον* a Sieve, and *μαντία* Divination, Gr.] Divination by a Sieve or Riddle.

CO-SECANT [in *Mathematicks*] the Secant of an Arch, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

To COS'EN, to cheat or defraud.

COS ENAGE, cheating, defrauding.

COS'ENAGE [in *Law*] is a Writ for the right Heir against the Intruder.

COSH, or *Cotterel*, a Cottage or Hut. O.

COSHERING [in the *Feudal Law*] a Prerogative which some Lords of Manors antiently had, to lie and feast themselves and their Retinue at their Tenant's House. L. T.

COSIER, a Botcher, otherwise called a Sowter. O.

COSIN } [*Consanguineus*, L.] a Cousin, a
COSEN } Kinsman or Woman by Blood,
COZEN } or Marriage.

CO SINE [in *Geometry*] is the right Sine of an Arch, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

COS METICKS [*Κοσμητικά*, Gr.] Medicines which whiten and soften the Skin; or in general, any thing which tends to promote Beauty.

COS MICAL [*Cosmicus*, L. of *Κοσμικός*, Gr. belonging to the World] a Term in *Astronomy*, expressing one of the Poetical Risings or Settings of a Star: Thus a Star is said to rise *Cosmically*, when it rises together with the Sun: and to set *Cosmically*, when it sets the same Instant that the Sun rises: But to rise and set *Cosmically*, according to *Kepler*, is to ascend above the *Horizon*, or descend below it.

A COSMOD'ELYTE [of *Κόσμος* the World, and *δειλός*, Gr. fearful] one fearful of the World, a Worldly Wretch.

To COSMOG'RAPHITE, to describe the World.

COSMOG'RAPHER [*Cosmographes*, F. *Cosmographus*, L. of *Κοσμογράφος*, Gr.] one skilled in Cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHICAL [*Cosmographique*, F. *Cosmographicus*, L.] of or pertaining to Cosmography.

COSMOG'RAPHY [*Cosmographia*, F. *Cosmographia*, L. of *Κοσμογραφία*, of *Κόσμος* the World, and *γράφω* to describe, Gr.] a Science describing the several Parts of the visible World, delineating them according to their Number, Positions, Motions, Magnitudes, Figures, &c. the Parts of which are *Astronomy* and *Geography*.

COSMOLOGY [*κοσμολογία*, of κόσμος and λόγος a Speech, Gr.] a speaking of the World.

COSMOMETRY [of κόσμος and μέτρον, Gr. Measure] the Mensuration of the World by Degrees and Minutes.

COSMOPOLITE [of κόσμος the World and πολίτης, Gr. a Citizen] a Citizen of the World.

COS'SACKS, a Militia or Body of Soldiers in Poland, set up by King Stephen Batory; these are also Russian Cossacks.

COSSE [*Cosa*, Ital.] Algebra. O.

COS'SET, a Lamb, &c. brought up by Hand. Spencer.

COSS-Way, a Causey.

COSSI'S, Worms that lie between the Body and Bark of Trees.

COS SICK, belonging to Algebra; as Cossick Quantities.

COST [*Kösten*, L. S. of constare, L.] Charge, Price, Expence.

COST [in Heraldry] the fourth Part of a Bend, or half a Garter.

COSTÆ, the Ribs, which are in Number twenty-four, on each Side the Vertebrae of the Back. L.

COSTÆ Verae [among Anatomists] the seven uppermost Ribs, so called, because their cartilaginous Ends are received into the Sinus of the Sternum. L.

COSTÆ Falsæ [among Anatomists] the five lowermost Ribs, so called, because they are shorter and softer, and not joined to the Extremity of the Sternum. L.

COS'TARD, a sort of Apple.

COSTARD-Head, a Blockhead. O.

COSTARD-Monger [of Costard and Manger, a Trafficker] a Seller of Apples, a Fruiterer.

COS'TIVE [probably of *constipare*, F. to be bound in Body, one who hath his Excrement dry'd within him] bound in the Belly.

COS'TIVELY, in a cos'tive Manner.

COS'TIVENESS, the being bound in the Belly.

COSTLEW [*Kostlich*, Teut.] costly. Chaucer.

COST'LINESS, the being of great Price.

COST'LY, costing much, of great Price.

COST'REL, a Vessel to carry Wine in. O.

COT ? [Cote, Sax. *Koste*, L. S.] a

COTE } Cottage. O. Also a Man that busies himself with the Affairs of a Kitchen.

COT-Gare, Refuse Wool so clotted together, that it cannot be pulled asunder.

CO-TANGENT [in Mathematics] is the Tangent of any Complemental Arch, or what the Arch wants of a Quadrant or 90 Degrees.

COTA'RIOUS, one who held by a free Socage Tenure. O. L.

COTELERE, a Cutler. Chaucer.

COTEMPORARY, one of the same Age or Standing with another. L.

COTEREL'LI, a Sort of free Thieves and Plunderers, like the Troopers on the Borders of Scotland.

COTEREL'LUS, a servile Tenant held Lands in meer Villenage.

COTE'RIA, a Cottage or Homestead.

COTES, Sheepfold. Spencer.

COTES'WOLD [of Cote, a Sheep and wold, Sax. a Place that hath not as a Tree in it] a Place in Gloucestershire called from the Abundance of Sheep there.

COT'LAND } Land held by
COTSETH LAND } tager. O. L.

COT'QUEAN, a Man who is too meddling with Womens Affairs.

COT'TAGE [of Cote, Sax.] a House in the Country.

COT'TAGER, who lives in a Cottage.

COT TEREL [in Doomsday-Book] tages.

COT'TISES [in Heraldry] cut divisions from the Bend, of which make but two third Parts, taking more than a fourth or fifth Part of cutcheon.

COT'TON [*Cotton*, F. *Cotton*, *Coltana*, L.] a woolly Stuff common Fruit of the same Name.

To **COT'TON** [perhaps of *concedere* to agree, to succeed, to hit.

COT'TRE } a Trammel to kill

COT'TREL } a Put over the

COT'TUM, Cat or Dog-walker.

Cotto or coarse Blankets were found. O. L.

COTU'CHAN [in Doomsday-Book] Husbandmen.

COTY'LE [in Anatomy] the Cow Huckle-Bone, which receives the Thigh-Bone.

COTYLEDONES [among certain Glands, in some Cases] ed up and down the Chelion; assisting Meetings of the Veins in the Women.

To **COUCH** [*coucher*, F.] to comprehend or comprise; to take from off the Eye, as Oculists do; to Lance on the Rest.

A **COUCH** [*coucher*, F.] a Seat or Bed to lie down on.

COUCH [in Painting] a Turn of the Ground, Bed, or Bais on which a figure lies.

COUCH'ANT [in Heraldry] a Posture; as a Lion couchant in Arms, is a Lion lying on his Belly Head upright.

COUCH'ER, a Factor residing in a Place for the sake of Traffick; as a Master-Book of a Corporation or House. O. L.

COUCHER, a Setter or Setting.

HITCHING [among Hunters] the Lodging of a Hunt.

HOVE, a little Harbour for Boats. *W. C.*
See Hm. Com.

HOWEITEN, to covert. *Chauc.*

HOWEITABLE ? fit, convenient, suitable. *O. L. T.*

HOWEITANT [Covenant, *F.* of *Conventus*, *L.*] in Agreement or Bargain, the mutual Contract of two or more to one Thing, to do or forbear, &c.

HOWEITANT [in Divinity] is a particular Dispensation, whereby God deals with Man; as the *Covenant of Works* under the Law, and that of *Grace* in the Gospel.

HOWEITANT [in Law] is that which the Plaintiff is to be made, though in Words not expressed.

HOWEITANT [in Fact] is that which is expressed between the Parties.

HOWEITANT, a particular Agreement of the People of England, made in the reign of Charles I. called, *The Solemn Declaration*.

HOWEITANT [covenancer, *F.*] to covenant or Agreement.

HOWEITANTER, one who took the Profane Oath in the Time of the Civil War.

HOWEIT ? [Convent, *F.* of *Conventus*, *L.*] a Monastery or Religious House.

HOWEIT [in Law], the Society or Members of a Church, Priory, &c.

HOWEIT [either from *Convent*, a Monastery, or *Convent*, a City and Bishoprick in the North of England]

HOWEIT [Coverschef, *F.* i. e. a Chief Head-dress. *Chauc.*

HOWEIT ? [Coverscle, *F.*] a Cover or Protection. *O. L. T.*

HOWEIT [Coversclie, *F.* i. e. a Cover or Protection for a Bed.

HOWEIT [in Geometry] the remainder of the Diameter of a Circle, after a Chord is taken from it.

HOWEIT [Covert, *F.*] an Umbrage or Shade.

HOWEIT [Law Term] the State of a Person under the Power and Protection of another. See *Coverture*.

HOWEIT, a *Female Covert*, i. e. a married Woman, who is under the Power of, or under the Power of an other Man. *O. L. T.*

HOWEIT [in Fortification] a Space of Ground with the Field, on the Edge of a River, three or four Fathoms broad, and round the Half-Moons and other Works of the Country.

HOWEIT, privately, secretly.

HOWEITURE [Coverture, *F.*] any Cover or Protection.

HOWEITURE [in Law] is the State and Condition of a married Woman, who is under

Covert Baron, and, by Law, is disabled from making any Bargains without her Husband's Consent and Privy.

To **COV'ET** [convoiter, *F.* perhaps of *cupere*, *L.*] to desire eagerly, to lust after.

COV'ETABLE, that which is to be, or may be coveted or desired.

COV'ETISE [Convoitise, *F.*] Covetousness. *Spenc.*

COV'ETOUS [convoiteux, *F.* *cupidas*, *L.*] very desirous; also griping, close-fisted, niggardly, stingy, avaritious.

COV'ETOUSLY, avaritiously.

COV'ETOUSNESS [Convoitise, *F.*] Avarice, an eager Desire of Money, &c.

COV'IN ? is a deceitful Assent or Agreement between two or more, to the Prejudice of another.

COV'ING Cornish [in Architecture] is a Cornice which hath a great Casemate or Hollow in it.

To **COUGH** [Kuchen, to make a Noise in one's breathing, *Teut.* *Kuchen*, *L. S.*] to make such a Noise as is occasioned by the Obstruction of the Lungs.

A **COUGH**, a certain Noise made by Persons troubled with an Obstruction of the Lungs.

COUL, a Tub or Vessel with two Ears. *O.*

COUL-Staff, a Piece of Wood or Pole on which a Coal is carried.

To **COUL** [in Archery] to cut the Feather of a Shaft high or low.

COUL'D [of Couler, *F.* to stream] dispensed. *Spenc.*

COULDRAY, a Grove of Hazel-trees. *O.*

A **COUL'TER** [Culter, *L.*] a sort of cutting Instrument to a Plough.

A **COUN'CIL** [Concile, *F.* of *Concilium*, *L.*] a general Assembly of the Clergy of the Nation, or of a particular Province; also an Assembly of the chief Persons of a Nation met together to confer about Affairs of State; also an Assembly of the Members of the Society of *Lincoln's-Inn*.

Common-COUNCIL, an Assembly of a select Number of principal Citizens, chosen out of every Ward, to manage the Publick Affairs of the City, within their several Precincts, and to act in Concert with the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

Common-COUNCIL-Man, a Member of that Assembly.

COU'NSIL ? an Advocate or Counsellor
COU'NSEL } who pleads for his Client at the Bar of a Court of Justice.

COU'NSEL [Consil, *F.* of *Consilium*, *L.*] Advice.

To **COU'NSEL** [consiller, *F.* of *consulere*, *L.*] to give Advice or Counsel.

COUN'SELLOR [Consiller, *F.* of *consiliarius*, *L.*] an Adviser; especially a Person well vers'd in the Law, who is consulted upon Matters of Weight.

Privy-COUNSELLOR, a Member of the King's Privy-Council.

COUNT, Account or Value. *Spenc.*

COUNT [*Compte*, or *Comte*, F. perhaps of *Comes*, L.] a foreign Earl.

COUNT [in *Law*] is the Original Declaration in a Real Action.

To **COUNT** [*comter*, F. perhaps of *computare*, L.] to reckon, or cast up an Account; also to account, value, or esteem.

COUNT-Wheel, is a Wheel in the striking Part of a Clock, which moves round in twelve or fourteen Hours, by some call'd the *Locking-Wheel*.

COUNTEE', a Count or Earl. *O. L. T.*

COUN'TENANCE [*Contenance*, F.] Looks, Face, Visage, also Encouragement.

COUNTENANCE [in *Law*] Credit or Estimation.

To **COUN'TENANCE** [*contenancer*, F.] to encourage, to favour, to abet.

COUN'TER [*Contoir*, F.] a Counting-Board in a Shop; a Piece of Brass, or other Metal, with a Stamp on it, formerly used in counting, but now in playing at Cards.

COUN'TER, the Name of two Prisons in the City of London, i. e. the *Poultry* and *Wood-street*.

COUN'TERS, are also Parts of a Ship, call'd the *upper* and *lower Counters*.

COUN'TERS Serjeants at Law, which **COUN'TORS** were retained as Advocates to defend their Client's Cause, who were anciently called *Serjeant-Countors*.

COUN'TER [of *contra*, L. against] is a Particle signifying Opposition, and often used in compounding *English* Words, and sometimes by itself, as, *To run counter*.

COUN'TER Approaches [in *Fortification*] are Works made by the Besieged, when they come out, to hinder the Approach of the Enemy, and when they design to attack them in Form.

To **COUNTER-balance**, to weigh one Thing against another, to make an equal A-mends for.

COUNTER Battery, is a Battery rais'd to play upon another.

COUNTER Bond, a Bond to save a Person harmless, who has given Bond for another.

COUNTER Breast-Work, is the same with *False Bray*.

COUNTER Change, is a mutual Exchange between two Parties, by Agreement or Com-pact.

COUNTER Changed [in *Heraldry*] is when there is mutual Changing of the Colours of the Field and Charge in an Escutcheon, by one or more Lines of Partition.

COUNTER Charged, is a Charge brought against an Accuser.

COUNTER Charm, a Charm to hinder the Force of another.

COUNTER Check, is a Censure made upon a Reprover.

COUNTER Compound [in *Heraldry*] Bordure, or any Ordinary which hath one Row of *Chequers*, of two different Colours set contrary-wise.

COUNTER Cussing, Subtlety used against an adverse Party.

COUNTER Distinction, distinguishing respect to the opposite Side.

COUNTERFEASANCE, *Counterfeint*, *Spenc.*

COUNTERFEIT [*contrefait*, F. of *and factus*, L.] imitated, feigned, counterfeit.

A **COUNTERFEIT**, a Cheat, a false Person.

To **COUNTERFEIT** [*contrefaire*, F.] to imitate, dissemble, forge, feign.

COUNTERFEITS and *Terminations*, *Chefs*, *ggers* and *Saucers*.

COUNTER Foil that Part of the *Stock* struck in the

quer, which is kept by an Officer of Court, the other being delivered to the count, and is called the *Stock*.

COUNTER Parts [in *Fortification*] Pillars and Parts of the Walls of a Fort, about fifteen or twenty Feet high, which are advanced as much as is possible from the Ground, and joined to the Hoof of the Cordon by Vaults.

COUNTER Fuges [in *Military*] Fuges proceed contrary to one another.

COUNTER Guards [in *Fortification*] large Heaps of Earth in Form of a Rampart raised above the Moats before the Points of the Bastions, to serve for the Cover or Envelop.

COUNTERMAND [*Contremander*, F.] is the revoking or recalling a former command.

To **COUNTERMAND** [*Contremander*, F.] to forbid, to contradict, to revoke.

COUNTERMAND [in *Law*] a Thing formerly executed is by a subsequent Act made void by the Party who first.

COUNTER March [*Military*] drawing up the Soldiers, so as to show the Face or Wings of a Battalion.

COUNTER Mine, is a Subterranean Passage of a Mine, made by the Besieged to the Enemy's Mine, in order to blow it up, to take away the Powder, or by other means to hinder the Effects of it.

To **COUNTER Mine** [*Contreminer*, F.] to sink such Mines, to hinder, or to frustrate the Enemy's Design from taking Effect.

COUNTER Mure [*Contremure*, F.] a Wall made in Defence against another, as a Counter Mure to the Town-Wall.

COUNTER Pain [*Contrepain*, F.] a Pain that is contrary to the Nature of the Thing.

COUNTER Point [*Contrepoint*, F.] a Point that is contrary to the Nature of the Thing.

COUNTER Part [in *Musick*] a Part denoting one Part to be opposite to another.

in the *Art* is the Counter Part of the *Field*.

COUNTER Part [in *Law*] the Duplicate or Copy of any Instrument or Deed, so that one Copy may be kept by one Party, and another by the other.

COUNTER Poise [in *Heraldry*] two Beasts walking two Ways, are said to *Counter Poise*.

COUNTER Plea [in *Law*] a cross or contrary Plea; in Answer to an Accusation, a *Defiance*.

COUNTER PLETE, to contradict, to *Play* *Clear*.

COUNTER Plot, a Plot contrived to *undo*; a *False Plot*.

COUNTER Pair [in *Music*] the old Method of sampling Parts, by setting Pricks or *Notes* or *Spots* another, to denote the *second*.

COUNTER POISE [contrepoise, F.] to *counterpoise* against other.

COUNTER POISE [contrepoise; F.] an *Antidote*; as when one Thing is weighed *against* another.

COUNTER Poison, an Antidote to hinder *poison* or *poison*.

COUNTER Roll [Law Term] a Counter Roll of the Rolls relating to Appeals, *Rolls*, &c.

COUNTER Round [Military Term] a *Round* of Officers going to visit the Rounds *Round*.

COUNTER Salient [in *Heraldry*] leaping *Salient*, when two Beasts are borne in a *Salient*, in a Posture of leaping from *Salient*, directly the contrary Way.

COUNTER SCARP [in *Fortification*] is the *Side* of the Ditch which is next the *Side* of the Slope of the Moat, which is the *Side* of the Place; but when an *Army* is to have *helped themselves on the* *Side*, it is generally to be understood *Side* the *Side* Way, with its Glacis and *Side*.

COUNTER Security, Security given to a *Party* who has entered into Bonds or other *Security* to another.

COUNTER sign, to sign an Order of a *Party*, in Quality of a Secretary.

COUNTER Sophister, a Disputant who *disputes* Argument against another Sophister.

COUNTER Swallow-Tail [in *Fortification*] is an Out-work in the Form of a single *Swallow-Tail*, wider at the Gorge than at the Head.

COUNTER Tally, one of the two Tallies *which* anything is scored.

COUNTER Tenu [in *Music*] one of the *Notes*, so called because it is as it were *Notes* to the *Tenu*.

COUNTER Tripping [in *Heraldry*] is *Tripping*, when two Beasts are borne in a Coat of *Tripping*, i. e. in a walking Posture, *Tripping* the head of the one to the Tail of the *Tripping*.

To COUNTERVAIL, to be of equal Value to another thing; to be a sufficient Recompence for.

To COUNTERWAIT, to watch against. *Chauc.*

To COUNTERWORK [Military Term] to raise Works in order to oppose and ruin those of the Enemy.

COUNTRESS [Contesse, F. of Comitissa, L.] the Wife of a Count or Earl.

COUNT'ING-HOUSE [of the King's Household] the Court of the Green Cloth, a Court where the Lord Steward, Treasurer, Comptroller, and other Officers of the King's Household sit, to take the Account of all the Expences of the Household, &c.

COUNTREFRETE, to counterfeit. *Chauc.*

COUNTRY [Contrée, F. q. d. Contrerata, L. i. e. one Land joining to another] an Empire, Kingdom, or Province; it is usually understood in Opposition to City.

COUNTY [Compte, F. of Comitatus, L.] one of the Circuits or Parts into which the whole Kingdom is divided, for the better Government of it, and the more easy Administration of Justice; a Shire.

COUNTY [in a *Law* Sense] is taken for the County Court.

COUNTY Court, a Court held every Month by the Sheriff or his Deputy; also that called a *Turn*, held twice every Year.

COUNTIES Corporate, are Cities or antient Boroughs, upon which the Kings of England have bestowed great Liberties and Privileges.

COUNTIES Palatine are in Number four, viz. Chester, Durham, Lancaster, and Ely, the Jurisdiction of which was formerly very great, but their Power now is very much abridged.

To COUP, to exchange or swap. *C.*

COUPE, a Piece cut off or out.

COUP'ED, cut off [in *Heraldry*] is any COUP'ED thing in an Escutcheon which is cut clear and evenly off.

COUPERGORGE, a Cut-throat. *Chauc.*

COUPLE [Couple, F. of Copula, L.] two Things of the same Kind set together; a Pair; also a Band to tie Dogs with.

To COUPLE [coupler, F. of copulare, L.] to join together, to copulate, as in the Act of Generation.

COUPLE Close [in *Heraldry*] the fourth Part of a Chevron.

To COUR [kautzen, Teut.] to stoop down. *C.*

COURAGE [Courage, F.] Mettle, Boldness, Stoutness. Valour.

COURAGEOUS [Courageux, F.] Stout, full of Courage, Bold.

COURAGEOUSLY, stoutly, bravely.

COURAGEOUSNESS, Stoutness.

COURANT, a Dance, F. also the Title of a News-Paper.

COURA/P, an *Indian* Itch; a Disease like a Letter or Ring-worm.

COURD, covered. *Spem.*

COURFINE, fine Heart. *O. F.*

COURIER, a Messenger who rides Post to bring Expresses. *F.*

COURACIER, a Horse-courier. *O. F.*

COURSE [of *xipos*, Gr. or of *crassus*,

COARSE [L.] thick, rough, clownish, rude.

A **COURSE** [*Curfus*, L.] a Race, Running; Order, Turn; also a Service of Meat, &c. *F.*

COURSE [in *Navigation*] is a Ship's Way, or that Point of the Compass it is to be steered.

COURSE [in *Husbandry*] is a Fleece or Turn of Hay, &c. laid on a Cart, &c.

A **COURSER**, a Disputant in Schools; also a Horse for Service.

COURSES [with *Physicians*] the monthly Terms or Flowers in Women.

COURSES [with *Sailors*] the Main-Sail and Fore-Sail of a Ship.

COURT [*Corte*, Ital. *Cors*, L. *Cour*, *F.* of *Xipos*, Gr.] a Yard belonging to a House, or Houses; also the King's Palace.

COURT [*Curia*, L.] a Hall, or Place where Justice is administer'd. *F.*

COURT [of *Admiralty*] first established by King *Edward III.* for the deciding of Causes relating to Sea Affairs.

COURT Baron, is a Court which every Lord of a Manour (who antiently were called Barons) hath within his own Precincts, in which Admittances and Grants of Land, &c. are made to the Copyholders, Surrenders are accepted, &c.

COURT [of *Chivalry*] the Marshal's Court, which is the Fountain of the Martial Law, wherein the Lord High-Constable of England and the Marshal sit as Judges.

COURT Christian, the Spiritual Court, where Matters relating to Christianity are more especially managed.

COURT Lett, a Court belonging to a Lord of a Manour, in which all Offences under High-Treason are enquired into.

COURT [of the *Legate*] a Court erected by Cardinal *Wolsey*, to prove Wills, and dispense with Offences against the Spiritual Laws.

COURT [of *Peculiaris*] a Spiritual Court kept in Parishes free from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops, and peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

COURT [of *Requests*] a Court of Equity appointed for the Help of such Petitioners who, in conſequence Cases, should deal with the King by Supplication; but this Court is now quite suppressed.

To **COURT** [*courtifer*, *F.*] to make Love to, or woo; to desire earnestly; to importune; to sue or stand for.

COURT Bouillon [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of boiling Fish in Wine, &c. with various Sorts of Spice. *F.*

COURT Days, Days when the Judicature are open, and Pleas held.

COURT Lands, such as the Lord Manour keeps in his own Hands, for Use of his Family, and Hospitality.

COURT Roll, a Roll containing an account of the Number, &c. of Lands depend on the Jurisdiction of the Lord Manour, with the Nature of the &c. that are admitted to any Part Land, &c.

COURTEOUS [*courtisus*, *F.*] affable, gentle.

COURTEOUSLY, civilly, affably.

COURTEOUSNESS, Civility, &c.

COURTESAN [*Courtizane*, *F.*]

COURTEZEN Lady or Gentlewoman belonging to the Court; a prostitute, pet or Whore. *F.*

COURTESY [*Courtesie*, *F.*] Kindness, a good Turn; a kind and Behaviour and Management; a Courtesy, reverence done by a Woman.

COURTESY of England [*Law*] Tenure whereby a Man marrying an heiress possessed of Lands in Fee-Simple, or for Life if he have a Child by her, which shall live into the World, although both the Child die forthwith, yet if such Possession, he shall hold the Lands for Life.

COURTLY, airy, gallant, sprightly.

COURT'MAN, a Courtier. *Chap.*

COURT'SHIP, Courtesy, amorous rise or Speech.

COUSIN [*Consanguineus*, L.] an Uncle or Kinswoman by Blood or Marriage.

COUTH [*Cur*, Sax.] known or familiar.

COUTHEUT/LAUGHE, one who is continually cherishes, entertains, or hides a law'd Person. *O. L. T.*

COV'Y of Partridges [*Covado*, *F.*] a flock of those Fowls.

COW [*Ca*, Sax. *Ux*, L. S. and *Dutch* *Tent*.] a Beast well known.

Curs'd Cottons have short Lives

This Proverb is sarcastically applied to Persons, who, though they have Power in their Hearts, have Feebleness in their Hands, disabling them from executing Malice on the Persons they bear Illwill to. Also, under this ridiculous Emblem of Cows, inveterate Enemies are couch'd in barbarous Designs are often frustrated by the Intervention of an over-ruling Providence according to the Latin, *Dei Dux non fallitur*.

To **COW** one, to put one out of one's way, keep one in Awe.

COW Blakes, Cow-dung dry'd and burnt.

COW Wheat, a Weed growing in Corn. *Milampyrus sylvaticus*, L.

A **COW'ARD** [*Coward*, *F.*] a Cowardly or Cowardly Person.

of the Nature of a Cow] of the best no Courage.

COWARD [in *Heraldry*] a Lion, borne on his Hind-legs, with his Tail doubled or curled between his Legs, is called a *Lion Courant*.

COWARDNESS, the Want of Con-

fidence, like a Coward.

COWARDLY, like a Coward.

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of Cases baked hard, so as to crackle under the Teeth.

A CRAD'DANTLY Lad, a Coward.

CRADLE [Cradel, Sax. *Crud*, C. Br.] a sort of a Bed for a young Child; also the Place where the Bullet lies in a Cross-bow.

CRADLE [in *Husbandry*] a wooden Frame fix'd to Scythes.

CRADLE [among *Ship-Carpenters*] a Timber Frame raised along the Outside of a Ship by the *Bilge*, for the greater Ease and Safety in launching her.

CRADLE [among *Surgeons*] a Machine of Wood, to lay a broken Leg in, that is newly set, to hinder it being pressed by the Bed-cloaths.

CRAFT [Crafft, Sax. *Craft*, C. Br. *Craft*, Teut. signifies Strength, Power.] Craftiness, Cunning, Subtily, Wile, or Trick.

CRAFT [among *Mariners*] all manner of Lines, Hooks, Nets, &c. for Fishing.

Small CRAFT, are Vessels used in the Fishing Trade, as Hays, Ketches, Lighters, Smacks, &c.

HANDY-CRAFT, any Mechanical Art or Trade.

CRAFTS Master, one skilful in a Handycraft, or Trade.

CRAFT'ILY, cunningly.

CRAFT'INESS, Cunningness, Subtily.

CRAFT'Y, cunning, subtle, sly.

CRAG [Kraeghe, Belg. *Kragen*, Teut. the Throat,] the Neck, or Nape of the Neck.

CRAG [Craig, C. Br.] the Top of a Rock.

CRAG'GED } uneven, rough, steep.

CRAG'GY } uneven, rough, steep.

CRACK-Needle, Shepherd's Needle. C.

To **CRACK**, to crack or break. *Spenc.*

CRALLIT, engraven. *Cbauc.*

To **CRAM** [Cramman, Sax.] to stuff, to thrust close.

CRAM'BE [Κράμβη, Gr.] a Repetition of Words, or saying the same thing over again.

CRAM'BO, a Play in Rhyming, in which he that repeats a Word that was said before, forfeits something.

CRAMP [Krampe, Dan. and L. S. *Krampe*, Teut.] a Disease caused by a violent Distortion of the Nerves, Muscles, &c.

CRAMP Fish, a Fish which benumbs the Hand of those that touch it.

CRAMP'ERN } an Iron which fastens

CRAMP-Iron } Stones in Buildings; also

a Grappling Iron to grapple or lay hold of an Enemy's Ship.

CRAMP Irons [among *Printers*] Irons nail'd to the Carriage of the Press, to run it in and out.

CRAMPISHITH, gnaweth. *Crauc.*

CRAMPOONS [*Crampons*, F.] Pieces of Iron hooked at the Ends, for the drawing or pulling up of Timber, Stones, &c.

CRA/NAGE, Money paid for the Use of a Crane in Landing and Shipping Wares at a Wharf.

CRAN/BOURN (*i. e.* the Bourn or River of *Cranes*) a Town in *Dorsetshire*, 78 Miles S. W. by W. from London.

A **CRANE** (*Cran*, *Sax.* *Wagan*, *C.* *Br. G. Kean*, *Lat.*) a Machine for drawing up a Weight; also a-crooked Pipe for drawing Liquors out of a Vessel.

CRANE, a Fowl in *America*, of a hideous Form, having a Bag under the Neck, which will contain two Gallons of Water.

CRANE Lines [in a Ship] Lines going from the upper End of the Sprit-Sail Top-Mast to the middle of the Fore-Stays.

CRA/NE'S Bill, an Herb; also a Surgeon's Instrument, a Sort of Pincers.

CRA/NIUM [*Cran*, F.] the Skull, or the whole Compages of the Bones of the Head, which, like an Helmet, defends the Brain from external Injuries.

CRANK, brisk, lusty, merry, jocund, *C.*

A **CRANK**, the Draw-beam of a Well.

CRANK [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to *be crank*, when the cannot bear her Sail, or can bear but a small Part, for fear of overfetting; a Ship is also said to *be crank by the Ground*, when her Floor is so narrow, that she cannot be brought on Ground without Danger.

CRANKS, Offices. *Shaks.*

To **CRAN/KLE** [of *Wengelen*, *Lat.*] to go in and out, to go winding about.

CRAN/NOCK } an old Measure of Corn.

CREN/NOCK }

CRAN/NY [*Cren*, F. of *Crena*, L.] a Chink, or little Crack, or Crevice.

A **CRAN/NY Lad**, a jovial, brisk, lusty Lad. *Chefs.*

CRAP, Darnel or Buck-wheat. *C.*

CRAP, Money, *Can.*

CRAPAUDINE [in a *Horse*] an Ulcer on the Coronet, called also *A Tread upon the Coronet*.

CRAPE, a Sort of Stuff much used in Mourning.

CRAPULA, a Surfeit by over-eating and drinking; Crop-sickness, Drunkenness.

CRAP/ULENT [*Crapulentus*, L.] oppressed, surfeited, crop-sick.

CRAP/ULOUS [*Crapulosus*, L.] given to Gluttony, over-eating, &c.

CRAISED, cracked. *O.*

To **CRASH** [*crasfer*, F.] to make a Noise.

CRASH/ING *Cheers*, the Teeth. *Can.*

CRA/SIS [*Kraisse*, Gr.] a Mixture, *L.*

CRA/SIS [in *Grammar*] a Contraction of two Syllables into one, as *Vch'ment* for *Vch'ment*.

CRA/SIS [in *Physick*] a proper Constitu-

tion, Mixture, or Temperature of Blood in an animal Body, such as constitutes of Health.

CRASS [*crasse*, F. of *crassin*, L.] gross.

A **CRAS/SANTLY Lad**, a *Chefsbire*.

CRAS/SITUDE [*Craffitude*, L.] nests.

CRASTINA/TION, a putting off laying. *L.*

CRATCH [*Cresche*, F. *Crates*, L.] for Hay or Straw.

CRATCHED [of *Cratches*, scratched with the Fuller's Teasel. *O.*

CRATCHES } a stinking Sound

SCRATCHES } *Horse's* Hoel.

CR/ATER [in *Falcoary*] any to which Hawks are fastened when reaching To **CRAVE** [*Crajan*, *Sax.*] earnestly, to beseech.

CRA/VEN [of *Craeg*, *C. Br.* and *Ben* a Head] a Place in *Torliff* stony.

CRA/VEN } a Cow. *O.*

CAVENT' } entirely a Term of when the Party that was overcome single Combat yielded, and cry'd &c.

CRAW [*Krot*, *Dan.* *Kragen*, *Lat.* Crop of a Bird.

To **CRAWL**, to creep along slowly

CRAWLY *Morally*, indifferently *Norfolk*.

CRAW, a Disease in Hawks, which renders their muting, much like the *Paw*

CRAY Fib? [*Krebs*, *Lat.* *Crevice* } F.] a sort of River

CRAYER, a sort of small Sea Vessel

CRAY/ON, a Pencil of any colouring Stuff, made into Paste for drawing in dry Colours on Paper &c.

A **CRAZE Mill**, a Mill used by to grind their Tin.

CRA/ZILY, sickly, weakly.

CRA/ZINESS, Sickness, Weakness

CRA/ZY [of *apros*, Gr.] distastefully, weak.

CREAM [*Crema*, F. of *Cremor*, thicker and more substantial Part of and prime and best Part of a Thing.

To **CREAM** [spoken of *Drinks*] to or mantle. *C.*

CREAM of Tartar, a Preparation Lees of Wine.

CREAM Water, that has a kind upon it, Fat or Scum, which being turns to several Medicaments.

CREAN/CE, a fine small long fastened to a Hawk's Death, when the

CREASE [*Skinner* derives it of *Crash*, *g. d.* a Line drawn with Chalk Impression of a Fold in a Garment.

CREATE [*creare*, F. of *creare*, L.] to
 out of nothing; to fashion, form, or
 to create or procure.

CREATION, is a forming something out
 of nothing, or of no pre-existing Materials,
 proper to God only. It differs from all
 sort of Formations; whereas they all
 consist in working upon, but this sup-
 poses nothing at all. F. of *L.*

CREATOR [*Creator*, F. of *Creator*, L.]
 who creates.

CREATURE [*Creatura*, L.] a created
 being; one who owes his Fortune and Rise
 to some great Man. F.

CREATURIZE, to make one his
 creature.

CREANCE [*Creance*, F.] Faith, Credit,
 &c.

CRUITY [*Cruitas*, L.] Frequency.

CRUOUS [*cruber*, L.] frequent.

CRUCLADE [some call it *Græklade*,
 a School which the *Greek* Philosophers
 frequented, which was afterwards re-
 named; others call it *Græceglade*,
 a Brook, and a *dean*,
 in thereabouts some Brooks dis-
 seminate themselves into the *Thames*] a
 River, 65 Miles W. from *London*.

CREANCE [*Creantia*, L.] Belief, Cre-

CREANTIALS, Letters of Credit and
 recommendation, especially those given to an
 Ambassador, Plenipotentiary, &c. L.

CREANTILITY [*Creantilitas*, F.] Credible-
 ness, Probableness.

CREANT [*creantilis*, F.] that which is
 worthy of Credit; that which
 is supported in itself, nor certainly
 derived, either antecedently from its
 own credit, yet has the
 sanction of Truth.

CREANTLY, in a Manner deserving Be-

CREANTNESS, the being worthy of

CREANT [*Creantia*, L.] Belief, Esteem,
 Trust; Authority, Interest,
 &c. F.

CREANT [*creant*, L.] to give Credit
 to give or set off.

CREANT, which is of fair Credit,
 Credit or Honour.

CREANTLY, in good Credit, hand-

CREANT, one who gives Credit;
 one who trusts another with Money
 &c. L.

CREANTON [*Creantia*, Sax. q. d.
 the Cart-Town, or from
 the Apple's Core, because
 in this Town the first Bishop's See
 was among the Saxons; and from
 the Christian Faith propagated thro'
 the Saxons, &c.]

from the River *Creantia*, that runs by it] a
 Town in *Devonshire*, famous for the Birth of
 St. Boniface or Winifred, 147 Miles W. by
 S. from *London*.

CREDU'LITY [*Credulitas*, F. *Credulitas*,
 L.] easiness or Readiness to believe.

CREDU'LOUS [*credulus*, F. *credulus*, L.]
 easy, light, or rash of Belief.

CREDU'LOUSLY, believing too easily.

CREDU'LOUSNESS, the being too easy
 in believing.

To **CREE** [*Wheat or Barley*] to beil it
 soft. C.

The **CREED**, a short or summary Ac-
 count of the chief Articles of the Christian
 Faith, called the Creed, from the first Word
 of it in *Latin*, *Credo*, i. e. I believe.

CREEK [*Creeca*, Sax. *Crique*, F.] a little
 Bay, a Nook in a Harbour, where any Thing
 is landed.

A **CREEK** in the Neck, a small Pain and
 Stiffness there.

To **CREEK** [*criquetur*, F.] to make a Noise
 as a Door does.

CREEM it into my Hand, put it in slyly or
 secretly. Chyb.

To **CREEP** [*Creppian*, C. Br. *Creppan*,
 Belg. *Creopan*, Sax. *Creppen*, *Teu*
Graper, F. *Ripere*, L.] to crawl upon all
 Fours; also to come privately.

A **CREEPER**, a creeping Creature; an
 Andiron; also an Apple growing on a low
 Tree, whose Branches trail on the Ground.

CREEP'ING, crawling along slowly or
 privately.

CREEP'INGLY, slowly, privately.

CREEPERS, a sort of Callosities for Wo-
 men, between Clogs and Pattens.

CREMASTER [*Krepastis*, of *crepan*,
 to hold up, Gr.] a Muscle in the Testicles of
 a Man, which serves to draw them up, and
 raise them in Coitus.

CREMA'TION, burning. L.

CRE'NA, a Notch, Slit, or Dent. L.

CRE'NATED Leaves [*Batany*] Leaves of
 Plants that are jagged or notched.

CREN'CLE, crinkled. Chanc.

CREN'KLES [in a Ship] small Ropes
CREN'GLES spliced into the Bolt-ropes
 of the Sails of the Main-mast and Fore-
 mast, and fastened to the Bowling-Bridles,
 to hold by when the Bonnet-Sail is shaken
 off.

CRENEL'LE [in *Heraldry*] the same as
Embrattled.

CREPANC'E [in a Horse] an Ulcer in the
 Fore-part of the Foot, about an Inch above
 the Crown.

CREP'ATURE [in *Physics*] is when any
 Thing is boiled till it cracks. L.

CREP'INES [in *Osakery*] a sort of Fatren
 wrapt up in a Veal Crust. F.

CREP'ETATION, a Cracking or Rat-
 tling.

CREPUSCULE [*Crepusculum*, L.] the Twilight, or the dubious half light, which we perceive in the Morning before the Sun's rising, and at Night after the Sun's setting.

CREPUSCULOUS, belonging to the Twilight.

CRES/CENT [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a Half-Moon, with the Horns turn'd upwards, which is the distinguishing Mark of the Second Brothery or Family.

CRES/CENT [*Crescens*, L.] increasing.
CRES/SENT [With *Farriers*] a Horse is said to have *Crescents*, when the Point of the Coffin-Bone, which is most advanced, falls down and presses the Sole outwards, &c.

CRES/SAN, a Pear, called the *Bergamot Cresson*.

CRESSES [*Kresse*, *Teut.*] the Name of an Herb, called *Nasturtium*, &c.

CRES/SE Light, a large Lanthorn fix'd on a Pole, or a burning Beacon.

CRES/SIVE [of *crescere*, L.] of a growing Nature or Quality. *Shakspeare*.

CREST [*Crestus*, F. of *Crista*, L.] the Tuft on the Head of a Bird; the Mane of a Horse; or the Top of an Helmet.

CREST [among *Carvers*] an Imagery or carved Work to adorn the Head or Top of any thing, like our modern Cornish.

CREST [in *Heraldry*] is a Device representing a living Creature, Plant, or other artificial Thing, set over a Coat of Arms.

CREST Fallen [of a Horse] is when the upper Part of the Neck, on which the Mane grows, does not stand upright, but hangs either on one Side or other.

CREST Fallen [spoken of Men] signifies dispirited, out of Heart, cast down, &c.

CREST Tile, a Tile on the Ridge of a House.

CRES/TED, having a Crest.

CRES/WELL, the broad Edge or Verge of the Shoe-Sole, round about.

CRETE, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, now called *Candia*.

CRE/TISM, a Forging of Lies, Falshood, Perfidiousness, so called from the Inhabitants of *Crete*, who were noted for those ill Qualities.

CRE/VET [*Crevet*, F.] a Melting Pot used by Goldsmiths.

CRE/VICE [*Crevisse*, F.] a Chink or Cleft; also a Cray-fish.

CREW [Shinner derives it of *broetren*, *Du.* to drink or tope; but *Minshew* of *Creu*, for *acreu*, F. increased] a Company or Gang.

CREW/EL, two-threaded Worked.

CREW/ET [*Cruche*, F. an earthen Pot]

CREV/ET, a Phial or narrow-mouth'd Glass to hold Oil or Vinegar.

CREY/FORD [*Cneccan*, *Sax.* of the River *Crey* and *Ford*, a Town in *Kent*, famous for the Overthrow given to the Britons by *Hengist* the Saxon.

CRIAN'DE the same as *Creance*.

CRIAN'T'S [see.]

CRIANDE, crying. *Chant.*

CRIB [*Cyubbo*, *Sax.* *Kribbe*, *Heb.* *Crappet*, *Teut.* and L. S.] a Cradle for Cattle.

CRIB/BAGE, a Game at Cards.

CRIB/BLE [*Cribble*, F. of *Crib*] a Corn Sieve.

CRIBLE, coarse Meal, a little Bran. C.

CRIBRATION [among *Physicians*] a Sifting of Powder through a fine Sieve.

CRICK, a sort of Cramp or Palsy in the Neck.

CRICKET [of *Kretzel*, of *Kretzel* to chirp] a little *bird*, having Chimneys, &c.

CRICK/ET, a low Stool, such as children use to sit upon.

CRICK/ET, a sort of Play with a Ball.

CRICOARYTÆNOIDES [of a Ring-shape, to drink, or *aperte*, Cup to drink out of, and *arctos*, the Muscles arising from the Cartilage *Cricoides*.

CRICOIDES [of *Krin*, a Ring, *Sip*, an Helmet, and *arctos*, Gr.] a Pair of Muscles arising from the part of the *Cricoides*, and ending in the *Scutiformis*.

CRIMINAL [*Crimen*, L.] a Fault, an Offence, a Sin, Breach, or Transgression of the Law.

CRIMINAL [*Criminal*, F.] a Criminal, a Criminal, or of belonging to a Criminal.

A CRIMINAL, an Offender, a Criminal.

CRIMP, an Agent for Coalers and Persons concerned in Shipping.

CRIMINALTY, a criminal Crime, or of belonging to a Criminal.

CRIMINAL, an Offender, a Criminal.

CRIMP, an Agent for Coalers and Persons concerned in Shipping.

CRIMINALTY, a criminal Crime, or of belonging to a Criminal.

CRIMSON [*Crimoisin*, F.] of a red Colour.

CRINATED Roots [with Branches as shoot into the Ground in a Fibre-like Hair.

CRINED [in *Heraldry*] having a Crest.

CRINELS [in *Falconry*] feathers in the tail.

CRINETS [in *Falconry*] feathers in the tail.

CRINITES Hair about the Neck.

To **CRINGE** [to crouch, to make low Bows or Concessions, or Submission.

CRINGES [in *Heraldry*] feathers in the tail.

To **CRINKLE** [to wrinkle, to run in Folds or Wrinkles.

CRINOIDES, catenaceous Worms.

CRIPPLE [*Crippus*, C. *crippus*, of *cripen*, to creep] a lame Person, lost the Use of his limbs.

CRIBATE, a Gate of the City of
 [in Architecture] short
 of Wood against the Side of an

CRIBRA [Cribra, Gr.] Signs by which
 of a Disease. L.

CRIBRA [Cribra, Gr.] a Judgment, Sen-
 a Will. L.

CRIBRA [among Physicians] is a sudden
 of a black, either for the better or
 of a work's Recovery, or Death.

CRIBRA CRISIS, is that which does
 carrying the Disease, but leaves
 the other Crises.

CRIBRA CRISIS, is that which frees
 perfectly and entirely from the
 of a disease, either salutary or deadly.

CRIBRA [of Xiphos, Gr. an Un-
 CRIBRA] Crises which was used in
 Children] an Infant dying before

CRIBRA [L. Crisis, Tent.] fri-
 of a thing, Gr. till 'tis frizzled, or
 of a thing.

CRIBRA [Crisis, L.] to frizzle or curl.
 of a thing, Frimbles.

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 of a thing, Frimbles.

CROCARDS, a sort of Money, some Time
 current in England.

CROCK, a Shepherd's Crook or Staff. O.
CROCHES [among Hunters] the little
 Buds about the Top of a Deer's Horns.

CROCI [among Botanists] the Apices or
 small Knobs on the Tops of Flowers.

CROCI'A, a Bishop's or Abbot's Crozier,
 or Pastoral Staff; also the Collation of Bi-
 shopricks and Abbays, by giving a Crozier.
 O. L.

CROCIARIUS, the Bearer of a Crozier-
 Staff before a Bishop.

To **CROCK**, to black one with Soot. C.

CROCK, a coarse earthen Pot.

CROCKETS, Locks of Hair. O.

CROCKHURN [Crockhorn, Sax. of
 Crock, a Fountain so called, and Hurn a
 Cottage] a Town in Somersetshire, 110 Miles
 W. S. W. from London.

CROCODILE [Crocodylus, L. of Krokod-
 los, Gr.] a very large Beast in the Shape of
 a Lizard, living both on the Land and in the
 Water. L.

CROCOMAG'MA [In Pharmacy] a Phy-
 sical Composition, the chief Ingredient of
 which is Saffron. L. of Gr.

CROCUS, Saffron. L.

CROCUS [among Chymists] a Powder of
 a Saffron Colour.

CROCUS Martis, Saffron of Steel, so called
 from its reddish Colour. L.

CROCUS Martis aperiens, the Rust of Iron
 Plates, washed and exposed some time to the
 Dew. L.

CROCUS Martis astringens, Filings of Iron
 deprived of their more saline Parts. L.

CROCUS Metallinum, a kind of impure
 opaque Glass of Antimony. L.

CROE ? [Crum, Tent. and L. S.

CROME } crooked] an Iron Bar or
 Leaver; also a Notch in the Side-boards or
 Staves of a Cask, where the Head-pieces
 come in.

CROFT [Croft, Sax.] a little Close ad-
 joining to a Houle for Pasture or Tillage.
 Yorks.

CROISA'DE ? [Croisade, of Croix, F. of
 CRUSA'DO } Cruik, L. a Cross] the Ex-
 pedition of the Princes of Constantinople for
 the Conquest of the Holy Land, in which every
 Soldier bore a Crucifix on his Breast, as an
 Emblem of Spiritual Warfare; For their En-
 couragement in this Enterprise, all that died
 in the War were promised by the Pope an im-
 mediate Entrance into Heaven.

CROIS'ERY, those for whom Christ suf-
 fered on the Cross. Chauc.

CROISES [Croisec, F.] Pilgrims for the
 Sake of Religion, who wore a Cross on their
 Garments; also the Knights of the Order of
 St. John of Jerusalem, created for the Defence
 of Pilgrims.

CROK, the turning of the Hair into
 Curls. O.

To CRO'KE [*Crocara*, Ital., *craquer*, F.] to make a Noise like that of a Frog or Raven; or as the Guts do with Wind.

CROKES, Hooks. O.

CROKETTES, Locks of Hair. *Chauc.*

CROMMID, crammed. *Chauc.*

CROPE [*Crope*, Sax.] an old Ewe, or Female Sheep. *Chauc.* Also an old Woman. *Chauc.*

CROWNET, the Hair which grows over the Top of a Horse's Head; also the Iron at the End of a tilling Spade.

CRO'NIQUE, a Chronicle. *Chauc.*

CRO'NON, an Irish Son.

CRO'NY [perhaps of *Crocy*, Gr. *κρῶν*, a good old Friend; or of *Crocyones*, L.] an intimate Companion, or contemporary Disciple.

To CROO

To CROO'KELL } to make a Noise like

A DOVE or a Pidgeon.

A CROOK [*Crook*, F. an Hook] a Shepherd's Staff.

CROOK'ED [*Kroget*, Dan.] not freight.

CROOKED [is said to be derived of *Crook*, the turning up of the Hair into Curls] bowed, bent, turning in an out.

CROOK'EDLY, in a crooked Manner.

CROOK'EDNESS, being crooked or bent.

CROOKES, Hooks. O.

To CROQL, to growl, mutter, or mumble. O.

CROUTES, a Substance found about the Ore in Lead Mines.

CROP [*Croppas*, Sax.] Ears of Corn, the gathering of Hay or Corn, of the whole Stock which the Ground affords.

CROP [*Crop*, L. S. *Croppa*, C. Br. *Kroppf*, Teut.] a Bird's Claw; also the Handle of a Coachman's Whip.

To CROP [*Brappe*, F. *br*], to cut off, to gather.

CROPPA } a Crop of Corn, or the Pro-

CROPPUS } duct in Harvest. O. L.

CROQUETS [in *Cookery*] a certain Com-

pound made of a delicious Farce. F.

CROSLER [of *Crosse*, F.] a Bishop's Staff, made in the Shape of a Shepherd's Crook, intimating, that they are Spiritual Shepherds.

CROSLERS [in *Astronomy*] are four Stars in the Form of a Cross, by the Help of which, those who sail in the Southern Hemisphere find the Antartic Pole.

CRO'LET, a Frontlet or Head-cloth.

CRO'LET } [in *Heraldry*] a little plain

CRO'LET } Crofs, whose Ends also have

the Form of a plain Cross; and these are often borne *sebe*, i. e. pointed at Bottom.

CROSS [*Croix*, L. of *Crux*, L.] a Gibbet, on which the Antients used to hang their Malefactors; also Affliction, Misfortune, Trouble.

CROSS [in *Heraldry*] one of the honourable Ordinaries, of which there is a great

Variety in its Form, according to which compose it.

CROSS *Aiguille* [in *Heraldry*] the Ends of which shoot forth like a Filherd.

CROSS *Fitchet* [in *Heraldry*] so pointed at Bottom.

CROSS *Fleury* [in *Heraldry*] a Flower de Lis at each End.

CROSS *Fourchet* [in *Heraldry*] a Cross.

CROSS *Milaine* [in *Heraldry*] a Cross, the Ends of which are turned again like a Milrine, which is a Mill-stone.

CROSS *Voided* [in *Heraldry*] a Line is drawn parallel to the Cross, and then the Field is parted pear through.

CROSS *Bar-Shot* [with Gun round Shot, having a long Iron with it, as if it were let quite the Middle.

CROSS *Beam* } [in *Architecture*]

CROSS *Piece* } laid across and

CROSS *Beam* [in a Ship] a great

Timber which goes across two

called *Rites*, and to which the

placed when the Ship rides at Anchor.

CROSS *Bill*, a Bird.

CROSS *Bite*, a Disappointment.

A CROSS *Caper*, a Leap with

Legs.

GROSS-grained, that goes

Grain; peevish, stubborn, humour.

CROSS *Jack* [in a Ship] is a

slung at the upper End of the

under the Top.

CROSS *Match* } when a

CROSS *Marriages* } Sister

with two Persons who have the

tion one to another.

CROSS *Purposes*, contrary Delig

VICES; also a kind of Sport.

CROSS *Staff*, a Mathematica

ment to take the Altitude of the

Stars.

CROSS *Trees* [in a Ship] are four

Timber bolted and let into one another

at the Head of the Mast.

CROSS *Trip* [among *Wrestlers*]

the Legs are crossed within one another.

CROSS *Wort*, an Herb, the

Flowers of which grow in the

Crosses.

CROTAPHICK *Artes* [among

musks], a Name given to the

Muscle *Crotaphicus*.

CROTAPHITES [among

Muscles of the Temple.

CROTCH, the forked Part of

CROTCH'ET, a Note in Music, which

Hook] a Note in Music, which

Minim.

CROCKET, a Fancy or Whim.
CROCKETS [among Printers] are for
 the Intention some Word or Sentence
 to be printed.
CROCKETS [among Hunters] the Ma-
 ches of a Fox.
CROCK [the Ordure or Dung of, a
 Cow] is Hare.
CROOK [Crook, F.] crooked; also, a
 staff.
CROUCH [a Festival observed
 on the Day] by the Roman Ca-
 tholics in Honour of the Holy Cross, on the
 Wednesday.
CROUCH [crouch, F.] to bow down
 the body.
CROUCHING, bowing, submissive.
CROUCHINGLY, submissively.
CROUCHED Priests. See *Crouched* Pri-
 ests.
CROUCH, a little. O. See *Crouch*.
CROUCH [the hindmost Part of a
 Horse's] Neck and Tail, from the Hough
 to the Rump.
CROUCH, is when, a Horse's
 Neck goes right, but his Crouch, in-
 stead from Side to Side.
CROUCH [in Horsemanship] a Leap in
 which the Horse pulls up his hind Legs, as if
 he were to jump up to his Belly.
CROUCHER [in Horsemanship] a Device
 at the Tail of an Horse to keep the
 Tail steady.
CROUCHER [at a Gaming-House] one
 who sits at the Cards, and gathers Money
 for the Game.
CROUCH [in Centry] a peculiar Man-
 ner of holding a Loaf of Mutton. F.
CROUCH [Croucher, Sax.] a Bird; also a
 Croucher; also an Iliac Instru-
 ment for heavy Things.
CROUCH [Croucher, Sax.] a Bird; also, a
 Croucher; also to drag, to vapour.
CROUCH, a Net for catching wild Fowl.
CROUCH, a Surgeon's Instrument for
 breaking Bones, &c. out of
 the Skin.
CROUCH [in a Ship] small Ropes di-
 viding the Hole of a Rattle Block or Pulley,
 which divide the Rope into six, ten, or
 twelve Parts.
CROUCH [in the Military Art] are
 the Points, of three or four Inches
 which Way they fall, one
 after the other.
CROUCH [Croucher, Sax.] a Throng or Press.
CROUCH [Croucher, C. Br.] a Fiddle.
CROUCH [perhaps so called from the
 shape of the Cross] a Town in Lincolnshire,
 in an Abbey, and for Fowling. It
 is from London.
CROUCH, a Cord.
CROUCHING, the crying and fretting of
 a Child in Crotch.

CROWN [Crown, Tent. Coronae, F.
 of Corona, L.] a Cap of State worn on the
 Head of Sovereign Princes; also a Coin, in
 Value five Shillings; also the Top of the
 Head.

CROWN [in Geometry] is a Ring, com-
 prehended between two Concentrick Periphe-
 ries.

To **CROWN** [Crown, Tent. coronare, F.
 of coronare, L.] to set a Crown on the
 Head; to reward; to make perfect; to finish
 honourably.

CROWN Glass, the finest Sort of Window
 Glass.

CROWN Imperial, the most beautiful and
 largest Kind of Daffodil Flower.

CROWN Post [in Architecture] a Post,
 which in some Buildings stands upright in the
 Middle between two principal Pillars.

CROWN Scab, a mealy white Scab grow-
 ing on the Legs of Horses.

CROWN Wheel [of a Watch] is the upper
 Part next the Balance; that drives it by its
 Motion.

CROWN Works [in Fortification] are
 Bulwarks advanced toward the Field, to gain
 some Hill or rising Ground; being composed
 of a large Gorge and two Wings, which fall
 on the Counterescarp near the Faces of the
 Bastion.

CROWNED Horn-work, is a Horn-work
 with a Crown-work before it.

CROWNED Top [Hunting Term] the first
 Head of a Deer; the Crotchets or Buds being
 raised in Form of a Crown.

CROWSE, brisk, lively, jolly. C.

CROY [in Scotch Law] a Satisfaction that
 a Judge, who does not administer Justice as he
 ought, is to pay to the nearest of Kin to the
 Man that is killed.

To **CROYN** [Hunting Term] to cry as
 Fallow Deer do at Rutting Time.

CRUCIAL, of the Form of a Cross.

To **CRUCIATE** [Cruciare, L.] to tor-
 ment.

CRUCIATUS, a Torment. L.

CRUCIATUS [in Anatomy] a Muscle of
 the Thigh lying under the Vastus.

CRUCIBLE, a Melting-Pot made of Earth,
 tempered so as to endure the strongest Fire, for
 the melting Metals, Minerals, &c.

CRUCIFEROUS [Crucifer, L.] which
 bears the Cross.

CRUCIFERS. The same as *Crucifers*
Priests. L.

CRUCIFIX [g. d. Crucifixus, i. e. hung
 on the Cross, L.] a Figure representing our
 Saviour on the Cross.

CRUCIFIXION, a fixing to a Cross, a
 Crucifixing.

To **CRUCIFY** [Crucifigere, F. of crucifigere,
 L.] to fasten or nail to a Cross; also to kill or
 mortify.

CRUDE [crud, F. of crudus, L.] raw,
 undigested.

CRUDELY, undigestedly,
CRUDENESS, Undigestedness.

CRUDITY [*Cruditè*, F. of *Cruditas*, L.]
 Rawness.

CRUDITY [among *Physicians*] is when the Blood is not duly fermented, and brought to a right Consistence.

CRUDITY [in the *Stomach*] is an ill Digestion, when the Aliment of Meat is not duly fermented, and regularly turned into Chyle; and is of three Sorts, *Apepsia*, *Brady-pepsia*, and *Dyspepsia*; which see in their proper Places.

CRUEL [*cruel*, F. *crudelis*, L.] hard-hearted, fierce, grievous, painful. F.

CRUELLY, in a cruel Manner, grievously.

CRUELTY [*Cruauté*, F. *Crudelitas*, L.] Barbarousness, Fierceness, Hard-heartedness, inflexible Temper; also ill Usage.

CRUENTOUS [*Cruentus*, L.] bloody, stained with Blood.

TO CRUISE [*kruis*, Belg. a Cross, i. e. to cross to and fro] to sail up and down for Guard of the Seas.

CRUISER, a Ship appointed to cruise.

CRUK [*Crocca*, Sax. *Crochan*, C. Br.] a Crock, an earthen Pot. Chauc.

CRULL, curled, smooth. O.

CRUM of Bread [*Cruma*, Sax. *kruymt*, Belg. *kruymt*, Teut.] a small Particle, or the soft Part of Bread.

TO CRUM } [*Accruman*, Sax.

TO CRUM'BLE } *kruymele*, Belg.
krummeln, Teut.] to break small by rubbing.

CRUMENIAL } [*Crumena*, L.] a Purse.

CRUM'NAL } Spenc.

CRUMMINESS, the being full of Crums.

CRUM'MY, full of Crum, Plumpness.

CRUMP [*Crum*, Sax. *Crumm*, C. Br.] crooked, crook'd-back'd.

TO CRUMPLE [of *Crompeht*, Sax. of *krimpe*, or *kruymt*, Belg.] to put out of the Folds or Pleats; to ruffle or towse.

CRUNK, to cry like a Crane.

CRU'OR, Blood dropping out of a Wound, Gore. L.

CRUP'PER [*Croupiere*, F.] the Buttocks of a Horse, the Rump; also a Roll of Leather under a Horse's Tail.

CRUP'PER Buckles, large square Buckles fix'd to the Saddle-tree behind, to fasten the Crupper.

CRURA *Medulla oblongata* [among *Anatomists*] the two Heads or Beginnings on the narrow Substance of the Brain.

CRU'RAL [*Cruralis*, L.] belonging to the Leg.

CRU'RAL Artery [in *Anatomy*] the Artery of the Thigh, which spreads itself among the Muscles.

CRU'RAL Vein [with *Anatomists*] a Vein

of the Thigh, going up to the Groin, ending in the *Iliaca*.

CRU'REUS, a Muscle of the Leg, said to extend the *Tibia*; so called from its Situation on the Bone of the Thigh.

CRUSE [*Cruche*, F. *Kruke*, L. G. Teut. *Crocca*, Sax.] a small sort of Oil bag.

CRUS, or *Magnus Pes* [among *Anatomists*] is all that Part of the Body that reaches from the Buttocks to the Toes, and is divided into Thigh, Leg, and Foot. L.

TO CRUSH [*crasfer*, F. probably of *ciare*, L.] to break or squeeze to Pieces; oppresses or ruin.

CRUSSEL, a Griddle. O.

CRUST [*Croûte*, F. *Crusta*, L.] an outward Part of Bread, or the Part of a thing.

CRUSTA'CEOUS [of *Crusta*, L.] crust covered with, or hard like a Crust.

CRUSTA'CEOUS Fishes, are Shell-Fishes such as Crabs, Lobsters, &c.

CRUST Clang, an hard sticking together of the Earth, so that nothing will grow called also *Soil-bound*.

CRUSTA lactea, [among *Physicians*] kind of Scurf or crusty Scab upon the Skin of an Infant at the Time of its first Scurf. L.

CRUSTA oculi [among *Anatomists*] the Velvet Covering or soft Skin of the Eye.

CRUSTULA [among *Oculists*] a swelling in the Eye, being a filling of Blood into the Arteries into the *Venica Conjunctiva*, occasioned by a Wound, Stroke, &c.

CRUTCH'D Fellers [*Felleres Crutched*] Fellers sign'd with a Crutch, a Place in the City of London, near *Albany*, called so from a vest of them near that Place.

CRUTCHES [*Cruce*, Teut. *Crutche*, F. *Crutche*] supports for Persons.

CRUZADO } a Portuguese Coin, 1000 Rees.

CRUZATE } a sort of Sterling.

TO CRY [*crier*, F. *schreyen*, Teut.] weep; to make Proclamation.

CRYPTAE, the Graves of the Masses where the Primitive Christians met to perform Divine Service; hence the Church Ground is called *Crypta* as that of St. Paul was formerly under St. Paul's. L.

CRYPTICAN [*crypticus*, L. of *apocrypha* Gr.] hidden, secret.

CRYPTOGRAPHY [of *apocrypha* Gr. Writing] the Art of Secret Writing or Writing in Cypher.

CRYPTOLOGY [of *apocrypha* and *logos* Gr.] a discoursing or speaking in secret, whispering privately.

CRYSTAL [*Crystallus*, E. of *Krystallos* Gr.] a very bright and transparent Stone which looks like Ice, or the clearest Sort of Glass. F.

CRYSTAL [among *Chymists*] the Part of the Mass of any Metal or Mineral that remains after the Part of the Moulding off.

CRYSTAL [of Silver] is the Body of Silver, melted, and reduced into the form of a Solid, by the action of the Air.

CRYSTALLINE [*Crystallinus*, L. of *Boerhaave*, Gr.] belonging to Crystal, as in a Crystal.

CRYSTALLINE Heavens [among *Astronomers*] spheres, supposed by the Astronomers of old; by one of which they explained the slow Motion of the fixed Stars, saying that they caused them to move one Space forward in 70 Years; and by the other, they said a Motion, which they called the Motion of Trepidation and Libration, by which they imagined the Sphere to sway from Side to Side.

CRYSTALLINE Hammer [with *Oculists*] a shining Hemisphere of the Eye, taken to be the Instrument of Sight, called also by some.

CRYSTALLOIDES, the Crystalline Coat of the Eye.

CRYSTALLIZATION [in *Chymistry*] is the changing of Sol into small squared Particles, as in Crystal.

CRYSTALLIZE [*crystallizo*, F.] to grow into such Crystals, by being put in some Liquor, and set in a cool Place to become Crystals.

CRYSTALLID [among *Physicians*] Pusles, small ones the Body, white, and of the form of a Lens.

CUCKOW, a bird of the genus *Cuculidae*.

A Cuckow breeds it of a hen, and a cock, and a young hen; also a Fox had a Cuckow in the first Year.

CUCKLING [in *Geometry*] is finding the Area of a Solid Concept of any proposed Solid, in Inches, Feet, Yards, &c.

CUCKLING [in a Ship] are the Cuckling of the Fore-castle and the Half.

CUBE [*Cubus*, L. *Kubos*, Gr.] in *Geometry*, a Solid terminated by six equal Squares, as in the figure.

CUBE [in *Algebra*] is the second Power of the Root, and is formed by multiplying the Root continually into itself twice, as the Root 2, is a Square, and a 2 is the Cube.

CUBE [in *Arithmetic*] is that which is the Multiplication of any Number by itself, and then by the Product; as 2 is a Cube Number produced by 2 first multiplied by 2, and then by 4 the Product.

CUBE [in *Arithmetic*] is the Side of a Cube, Number, or the Side or Root of 27.

CUBES, Armatistick Fruits brought from the East-Indies, good for strengthening

ing the Brain, and drawing Phlegm from the Head.

CUBICAL [*cubicus*, L. of *Euclid*, Gr.] **CUBICK** } belonging to, or having the Figure of a Cube.

CUBICAL Artery [in *Anatomy*] is a Branch in the Axillary Artery.

CUBICAL Foot, a Measure of Solid Bodies, which are a Foot every way.

CUBICALLY, in Form of a Cube.

CUBICK Equations [in *Algebra*] are such where the highest Power of the unknown Quantity is a Cube.

CUBICULAR [*cubicularis*, L.] belonging to a Bed chamber. L.

CUBIFORM [*cubiformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Cube. L.

CUBIT [*Cubitus*, L.] the Length of the Arm, from the Elbow to the middle Finger; or, according to some, the middle Part between the Shoulder and Wrist.

CUBIT, a Scripture Measure, about 5 English Feet, 9 Inches, and 888 Decimal Parts.

The **CUBIT** [in *Anatomy*] is a long hard Bone, which lies in the Inside of the Arm, reaching from the Elbow to the Wrist.

CUBITÆ/US Extensor [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle serving to extend the Wrist. L.

CUBITÆ/US Integens [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle serving to bend the Wrist. L.

CUBITURE [*Cubitura*, L.] a lying down.

CUBO-CUBE [in *Mathematics*] is the CUBED-CUBE } sixth Power of any Number or Quantity; so 64 is a Cubed Cube, raised from the Root 2, five times, multiply'd into itself.

CUBOIDES [in *Anatomy*] is the seventh Bone of the Tarsus of the Foot.

CUCKLING-SPOOL } [g. d. a Choaking-
DUCKLING-SPOOL } Spool, because Scolds being thus punished, are almost choked with Water; but Dr. T. H. derives it from *Coquine*, F. a Beggar-woman, because sturdy Beggar-women were washed in it. The Saxons called it *Scealping Stole* } a Machine formerly used for the Punishment of Scolds and Brawling Women; also a Punishment anciently inflicted on Brewers and Bakers, who transgressed the Laws, and were, in such a Chair or Stool, to be ducked and immersed in *Stercore*, i. e. some muddy or stinking Pond.

CUCK'OLD [*Cocu*, F. probably from *Cuckrow*, and *Held*, g. d. a poor Man, in whose Nest some Cuckow has laid his Eggs, for him to keep and bring up the young ones] one whose Wife's adulterous and lewd Pranks are said to have grafted Horns on his Head.

CUCKOLDLY, like a Cuckold.

CUCK'OO } [Last, Sax. *Cuccen*, F.
CUCK'OW } *Cuckuck*, Teut. and L. S.

Cog, C. Br. Cock-hoch, Du. Cycalus, L. of *Kow F. Gr.* a Bird well-known.

CUCKOW Flower, the Fleck Lady's Stalk.
Gardamine.

CUCKQUEAN, a Wench or Whore.

CUCULATE Flowers [among *Batrachs*] as such as resemble a Monk's Hood of Helmet.

CUCUMBER [*Cucumer, L.*] a well-known Fruit.

CUCUPHA [among *Physicians*] a Cover for the Head, made of Cephalick Spices powdered, spread within a Cap, and worn against Catarrhs and Diseases of the Head, &c.

CUCURBITE [*Cucurbita, L. Rurdis, Tent.* a Gourd] a Chymical Vessel of Glass, Earth, or Metal, made in the Shape of a Gourd, used in Distillations and Rectifications. *F.*

CUCURBITINI Lumbrici, broad Worms resembling Gourd Seeds in Shape, that breed in the Entrails of Men, &c. *L.*

CUCURBITULA, a Cucking-Glass.

CUCUYOS, an American Fly, which shines in the Night so briskly, that Persons may see to travel, read, and write by the Light of it.

CUD [*Cud, Sax.*] the inner Part of the Throat in Beasts.

To Chew the cud [*Ceopan, Sax.*] to chew again as a Cow does; also to muse upon, to think or reflect.

CUDGEL a Changeling, a Nizy, or a

CUD'DY a Sly Fellow.

CUD'DY, in a first Rate Man of War, is a Place lying between the Captain's and the Lieutenant's Cabin, under the Poop, and divided into Partitions, for the Master's and Secretary's Offices.

CUDE Cloth, a Face-cloth for a young Child, which anciently was used at Baptizings, and was the Priest's Fee.

CUDGEL [*Knuttel, Teut.* a knotted Stick] a Stick to fight with.

To CUDGEL, to beat with a Cudgel or Staff.

CUD Lof, an Infirmity in Cows, Oxen, and Sheep, &c.

CUE, an Ilem, given to Stage-Players, what or when to speak; also a Mood or Humour, as in a merry Cue.

CUERPO, a Body. Span. To walk in *Cuerpo, i. e.* to go without a Cloak, *q. d.* to shew one's Shape.

CUTH, pulleth, forceth. O.

CUI ante Divortium [*i. e.* to whom before Divorce] a Writ empowering a divorced Woman to recover her Lands from him to whom her Husband did alienate them during the Marriage, because she could not gainify it. *L.*

CUI in vita [*i. e.* to whom in the Life of, *scil.* her Husband] a Writ of Entry for a Widow upon her Lands alienated by her Husband,

CUPNAGE, the making of *W. T. F.* Pigs, &c. for Carriage. *W. T. F.* **CUIRASSE, an Armour of Steel, Iron, or Plate, beat thin, which covers the** from Neck to Waist, as well behind as before. *F. T. F.*

CUIRASIER, a Horseman armed with Cuiraſſe. F. T. F.

CUISES [*Cuisse, F.*] an Armour for Thighs.

CULAGE, the laying up a Ship in Dock, is order to be repaired. O. R. D.

CULDEY'S, a sort of religious People formerly at Stone in Scotland, so called, from Deo, from worshipping God.

CULINARY [*Culinaria, L.*] belong to a Kitchen.

To CULL [*cullis, F. of cullire, L.*] to pick and choose, to pick out.

CULL-Pipe, a kind of Outh.

CULLEAS, the worst sort of Sheep whose wool is left of a Flock when they are picked out. C.

CULLEONS, the Stones or Testicles, the Name of an Herb. F.

CULLEONS [among *Gardeners*] are the Roots of Herbs, whether single, double, or triple.

CULLOW Hand, a Sooner or Blockhead, the same as a Bastion.

CULLIS [*Cullis, F. of Cullenda, L. Culling*] (*in Cookery*) a strained Liquor, as Meat boiled, &c. and pounded in a Mortar, and passed through a Sieve to be put to Flesh, or Fish, or Pies, before they be put to Table.

CULLY [*of Coglion, Ital.* a Fool] because Fools are generally said to be *Cully*, a Fodl, a soft-headed Fellow, one who can be easily led by the Nose, or put in the Lether whom a Courtisan or Jilt calls Cully.

To CULLY *one, to make a Fool of, to pose upon, or jilt him.*

CULM, a Smokeless Soil. O.

CULMEN Celi [among *Astronomers*] the highest Point of Heaven that is Starry, in any Latitude.

CULMIFEROUS [*of Culmus, and ferre, Stalk-bearing.*]

CULMIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as have a smooth hard Stalk, and usually hollow, and at each end wrapped about with single, narrow, sharp-pointed Leaves, and their Seeds are contained in chaffy Husks, as Barley, Oats, Wheat, &c.

To CULMINATE [*of Culmen, Lat. Top, &c.*] to raise to the Top.

To CULMINATE [among *Astronomers*] is to come to the Meridian, that is, the Star is said to *culminate*, when it is at the highest Point in the Heaven that it is possible for it to be; that is, when it is upon the Meridian.

CUNY [*compunctio*, F. *culpabilis*,
Un-worthy, faulty, guilty.

CUNY the Time; A. C. cut it up.

CUNY, Snake, Hump, small Parts.

CUNY, a Word of Form used by

the Clerk of the Arrangements; in Trials,

the Plea moved for a Criminal Matter,

is an English word, the Prisoner's Plea,

is Guilty. The Word seems to be com-

posed of the Words, i. e. *Cul* and *Prit*,

i. e. *cul* misde, and is a Reply of a pro-

secutor on behalf of the King, affirming

that he is guilty, after he hath pleaded

Guilty; the other *Wiprit* or *proff*,

is *proff*; and it is much as to say,

it is ready to prove the Party guilty.

It is derived from *Cun* in a Fault,

Cun, takes, L. i. e. a Criminal or

Un-worthy.

CUNY, the Head Arise-fear.

CUNY, the Bottom of the Sea where

ships are.

CUNY, a measuring of

small Distances by Piece-meal; that is,

by small which give us such Heights or

depths, and not all at one Opera-

tion.

CUNY [*cultivo*, F. of *cultus*,

L.] is till or husband the Ground;

to measure.

CUNY, the Art of tilling or

husbandry.

CUNY [*Cultus*, L.] Husbandry,

improvement, good Education. F.

CUNY, Faint-heartedness; or

the Will to run away.

CUNY [*Cunus*, Sax.] a Dove or

peace.

CUNY [in the *Norman Law*] the

possession of the Vassal's Lands to

him of the Fee.

CUNY [*Cunus*, F. of *Colebra*,

Sax.] a Piece of Ordnance about five

or six Quarter Diameter in the Bore,

and of 15 lb.

CUNY [among *Shipwrights*]

turning the Ship's Curlings into the

straight.

CUNY [among *Carpenters*] a

the Manner of joining Boards, by let-

ting one into another.

CUNY [*incubare*, Ital. *incubare*,

Sax.] to incubate, to stop or crowd.

CUNY, i. e. the Country of

Wales, where who remained there a

Time after all the rest of England was

conquered.

CUNY [troublefome, unwell-

being] is, inopportunity.

CUNY, unbecomely, unbecomely.

CUNY, full heaped Measures.

CUNY [*cumulare*, L.] to heap

up.

CUNY, a heaping up. L.

To **CUN** [*Sea Term*] is to direct the Passen-
ger to Helm how to steer.

CUNY, Delay, prolonging of
Time. L.

CUNY [in *Fortification*] a deep
Trench, about three or four Fathom wide,
sunk along the middle of a dry Moat, to
make the Passage more difficult to the Enemy.
F.

CUNY [among *Anatomists*]
are three Bones of the *Tarsus*, which is Part
of the Foot. L.

CUNY [among *Anatomists*] a
Bone of the Head, so called from its Resem-
blance to a Wedge. L.

CUNY, full of Coacy-boroughs.

CUNY, a sort of Fish.

CUNY [cunning, *Sax*] expert, skill-
ful, or having Skill in.

CUNY, Craftiness, Ingenuity.

CUNY Man, an Astrologer, a For-
tune-Teller.

CUNY, craftily.

CUNY, the being crafty, or
cunning.

CUNY [*Con*, F. *Cunus*, L. *Kutte*, *Boys*,
Cris, Sax.] *Pudendum Mulieris*.

CUNY, a Trial in Law answer-
able to our Ordinary Jury. A. L. T.

CUNY, a Bird in *America*, with a
Beak so strong and sharp, that it will pierce an
Ox-hide; so that two of them will set upon,
kill, and devour a Bull.

CUNY [*Cuppes*, Sax. *Kup*, *Belg*, *Coppas*,
C. Br. *Cupa*, L. of *Korn*, Gr.] a Vessel to
drink out of.

CUNY falls between the Cup and the
Lip.

This is a cautionary Proverb, applicable to
such sanguine Persons, who too confidently
depend upon future Expectations, unthought-
ful of the providential Contingencies that
may intervene; it is only a Version of the
Latin, *Munda cadum inter calicem supremique
labra*; as that of the Greek, *Πλάτα μισαλά
αδύα μισαλά; χυλός άπύς*; as also the
French, *De la Main a la bouche se perd souvent
la soupe*.

CUPS [among *Botanists*] are those short
Stalks wherein Flowers grow; some of
them are pointed into 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6
Leaves.

To **CUP**, to apply Cupping-Glasses.

CUP Shot who is in his Cups over-

COP Shot loaded with Drink, drunk.

CUPID [*Cupido*, L.] the fabulous God of
Love.

CUPIDITY [*Cupiditas*, F. of *Cupiditas*, L.]
Concupiscence, inordinate Desire, Covetous-
ness, Sensuality, Lust.

CUPOLA [*Cupola*, Ital.] an arched Tower
of a Building in Form of a Bowl turn'd upside
down.

CUP'EL } [among *Chymists*] a Furnace
CO'PEL } made of Ashes and burnt Bones
CUP'PEL } to try and purify Gold and Sil-

ver.

CUP'PING-Glass, a sort of Glass Vial, applied to the fleshy Part of the Body, to draw out corrupt Blood and windy Matter.

CUR'ABLE [*curabilis*, L.] that may be cured.

CUR'ACY } [of *Cura*, L. *Care*] the
CUR'ATE } Office of a Curate.

CUR'ATE [*Curator*, L.] a Parson or Vicar of a Parish, who has the Charge of the Parishioners Souls.

CURA'TION [in *Physic*] is a right Method of finding out, by Symptoms, proper Remedies for any Disease. L.

CUR'ATIVE Indication [among *Physicians*] a Sign which has relation to the Disease to be cured.

CUR'ATURE [*Curatura*, L.] Care in ordering or managing any thing.

A **CURB**, a Part of a Bridle; also a Swelling beneath the Elbow of a Horse's Hoof.

To **CURB** [*courber*, F.] to restrain or give a Check, to keep under.

CUR'CUMA, an Indian Root, commonly called *Turmeric*.

To **CUR'DLE**, to turn into Curds.

CURE [*Cura*, L.] the healing of a Distemper or Wound; also a Benefice or Spiritual Living with the Charge of Souls.

To **CURE** [*curare*, L.] to heal.

~~What can't be cur'd must be endur'd.~~

This is a consolatory Saying, applicable to Persons under the Pressure of some inevitable Calamity; and advises to make a Virtue of Necessity, and not aggravate but alleviate the Burthen by patient bearing, according to the Latin, *Leuius fit Patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas*.

CURE'BULLY, Tann'd Leather. *Cbauc.*

CUR'FEW [*Couvre-feu*, F. i. e. Cover the Fire] a Law made by *William the Conqueror*, that all Persons should put out their Fire and Lights at the ringing of the Eight o'Clock Bell, and go to Bed.

CUR'FEW Bell, eight o'Clock Bell.

CUR'IA, a Court of Judicature; also the Company of Tenants who did their Service at the Lord's Court. L.

CUR'IA advisare vult [*Lawo Term*] a Deliberation intended to be taken by the Court upon a Matter, before they proceed to pass Judgment.

CUR'IA claudenda, a Writ which lies against a Man, who being under Obligation to fence his Ground, refuses, or delays it.

CURIOSITY [*Curiositas*, F. *Curiositas*, L.] Inquisitiveness, a Desire of knowing; over-much Care, Niceness; also a Rarity or curious Thing,

CUR'IOUS [*Curieux*, F. of *curiosus*, L.] desirous or inquisitive to see or know every Thing; neat, nice, excellent, rare,

To **CURL** [*crullen*, L. S. *curlen*, N. q. d. *gyrulare*, L. or perhaps of *cyrtus*, *Sax.*] to twirl or turn up.

A **CURL** [*krullt*, L. S. probably *Gyrulus*, L.] a Twirl or Ringlet of H &c.

CURLEW, a Water Fowl.

CUR'LINGS [among *Hunters*] the spotted Curls with which the Burr of a Dog's Head is powdered.

CURMUD'GEON, a covetous Humilitifal, niggardly, close-fisted Fellow.

CUR'NOCK, a Measure of Corn, containing 4 Bushels.

A **CURR** [*koite*, *Bely.* or of *kur*, *Teut.* to grin] a Mongrel Dog.

CUR'RANT Money [of *Courant*, F. n. n. n.] good Money that in Commerce pass from one to another.

CURRA'NTO, a running French Dance.

CURRA'NT } also a musical Air consisting of tripple Time, called *Superfett* &c. *More.*

CUR'RANTS [q. d. *Corinths*, from *Corin* the Place whence they come] a sort of Fruit the Grape-kind.

CURREIDEN, courted, curried Fave *Cbauc.*

CUR'RENCY [of *Currens*, L.] Currencies, Course.

CUR'RENT [*currens*, L.] that goes is established or received, as *Current money*.

A **CUR'RENT** [*Currens*, L.] a running Stream.

CUR'RIDOW, a Curry-flavour or Flavour.

CUR'RIER [*Courrier*, F. *Coriarius*, L.] who dresses, liquors, and colours tann'd leather, to make it gentle, &c.

To **CUR'RY** [of *Curram*, L.] to dress leather.

To **CUR'RY** a Horse [*Curer*, F. *Curare*] to rub down, comb and dress him.

To **CUR'RY Favour** [probably of *Cur*, F. of *Quarere*, L.] to make Spit or get into or insinuate one's self into Favour.

CURRY-Comb, an Iron Tool for dressing Horses.

To **CURSE** [*cursum*, *Sax.*] to twist to.

A **CURSE** [*Curse*, *Sax.*] an ill Will also a Punishment.

CUR'SER [*Curser*, L.] a Courier, messenger, a Messenger of Hate.

CUR'SITER } an Officer belonging to
CUR'SITOR } Chancery, who makes original Writs for that County or Shire allotted him.

CUR'SORILY, slightly, hastily.

CURS'ORINESS, slowness, Haste.

CURS'ORY, a little Ruler of Haste, sending the Horizon.

CUR'SORY [*Curforius*, L.] slight, running over negligently.

CURSORILY, slightly.

CURRY [Hofel, Belg. angry] fierce, angry, scolded.

CURRYESS, Fierceness, a crabbed, dog-like manner; Rigorousness.

CURTAIL [Kettelsen, Du. to cut short, and Tail] to cut short a Horse's Tail; to dismember a limb.

ACURTAIL, a nasty Slut or Drab.

MusicURTAIL, a Musical Instrument in the Harp.

CURTAIN [Cortina, F. Cortina, L.] a Bed, a Window, &c.

CURTAIN [in Fortification] is the Front of a fortified Place, between two Bays.

CURTANA? King Edward the Con-

QUATYN? fessor's Sword without a Point (a Emblem of Mercy) which is carried by the Kings and Queens of England in Coronation.

CURTATION, shortening. L.

CURTATION of a Planet [among Astrologers] to some, is a little Part of a Planet seen in Distance from the Sun.

CURTSEY of England. See Courtesy.

CURT CONE [Geometry] a Cone whose Base is a Plane parallel to its Basis.

CURTILAGE [Loco Term] is a Piece of Ground, Yard, or Garden-Platt belonging to a House.

CURTILES Tera [among the Feudists] a House, or Lands properly belonging to a Lord, or a House of a Lord of a Manor.

CURTATION, a bending. L.

CURTATURE [Curvatura, L.] Bending; Crookedness.

CURTAVE [Curva linea, L.] a curved or crooked Line.

CURVE Line [in Geometry] crooked Line, as the Periphery of a Circle, Ellipse, &c.

CURVES [in Geometry] such as the Perimeters of Conic Sections, which are always curved and bent after a geometrical Manner.

CURVES [in Geometry] such as the Curve of Inflection, and which being continued, turn themselves a contrary Way, as the Curve and Solis Parabola.

CURTIT [Courbette, F. Courbetta, L.] a Cur, Motion, or Prancing of a horse.

CURVILINEAL Figures [in Geometry] Figures bounded by crooked Lines; as the Circle, Spherical Triangle, &c.

CURVILINEAL } of curves and li-

NEARY } nea, L.] crooked-

CRIVITY [Curvitas, L.] Crooked-

CURVIL Chair, an Ivory Chair, Sedan

Chair, in which the *Ædiles Curules*, or *Curules*, were carried.

CURRY Fawl [perhaps *q. d. querere favorem*, L.] Flattery.

CUSHINET [Cousinet, F.] a little Cushion.

CUSHION [Russen, Tent. & L. S. Cousin, F.] a sort of Pillow to sit or lean on.

CUSK'IN, an Ivory Cup.

CUSP [Cuspis, L.] the Point of a Spear, &c. It is particularly used in *Astronomy*, to express the Points or Horns of the Moon.

CUSP [in *Astrology*] the first Point of the twelve Houses in a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

CUSPATED [in *Botany*] is when the Leaves of a Flower end in a Point.

To CUSPIDATE [cuspidare, L.] to sharpen at the Point, to bring to a Point.

CUSPIDATED [cuspidatus, L.] pointed like a Spear.

A CUS'TARD [Prob. *q. Gustard*, of *gustando*, L. Tasting, or of *Crossard*, C. Br. *forma casearia*] a Dish of Food made of Milk, Eggs, &c.

CUSTODE *admittendo*, a Writ for admitting a Guardian. L.

CUSTODE *amovendo*, a Writ for removing a Guardian. L.

CUS'TODY [Custodia, L.] Ward, or keeping in safe Hold, or Prison.

CUS'TOM [Coutume, F.] Fashion, Habit, Way, Usage, or Use.

CUSTOM [in *Law*] is a Law or Right not written, which being established by long Use, and the Consent of our Ancestors that were *Ultra Tritavum*, i. e. beyond the third Generation, commonly accounted about 100 Years, is deemed as a Right in Law.

CUSTOM [in *Traffick*] is a Duty paid by the Subject to the King, upon the Importation or Exportation of Commodities; so called, because Tonnage and Poundage were only granted by Parliament for certain Years till the Time of Henry VI. but then constantly and perpetually, thence called Customs, or Customary Payments.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, is a Warehouse or Building in Sea-Port Towns where the King's Customs are received.

CUSTOMABLE, which is according to Custom, or liable to pay Custom.

CUSTOMABLY, according to Custom or common Use.

CUSTOMARILY, commonly used.

CUSTOMARY, accustomed, common, ordinary.

CUSTOMARY Tenants [in *Law*] such as hold by the Custom of the Manor.

CUSTOMAUNCE, Custom. *Cbauc*.

CUS'TOMER, one who buys any thing of another; a Custom-house Officer.

CUSTOMS and Services, the Name of a Writ of Right. See *Consuetudinibus & Servitiis*.

CUSTOS, a Keeper, a Guardian. L.

CUSTOS *Brevium*, the principal Clerk belonging

belonging to the Court of the Common-Place.
L.

CUS'TOS *Rotulorum*, he that hath the keeping of the Records of the Sessions of Peace: He is always Justice of the Peace, and of the *Quorum* in the County where his Office is, &c. L.

CUSTOS [of the *Spiritualities*] he that exercises Jurisdiction during a Vacancy of a See.

CUSTOS *Occuli* [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument for preserving the Eye from being hurt in some Operations.

CUS'TREL, a Servant to a Man of Arms, or a Prince's Life-guard. O.

To CUT [of *Couteau*, a Knife, or *Couper*, to cut, F.] to part or to divide with a Knife, &c.

To CUT a *Feather* [Sea Term] is when a well-bow'd Ship so swiftly presses the Water, that it foams before her, and in a dark Night seems to sparkle like Fire.

To CUT the *Sail*, is to unfurl it, and let it fall down.

CUT'TING, dividing with a Knife, &c.

CUT'TINGLY, sharply, sarcastically.

CUT'LETS in *Cookery* [of *Cotelette*, F. a small Rib] short Ribs of a Neck of Mutton or Veal.

CUT-*Water*, the Sharpness of a Ship, which is under the Beak-head, which divides and cuts the Water 'er it comes to the Bow.

CUT-*Throat*, a Murderer, a Villain.

A CUT-*Throat Place*, where People are exacted upon, as an Inn or Tavern.

CUTA'NEOUS [*cutaneus*, L.] belonging to the Skin.

CUT'BERT [of *Cud*, known, and *Be-*
ophit, famous, *Sax.*] an Archbishop of *Can-*
terbury, in the Beginning of the *Saxon* Mo-
narchy.

CUTE, new Wine unworked.

CUT'ICLE [*Cuticula*, L.] the outmost thin Skin which covers the whole Body. F.

CUTLER [*Coutelier*, F.] a Maker or Seller of Knives, Swords, &c.

CUT'TED, Brawling, Scolding, Quaselsome.

CUT'TER [of the *Tallies*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who provides Wood for the Tallies, and cuts the Sum paid upon them.

CUT'TERS, the little Streaks in the Beam of a Deer.

CUT'TING the *Neck* [among *Reapers*] a cutting the last Handful of standing Corn, which when it is done, they give a Shout, and go to Merry-making, it being the finishing of such a Man's Harvest.

CUT'TINGS [with *Gardeners*] Branches or Sprigs of Trees or Plants cut to set again.

CUT'TLE-Fish, a Sea-Fish. *Sepia*. L.

CUTTS, a sort of flat-bottom Boats formerly used in the Channel for transporting *Worles*.

CU'VA, a Keever, a Vessel for Boiling. O.

CUVET'TE [in *Fortification*] a Trench sunk in the Middle of a great dry Ditch.

CUY'NAGE, the making up of the better Carriage of it.

CUZ [among *Printers*] one admitted a jocular Ceremony, to the Privileges of the Printing-house.

CY'CLE [*Cyclos*, L. of κύκλος, Gr. a continual Revolution of Numbers, and go on without any Interruption from the to the last, and then return again to first. F.

CYCLE [of the *Sun*] is a Revolution twenty-eight Years, for finding out the minical Letters, which then return all in the same Order as before; the Solar Cycle.

CYCLE [of the *Moon*] or Golden Number is a Period or Revolution of nineteen Years invented to make the Lunar Year agree with the Solar, after the Expiration of which the Lunations return to the former Place in the Calendar, that is, the New Moon appears in the same Months, and Days of Month; the Lunar Cycle.

CYCLE [of *Indiction*] a Revolution fifteen Years, established by *Constantine* Great, A. C. 312.

CYCLIS CUS [of κύκλος, Gr.] an Instrument in Form of a Half-Moon, used by Surgeons to scrape away Rottentness.

CYCLOYD [in *Geometry*] a Figure by the upper End of the Diameter of a Circle turned about a right Line.

CYCLOIDAL Space, the Space contained between the curve or crooked Line and Subtense of the Figure.

CYCLO'METRY [of κύκλος, and μέτρον, Gr. Measure] the Art of measuring Circles.

CYCLOPE'AN, of, &c. the Cyclops.
CYCLOPÆDY [*Cyclopaedia*, F. *encyclopaedia*, L. of κυκλοπαίδεια, of κύκλος, Circle, and παιδεία, Discipline, Gr.] Circle of Arts and Sciences, or universal Knowledge.

CYCLOPHORIA *Sanguinis*, the Circulation of the Blood. L.

CYCLOPS, a giantlike People, but one Eye and that in the middle of the Forehead; said antiently to have inhabited the Island of Sicily.

CYGN'ET [of *Cygnus*, L.] a Swan. F.

CYGN'US, a Swan; also a Northern Constellation. L.

CYL'INDER [*Cylindre*, F. κύλινδρος, L. of κύλινδρος, Gr.] a Roller, or a Stone.

CYLFINDER [in *Geometry*] is a figure formed by the Revolution of a right Parallelogram about one of its Sides; it is extended in Length equally round its Ends or Extremities are equal Circles.

CYLINDER *charged* [in *Gunnery*] is the Chamber of a Great Gun, or that Part wherein the Powder and Shot.

CYLINDER *Concave* [in *Gunnery*] is all the Hollow Length of a Piece of Ordnance.

CYLINDER *Vacant* [in *Gunnery*] is that of the Hollow that remains empty after it is charged, or that Part between the Chamber and the Muzzle.

CYLINDRICAL [*Cylindraceus*, L. of *Snake*, Gr.] belonging to, in Form like a Cylinder. *F.*

CYLINDROID [in *Geometry*] is a solid Body with Elliptical Bases, parallel and equal.

CYMA [*Cyma*, Gr.] is the Top of any Mountain. *Botany.*

CYMATUM [in *Architecture*] a Member above the one half is Convex, and the other Concave. *Gr.*

CYTOIDES [among the *Galenists*] an Arterial Pulsing Pulse.

CYMBAL [*Cymbalum*, L. *Κύμβαλον*, Gr.] a Musical Instrument.

CYMBALIST [*Cymbalistes*, L. of *Cymbal*, Gr.] one that plays on a Cymbal.

CYMBALICAN *Language*, the *Welsh*.

CYNATHRO'PY [of *κύων* a Dog, and *πύρις* Man, Gr.] Madness caused by a mad Dog, wherein the Patient avoids Fire and Water; or a particular kind of Madness, when Men fancy themselves changed into Dogs, and imitate their Actions.

CYNASTICKS [*Cynagistica*, L. of *κύων*, Gr.] Books which treat of Hunting.

CYNICAL [*Cynicus*, F. *Cynicus*, L. of *κύων*, Gr.] dogged, churlish.

CYNICALLY, doggedly, churlishly.

CYNICKS [*Cynici*, L. of *Κυνικοί*, Gr.] Philosophers, first instituted by Antisthenes.

CYNICK, a Dog, from *κύων*; called Cynicks, from *Κυνός* a Dog, and their corrupt and churlish Echoes.

CYNODONTOS [*κυνόδοντος*, Gr.] a Person by a mad Dog. *Dioscorides.*

CYNODONTES [of *κύων*, Gr. a Dog, and *ὀν*, L. a Tooth] Dog-Teeth.

CYNOMYS [among *Anatomists*] the little Skin of the Yard.

CYNUS [Gr. F.] a Grass, Sprig, or Succulent.

CYNIXY [*κυνίξια*, of *κύων*, Gen. *κύων*, and *ίξια*, Appetite; Gr.] a voracious Appetite, like a Dog.

CYNOBURA [*Cynobura*, F. *κυνόβουρα*, Gr.] a kind of the Lesser Bear, or the Tail of it. *L.*

CYNOBURA. See *Cyper*.

CYNOBURA [among *Anatomists*] the bones of the Vertebrae.

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CYPR'IAN [*Cyprianus*, L.] a proper Name of Men.

CYPRUS, a Rus. *O. L.*

CYR'TOMA [*κύρτωμα*, Gr.] a Tumour in any Part of the Body.

CYR'ICKSCEAT, a Tribute or Duty anciently paid to the Church. *Sax.*

CYST'EPATICK Duct [in *Anatomy*] is that Duct which is implanted in the Hepatic Duct and the Gall-Bladder. *Gr.*

CYSTICÆ Gemelli [in *Anatomy*] two very small Branches of the Cæliack Artery dispersed through the Gall-Bladder.

CYSTICK Vein [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Vena Portæ*, which grows up to the Neck of the Gall-Bladder.

CYSTICKS [of *κύστις*, Gr. the Bladder] Medicines against Distempers in the Bladder.

CYSTOT'OMY [of *κύστις* and *τομή*, Gr.] the cutting of the Bladder for the Stone.

CY'TEZINS, Citizens. *Chauc.*

CZAR [q. d. *Cæsar*] the Title of the Emperor of *Muscovy* and *Russia*.

DA

D Is a Numerical Letter, and in the Titles of Books, Inscriptions, &c. denotes 500.

D, is also frequently set after an Author's Name, to denote Doctor; as *D. T. Doctor Theologiae*, i. e. Doctor of Divinity, *M. D. Medicinæ Doctor*, i. e. Doctor of Physick.

D. D. D. sometimes signifies these three Words, *Dat, Dicat, Dedicat*. *L.*

DA [in *Musick Books*] signifies *for or by*.

D. C. an Abbreviation of **D'A CAPO** [in *Musick Books*] are Words commonly met with at the End of Rondeaux, or such Airs or Tunes as end with the first Part, and signifies at the Head, or at the Beginning, *again*; and intimates, that the Song or Air must be begun again; and ended with the first Part.

DAB, a Sea-fish, of the flat Kind.

DAB, a Slap on the Face, Box on the Ear, &c. also a dirty Clout.

To **DAB** [*dauber*, F.] to slap or strike.

DAB-Chick, a Water-Fowl.

To **DAB'BLE** [*dabbere*, Belg.] to splash, to stir about in the Water and Dirt.

DABUZE, a Weapon in the Nature of a Mace, carried before the Grand Seigneur.

DACE, a small River Fish.

To **DACK'ER** [*deckere*, Belg.] to stagger, to stagger or totter. *Line.*

DACRYOIDES [of *δάκρυς*, Gr. a Tear] a kind of weeping Ulcer.

DACRYOPOE'OS [of *δάκρυον* a Tear, and *ποιέω*, Gr. to make] Things which excite Tears by their Acrimony, as Onions, Horseradish, or the like.

DAC'TYLE [*Dactylus*, L. of *δάκτυλος*, Gr.] a Dactyl, a Foot or Measure in a Latin Verse,

Verse, consisting of one long Syllable, and two short, as *dōmīnūs*. *Gr.*

DACTYL'OGY [of *δάκτυλος*, a Finger, and *λόγος*, Speech, *Gr.*] a discoursing by Signs made with the Fingers.

DACTYLON'OMY [of *δάκτυλος*, and *νόμος*, of *νόμος*, Law, *Gr.*] the Art of Numbering on the Fingers.

DAD [Dad, C. Br. *Dadda*, Ital.] a Name whereby young Children call their Fathers.

DAD'DOCK [*q. d.* dead Oak] the Heart or Body of a Tree thoroughly rotten. *C.*

DADO [in *Architecture*] is used by some Writers for the Dye, which is the Part in the Middle of the Pedestal of the Column, betwixt its Base and Cornice.

DÆ'MON [*δαίμων*, *Gr.*] a Spirit either good or bad.

DÆ'MONES [among some *Physical Writers*] such Distempers as cannot be assign'd to a natural Cause, and supposed to proceed from the Influence or Possession of the Devil.

DAFF, a Dastard or Coward. *O.*

To **DAFF**, to daunt. *C.* To baffle, to banter, to cheat. *O.*

DAFF'FISHLY, dastardly, cowardly.

A DAF'FOCK, a Dawkin; *C.*

DAFF'FODIL [*Asphodelus*, *L.* of *Gr.*] a Flower commonly called Daffy-down-dilly.

DAFT, stupid, blockish, daunted. *C.*

DAG, a Leather Latchet; also a Hand-Gun. *O.* Also Dew upon the Grass.

To **DAG Sheep** [probably of *dag*, *Sax.*] to cut off the Skirts of the Fleece.

DAG-Lox, the Wool so cut off.

DAG GER [Dagger †, *Dan.* *dagge*, *Belg.*] a Weapon well known.

DAGGER-Fish, a sort of Sea-Fish.

DAG'GES, Latches or Slips of Leather; the Skirts of a Fleece cut off. *Chauc.*

To **DAG'GLE** [*deagan*, *Sax.*] to dawb the Skirts of one's Cloaths with Dirt.

DA'GON [דגון *H. i. e.* the God of Corn] an Idol of the *Philistines*.

DA'GON [of *dagge*, *O.* or *dogh*, *C. Br.*] a Piece, a Remnant. *Chauc.*

DAG-Swain, a rough coarse Mantle.

DAIL [*Sea Term*] a Trough in which the Water was from the Pump over the Deck.

DAILY [Egglith, *Teut.*] every Day, each Day.

To **DAIN** [*daigner*, *F.*] to vouchsafe, to condescend.

DAIN'TIES, Delicacies, Niceties, Tidbits.

DAIN'TILY, delicately, nicely.

DAIN TINESS, Delicateness, Nicety.

DAIN TY [*Dain*, *O. F.*] curious, delicate, fine, nice.

DAIRY [of *Derriere*, *F. q. d.* a House backwards] a Place where Milk and Milk-meats are made and kept.

DAIR [*Daig*, *F.*] a Canopy.

DAISY, a Flower. *Bellis*, *L.*

DA'KIR, a Number of ten Fides, *Last* is of twenty.

DA'KER Hen, a Fowl.

DAL [in *Musick Books*] signifies for Ital.

DALE [in *Dal*, *Dan.* and *L. S.* & *Teut.*] a little Valley; a Bottom between Hills.

DALI-Prats [of *Dal*, *L. S.* and *Pr*, *L.*] narrow Slips of Pasture-Ground. *C.*

DAL'LIANCE, Toying, Wantonness.

DAL'LISON [*q. d.* d'Alençon, of *Al* in *France*] a Surname.

DAL'LOPS, Patches or Corners of or Weed among Corn. *C.*

To **DAL'LY** [probably of *Dallien*, to play the Fool] to toy with; to be wanton Tricks; to delay or trifle.

DALMA'TIAN Cap, a Tulip.

DALMA'TICK, a certain Vestment by Deacons in the Church of *Rome*.

DAM [probably of *Dams*, *F.* *Mid*, Female Beast which brings forth Young]

To **DAM** [*deemman*, *Sax.* *Dammun*, *Damen*, *Teut.*] to stop or shut up; hence

DAM [*damm*, *Belg.* *damm*, *Teut.*] a gate or Stoppage in a River.

DA'MAGE [*Downage*, *F.* of *Dammun* Hurt, Loss, Prejudice.

DAM'ASCUS [דמשק *H.*] the chief of *Syria*, from whence come the Phoenicians call *Damask Prunes*.

DAM'ASK [*Damascus*, *F.* so called *Damascus* in *Syria*] fine Silk, Linens wrought into Flowers and Fizzers.

DAM'ASK Rose [*Rosa damascena*, a Rose of a pale Colour.

To **DAM'ASK** [*damasquiner*, *F.*] to figure Silk, Linen, &c. with Flowers; draw rude Draughts on waste Paper.

To **DAM'ASK Wine**, to warm it a little in order to take off the Edge of the Cold and to make it mellow.

DAMBER, a Rascal. *C.*

DAME [*Dame*, *F.*] a Lady; among Country People, Mistress, Goody.

DAME Simone [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of farcing Cabbage-Lettice. *F.*

DAMES Violet, a Plant.

DAMISEL'LA [*Damaisella*, *F.*] a Damsel, a Lady of Pleasure, a Miss.

DAM'MAGE Cler, a Duty paid formerly to Prothonotaries and their Clerks. *L.*

DAM'AGE Feasant [in *Canon Law*] a Stranger's Beasts feed and spoil in Mens Grounds without Leave. *L. T.*

To **DAMN** [*dammere*, *F.* of *dammere*, to condemn or judge to Hell; to curse, to damn.

DAM'NABLE [*damnabilis*, *L.*] deserving to be damned. *F.*

DAM'NABLY, destructively, wickedly.

DAMNA TA Terra [among *Chymists*] Mass remaining in the Retort, after the stillation; the *Caput Mortuum*.

DAMNATION, the Punishment of the Soul. *F. of L.*

DAMNIFY [*damnificare*, *L.*] to do hurt, to prejudice.

DAMP [*Damp*, *Dau*, *Dampff*, *Teut.*] *Wetness*; also a Vapour which ascends.

DAMPISH [*dampffig*, *Teut.* dampig, dampish] damp or moist.

DAMPT } [so called of the River
DAMPTON } *Dau*, or *Dawen*, and
} a Town in *Cheeshire*.

DAMSEL [*Damselle*, *F.*] a young Maiden.

DAMIAN } [*Damascene*, *F. q. d. Pru-*
DAMIAN } *dam* *Damascenum*, of *Da-*
} *ma in Syria*] a sort of Plumb like a *Damian*.

DAN, a *Duo* or *Master*. *Spenc.*

DAN } [*E. i. e.* Judgment] one of *Yas-*
} *er's* judgments.

DANCE [*dantzen*, *Teut.* *danser*, *F.*] to dance the body according to composed

to dance pipe. no longer dance."

DANCE is a Reflection upon the mer-
curious and unruly Tempers of too many

and is also a good Memento of Pru-
dence, warning that Misfortune will have

to Friends; for *ungrateful* and *mer-*
curious, though they have had twenty

times more than formerly, will dance
while the Music of this Pro-

duces them for their Pains; nor budge
when they have Money to pay

for their continued Services; *Dum fer-*
re non curit, say the *Latins*; and

כפר ביה רחמא קרמא

to dance.

DANCE, *Scot.* *C.*

DANCE } [*in Heraldry*] is when
} the Out-line of any Bor-

der is intended.

DANIEL [*Dont de Lion*, *F. i. e.*
} *in Herb.*]

DANIEL } [*perhaps of Danten*, to
} *playful*, *one mart*, *Du.* a Trifle; or of

the Fool, of *London*, *F.* to play the
} *game*, *one will have it*, from *dangle*,

one, *one will have it*, from *dangle*,
} *one*, *one will have it*, from *dangle*,

one, *one will have it*, from *dangle*,
} *one*, *one will have it*, from *dangle*,

one, *one will have it*, from *dangle*,
} *one*, *one will have it*, from *dangle*,

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} *one*, *one will have it*, from *dangle*,

one, *one will have it*, from *dangle*,
} *one*, *one will have it*, from *dangle*,

then 24,000 *l.* then 44,000 *l.* and afterwards
48,000 *l.*

DANE *Lage*, the Laws which were in
force in *England* during the Time of the *Dan-*
ish Government.

DANE-WORT, the Plant Dwarf-Elder,
Ebulus, *L.*

DAN'GER [*Danger*, *F.*] Hazard, Jeo-
pardy.

DANGER is never in Danger.

This Proverb intimates, that *little Things*
are safe under the Contempt of the World, for
that their Insignificance secures them against
all Apprehension, Danger, and Violence; for
whatsoever is despicable, useless, and good for
nothing, is safe under the Security of this old
Saying, to all Intents and Purposes; for *Rata*
non tenditur milvia, say the *Latins*. But the
Adage is commonly apply'd by the common
People upon any Providential Deliverance,
making a Banter of God's Mercy, and laugh-
ing at their own and others Preservation or
Security under the Protection of Heaven, and
frequently with this profane Addition, *If he*
had been good for any thing, he had broke his
Neck, been drowned, &c. as if Impiety were
the only Preservation against Casualties.

DAN'GER [*Forst Law*] a Duty paid to
the Lord, for Liberty to plow and sow in
the Time of Mast-feeding.

DAN'GEROUS [*dangerous*, *F.*] Hazar-
dous, full of Danger.

DAN'GEROUSLY, hazardously.

DAN'GEROUSNESS, Hazardousness.

To **DAN'GLE** [*q. d. Hangle*] to hang off
swing to and fro.

DANGWALLET, abundantly, excessively,
plentifully. *O.*

DAN'IEL [דניאל *H. i. e.* the Judge of
God] the Name of a Prophet.

DANK [the *Teut.* *runcken*, signifies to
dip] somewhat moist or wet, damp. *O. Raw.*
Shakelp.

DANK'ISH, somewhat dank or moist.

DAN'NAUGHT [*i. e.* do naught, or
nought] a good-for-nothing or idle Person.
Yorksb.

DANTONED, tamed.

DANU'BE [is taken from the Latin *Dan-*
ubius, as Ovid calls it: *Cedere Danubius se*
tibi, Nile, negat, which the Romans might
take from the *Teut.* *Dannen*, Fir-Trees,
which are planted along its Banks] a famous
River running near 1300 Miles from the
Euxine Sea through *Germany*.

DAPAT'ICAL [*dapatice*, *L.*] sumptu-
ous.

DAP'IFER, a Steward at a Feast; also
the Head Bailiff of a Manor. *O.*

DAP'IFER *Regis*, the Steward of the
King's Household. *O. L.*

DAPING, a Way of angling upon the
Top of the Water.

DAP'PER [*Dapper*, *L. S.* *Dapper*,
Teut. *q. d.* a Man of a small Stature, yet
nimble]

dimble and courageous] low of Stature, clever, neat, spruce, light.

DAPPLE [Apple, *q. d.* full of divers Spots, like a Pippin] a Colour peculiar to Horses, as a dapple Grey is a light Grey shaded with a deeper; a dapple Bay, a light Bay spotted with a deeper.

DAR ? a Fish found commonly in the **DART** } River *Severn*.

DARAP'TI, an artificial Word, expressing the first Mood of the third Figure in Logick, where the two Propositions are universal Affirmatives, and the last a particular Affirmative.

DAR'BY [Deorby, *Sax. q. d. Derwent-by*, from the River *Derwent*; it is also called North-Farm, *q. d. North-Farm*] the County-Town of *Darbyshire*, 98 Miles N.W. from London.

To **DARE** [deapnan, *Sax. dursten, Teut.*] to hazard or venture; also to challenge or provoke.

DARE, Harm or Pain, as, *It does me no Dare, i. e. no Harm*, *C. It dares me, it pains me. Effus.*

DAR'ICK, an ancient Coin, in Value as.

DAR'ING, bold, adventurous.

DAR'INGLY, boldly, adventurously.

DAR'INGNESS, Boldness.

DARING-Glass, a Device for catching Larks.

DARK [deopn, *Sax. of 'Adarphic, Gr. Cas.]* without Light, obscure, mysterious.

DARK Tent, a Box with Optick-Glasses, to take a Prospect of a Building, &c.

To **DARK'EN**, to make dark or obscure.

DARK'LY, obscurely.

DARK'NESS, Obscurity.

DARK'MANS, Night. *Cent.*

DARK'SOM, dark.

DAR'LING [deopling, *Sax. q. d. Dear-ling*] a beloved Child, a Favourite.

DARNEL, the Weed Cockle.

DAR'NIX, a sort of Stuff.

DAR'RAIN ? to attempt, to challenge,

DAR'REIGN } *Chauc.* To prepare to fight. *Spenc.*

DAR'REIGN, an Attempt. *O.*

DAR'REIGN [of *Dernier, F.*] last. *L.T.*

DAR'REIGN Continuance, is when, after the Continuance of the Plea, the Defendant pleads a new Matter.

DAR'REIN Presentment, a Writ against a Stranger, who preferreth to a Church, the Advowson whereof belongs to another.

DAR'SIS [Aépris, *Gr.*] an Exulceration of the Skin.

To **DART** [darder, *F.*] to shoot or throw.

A **DART** [Dard, *F. Dart, C. Br.*] an Arrow.

DAR'TEY, a scabby Disease in Sheep.

DART'FORD [*q. d. the Ford of the River Dart*] a Town in *Kent*, 14 Miles E.S.E. from London.

DART'ING, shooting or throwing.

DART'INGLY, like a Dart.

DART'ON ? [Anphic, *Gr.*] the

DART'US } which immediately the Testicles.

To **DASH** [probably of *Dash*, Blow or Stroke, or of *שׁוּף H.* threshed] to cut or strike.

To **DASH** [perhaps from *Gashew*, bespatter with Dirt; or of *Dash*, aim as before] to wet by dashing.

To **DASH** [of *Daxxle*, which *Duxstien, Du.* to be greatly afraid; *שׁוּף, Sax.* able to fry nothing for him to put out of Countenance, to terrify.

DAS'TARD [שׁוּף, *Sax.* Abashed *Aerd, Du.* Nature, *q. d. timorous*] a Coward or faint-hearted Fellow.

DA'TA [in *Mathematics*] set Things or Quantities as are supposed given or known, in order thereby to the Things or Quantities which are used and sought for.

DA'TARY, the chief Officer of Chancery of *Rome*, through whose most vacant Benefices pass.

DATE [of *Datum, L.*] the Writing expresses the Day of the Month and when any Writing, Coin, &c. was made.

To **DATE** [data, *F. datum, L.*] such a Date to.

DATES [*Dactylus, L.*] the Fruit of Date-Tree.

DA'TIVE [*Datious, Lv*] that is given or disposed of at Pleasure. *O. & L.*

DA'TIVE Case [in *Grammar*] one of the six Cases used in Actions of giving restoring.

DAUBE' [in *Cookery*] a particular Dressing a Leg of Veal, &c. *F.*

DAUGHTER [dohter, *Sax. Edm. Teut.* and *L. S. Datter, Dan.*] a Child.

DAVID [דָּוִד *H. i. e. Beloved, Edm. Teut.*] a King of *Israel*, &c.

St DAVID's Day, the First of June kept in Honour of *St David* Bishop of *neoy in Wales*, at which Time the Men wear Leeks in their Hats, in Commemoration of a singular Victory obtained them, under the Conduct of *St David* the *Saxons*; they, by his Direction, ing Leeks, as a Mark of Distinction on lowers.

DAVID's-Staff, an Instrument used in Navigation.

DAVID's Quadrant, is the common Quadrant used at Sea, to take the Sun's meridian Altitude.

DA'VIT [*See Tarn*] a short Piece of bar used on board a Ship, to haul a Flock of an Anchor, and fasten it to the of the Ship.

DAUN'GERE, a Trap. *O.*

DAUN'GEROUS, coy, sparing. *O.*

DAMNY [*damus*, F. of *demure*, L. to annoy] to frighten, to put out of Heart.

DAUNTLESS, undaunted.

DAUPHIN [*of Dauphins*, L.] the Dolphin; also the Title of the French Heir to the Throne.

DAW, a Jackdaw, a Bird.

DAWN [probably of *Dawnen*, Teut.] *is never dawning after*, i. e. *it never dawns*, it, digested it, or enjoy'd it.

DAWN to thrive, as *he neither does nor does*, i. e. *he neither dies nor*; *will never dawn*, i. e. *he will never be* & *Alto* to awaken. C.

DAWN [*dawnen*, F.] to blear, to make, to flatter.

DAWG a dirty, flatteringly *WODKIN* man. C.

DAWN [probably *dergian*, Sax.] to begin light, as the Day does.

DAW [Sax. *dag*, Du. *dag*, Time] of Time which is variously

DAW *Day*, is the Space of *the Sun's rising to Sun-setting*, *the opposed Night*, which is the *the Sun is under the Horizon*, and *the usual but just under the E-*

DAW *Day*, is the Space of *the Sun's rising to Sun-setting*, *the opposed Night*, which is the *the Sun is under the Horizon*, and *the usual but just under the E-*

DAW *Day* differs from the *Natural Day*, which is various, *the Custom of Nations*: The *begin to account their Day* *the Jews and Athenians* *the usual*, as do the *Italians* to this

DAW [in *Law Sense*] is used sometimes *the Day of Appearance in Court*, and *the Return of Writs*.

DAW *in Bank*, are Days set down by *the Order of Court*, when Writs shall *be served*, or when the Party shall appear *the Writ served*.

DAW *Journey* [in *Scripture*] is 33 *Miles*, 172 *Paces*, and 4 *Fect*.

DAW *Day's Journey* [in *Scripture*]

DAW *Lily*, a Flower which lasts but one

DAW *Man*, an Arbitrator, Judge, or *Mediator*.

DAW *Net*, a Net for taking Larks, *Mar-*

DAW *kind of glittering Stones found* *the Lead Mines*.

DAW *Bread*, Dough baked,

DAZED Meat, palled in the Roasting by a black Fire.

A DAZED Look, such as Persons have when frightened.

I's DAZED, I am very cold. C.

To DAZZLE [*Dugfelse*, Belg.] to hurt the Sight with too much Light.

DAZ ZLING, hurting the Sight by its Lustre.

DAZ'ZLINGLY, in a dazzling manner.

DEA'CON [*Diacon*, F. *Diaconus*, L. of *Διάκονος*, of *diakonion*, to minister to, or serve, Gr.] i. e. a Minister or Servant, one whose Office it is, in the Church, to assist the Priest in Divine Service, to help him in the Distribution of the Holy Sacrament, to instruct the Youth in the Catechism, &c.

DEA'CONESSES [in the *Primitive Church*] Women of Probity, who were chosen to assist those of their own Sex in Religious Concerns.

DEAD [*dead*, Sax. *doed*, L. S. and Belg. *doed*, Dan.] without Life.

DEAD-Mens-Eyes [in a *Ship*] little Blocks or Pulleys with many Holes, but no Shivers, wherein run the Lanniers.

DEAD-Neap [*Sea Term*] a low Tide.

DEAD-Nettle, the Herb Archangel. *Lamium album*, L.

DEAD-Pladge, a Mortgage, a pawning Things for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Time agreed on.

DEAD-Reasoning [in *Navigation*] that Estimation, Judgment, or Conjecture, which the Seamen make of the Place where the Ship is, by keeping an Account of her Way, and by knowing the Course they have steered by the Compass.

DEAD-Rising [*Sea Term*] is that Part of the Ship that lies aft, between her Keel and her Floor-Timbers.

DEAD-Ropes [in a *Ship*] Ropes which do not run in any Block or Pulley.

DEAD-Tops, a Disease in Trees.

DEAD-Water, [*Sea Term*] the Eddy Water just behind the Stern of a Ship.

DEADLY, occasioning Death.

DEAD'LY Feud [*Law Term*] an unspeakable Hatred, that proceeds so far as to seek Revenge even by the Death of the Adversary.

DEADS [in *Tin-Mines*] are such Parcels of common Earth, lying above the Shells, as usually contain the Stone.

DEAF [*deaf*, Sax. *doof*, Belg. *taub*, Teut.] not having the Sense of Hearing.

To DEAF EN, to make deaf.

DEAF'ISH, somewhat deaf.

DEAF LY, like a deaf Person.

DEAF'NESS, the being Deaf.

DEAFOR'ESTED, made free from the Forest-Law, or discharged from being a Forest.

DEAFELY, lonely, solitary, far from Neighbours. *C.*

DEAL [of *Dole*, *C. Br.* a Dale or Plain lying next the Sea] a Town in *Kent* over against the *Down*, memorable for the first Arrival of *Julius Cæsar*, and a Fight there.

To **DEAL** [dælau, to divide, *Sax.* *Declen*, *L. S.*] to trade; to divide or proportion out.

A **DEAL** [of dæl, *Sax.* *Deel*, *L. S.*] a Portion, a Part, as a great Deal.

A **DEAL-board** [Diele, *Teut.*]

To **DEAL'BATE** [dealbare, *L.*] to whiten.

DEALBA'TION, the whitening any thing. *L.*

DEAMBULA'TION, a walking abroad or about; according to *Hippocrates*, Inquietude of Mind. *L.*

DEAN [Doyen, *F.* *Decanus*, *L.*] a dignified Clergyman; who has Power over ten or more Canons.

DEAN and *Chapter*, a Spiritual Body Corporate, consisting of many able Persons, as the Dean and his Prebendaries.

Rural DEAN, a Curate appointed by the Bishop and Archdeacon to have Jurisdiction over other Ministers and Parishes adjoining to his own.

DEAN'RY, the Jurisdiction of a Dean.

DEAN'SHIP, the Office or Dignity of Dean.

DEANS Apple, a Fruit much esteemed in *Devonshire*.

DEAN Pear, the *Michael Pear*.

DEAR [of deopbyrjan, *Sax.* *Duer*, *L. S.* *theur*, *Teut.* to account dear to himself] valuable, precious, costing a great deal.

DEARLY, precious, very much.

DEARNESS, Preciousness, Costliness.

DEAR LING, a Darling. *Spenc.*

DEARTH [of deop, *Sax.* dear] great Scarcity, or Want of Provisions, or Victuals.

DEARY, little. *C.*

DEATH [death, *Sax.* *Therung*, *Teut.*] the Separation of Soul and Body, a total Stoppage of the Circulation of the blood.

DEATH-Watch [Dood, *L. S.* and *Belg.* *Godt*, *Teut.*] a little Insect which makes a Noise like a Watch.

DEAURA'TION, a gilding or laying over with Gold. *L.*

To **DEBA'R** [probably of *debarrer*, *F.*] to shut out, to keep from, to hinder.

To **DEBA'RK** [*debarquer*, *F.*] to disembark.

To **DEBA'SE** [*debaifer*, *F.* *dibassare*, *Ital.*] to bring down, to humble, to disparage, to counterfeit Coin.

To **DEBA'TE** [*debatre*, *F.*] to dispute.

DEBA TE [*debat*, *F.* *dibatto*, *Ital.*] Dispute, Quarrel, Strife.

To **DEBAUCH'** [*debaucher*, *F.*] to corrupt one's Manners, to marr or spoil; also to seduce and vitiate a Woman.

A **DEBAUCH'** [*Debauché*, *F.*] a riotous Banquetting and Revelling.

DEBAUCH'ERY [*Debauche*, *F.*] der, Incontinency, Revelling, Licensious Lewdness.

To **DEBEL'LATE** [*debellare*, *L.*] vanquish, to bring under by War.

DEBELLA TION, an overcoming bringing under by War. *L.*

DE bene esse [*Law Pbraje*] as to thing *de bene esse*, i. e. to allow or accept for the present, till the Matter shall be more fully debated. *L.*

DEBENHAM [of the River *Deben* Nam a Town] a Town in *Suffolk*, 63 N. E. by N. from *London*.

DEB'ENTUR ? a Bill drawn up
DEBENTURE } Publick, for the
ment of any Seaman's or Land Soldier
rears to the Creditor.

DEBEN'TURE [in *Traffick*] is a allowance of Custom paid Inward, when Merchant draws back upon the Export of those Goods which were before imported.

DEBEN'TURES, are Bills used Exchequer, and also at Court, and given the King's Household Servants, for the ment of their Salaries, &c.

DE'BET, [he oweth, *L.*] a Term to that which remains unpaid, after count is stated.

DE'BET & solet, a Writ of Right, Man sue for any thing, which is now and hath been enjoyed by himself or Ancestors before him. *L.*

To **DEBIL'ITATE** [*debiliter*, *F.* *tare*, *L.*] to weaken, to make feeble.

DEBILITA'TION, a Weakening.

DEBIL'ITY [*Debilite*, *F.* of *Debil*] Feebleness, Infirmary, Weakness.

DEBILITIES [in *Astrology*] are Affections of the Planets, by which they weakened, and their Influences become vigorous.

DEBITO, a Writ where a Man owes other a Sum of Money for Goods sold.

DEBOIST' [of *debauché*, *F.*] debile, riotous.

DEONNAIR', courteous, affable, brisk, or a sprightly Air. *F.*

DEONNAIR'ITY [*Debonnaire*] being Debonnaire.

DEBORAH [דבורה *H.* i. e. Prophetess.

DEBOYS'T ? debauched, lewd.

DEBOISH'D } *spears*.

DEBOSHEE [*un Debauché*, *F.*] a corrupted dissolute Fellow.

DEBRUI'SED [in *Heraldry*] is when is borne upon any Beast in an Escutcheon then they say, *The Beast is debauched*.

DEBT [*Debite*, *F.* of *Debitum*, *L.*] is due from one Man to another.

DEBT [in *Law*] is a Writ when upon Default of Payment of a Sum due,

DEBITOR [*Debitor*, F. of *Debitor*, L.] who is indebted to another.

DEBACU MINATE, to take off the head of any thing.

DECADE [*Δεκάτη*, Gr.] the Number of ten in the *Decades of Luxury*.

DECADENCY [*Decadence*, F. *Deciden-*], a falling down, Decay, Ruin.

DECA GON [*Decagone*, F. *Δεκάγωνος*, of *γωνία* a Corner, Gr.] in Geometry a figure that hath ten Angles, and ten Sides.

DECATOLOGUE [*Decalogus*, L. *Δεκάλογος* has ten, and *λόγος* a Word, Gr.] ten Commandments. F.

DECATERON [*Δεκάμερον*, of *δέκα*, ten Part, Gr.] a Volume of Fables dispersed in Books, written by *Boccacio*, Ital. L.

DECAMP [*decamper*, F.] to go from, to get up the Camp, to march off.

CAMP MENT [*Decampment*, F.] a going or marching off.

DECANATE [among *Astrologers*] is a term for ten Degrees attributed to Mars, which being in, it is said to give Dignity.

DECANT [*decantare*, L.] to pour off the Dregs.

DECANTATION [*Chymical Term*] is a way of the clear Part of any Liquor by distillation, so that it may be without any dregs or Dregs.

DECANTER [of *Cantbarus*, L.] a Flint to hold Wine, Beer, &c. to be poured out for Drinking-places.

DECAPITATE [*decapiter*, F.] to cut off the head.

DECATICK, an Epigram or Stanza, consisting of ten Verses.

DECAY [*deceir*, F. *decare*, Ital. of *cadere*, L.] to fail, to fall off, to grow old, to wither.

DECEASE [*Deces*, F. *Decessus*, L.] a death.

DECEASE [*decider*, F. *decidere*, L.] a natural Death.

DECEDE [*decidere*, L.] to depart.

DECEIT [*Deceptio*, L.] a Cheat, a subtle Trick.

DECEITFUL, unsincere.

DECEITFULLY, not sincerely.

DECEITFULNESS, the Want of Sincerity, Untruthfulness.

DECEIVABLE [*deceptibilis*, L.] easy to be deceived, or that may be deceived.

DECEIVE [*decevoir*, F. of *decipere*, Ital.] to beguile, to cheat or cozen.

DECEIVABLY, deceitfully.

DECEMBER [of *decem*, L. ten] so called because it is the tenth Month from January, which was antiently the Beginning of the Year.

DECEMPEDAL [*decempedalis*, L. of *decem* [pa] ten Foot long.

DECEM Tales [*Law Term*] a Supply of ten Men, impannelled upon a Jury, in the Room of others who did not appear, or were challenged. L.

DECEM VIRATE, the Office of the *Decemviri*, ten Noblemen among the *Romans*, chosen to govern the Common-Wealth, instead of two Consuls.

DECENCY [*Decence*, F. of *Decentia*, L.] Comeliness, Seemliness.

DECENT [*decens*, L.] becoming, befitting. F.

DECENTLY, becomingly.

DECENTNESS, Becomingness.

DECEN NIAL [*decennalis*, L. of *decem* and *annus*] of ten Years continuance, ten Years old.

DECEP TION [*Deceptio*, L.] beguiling, deceiving, Deceit, Fraud. F.

DECEPTIO NE, a Writ which lieth against him who deceitfully did any thing in the Name of another.

DECERPT [*decerptus*, L. of *de* and *carptus*, L.] cropped off.

DECERPTION, a plucking or cropping off. L.

DECERTA TION [of *de* and *certo*] a contending or striving for.

To **DECI DE** [*decider*, F. *decidere*, L. of *de* and *cadere*] to conclude or bring an Affair to an Issue; to agree or make up a Difference.

DECIDENCE [of *Decidentia*, L.] a falling down.

DECIDENCE [in *Physick*] a Decay or Tendency to any Distemper.

DECIDUOUS [*deciduus*, L.] that which is apt or ready to fall; frequently used of Flowers and Seeds of Plants.

DECIES tantum, i. e. ten Times as much; a Writ which lies against a Juror (who had been bribed to give his Verdict) for the Recovery of ten Times as much as he took.

DECILE [in *Astronomy*] a new Aspect invented by *Kepler*, viz. when two Planets are distant 36 Degrees.

DECIMAL [of *Decimæ*, L. Tenths, of *decem*, L. Ten] of or belonging to Tenth.

DECIMAL Arithmetick, is an Art which treats of Fractions, whole Denominators are in a Decuple continued Geometrical Progression; as 10, 100, 1000, &c.

DECIMAL Fraction, is that which has for its Denominator 1, with a Cypher or Cyphers annexed, as $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, &c.

DECIMAL Chain, a Chain for measuring of Lands divided decimally, or into an hundred equal Parts, Marks being placed at every Ten.

DECIMAL Scales, flat Rules or Scales divided decimally.

To **DE CIMATE** [*decimer*, F. *decimare*, L.] among the *Romans*, was to take out every tenth Soldier by Lots, and punish or put him to Death for an Example to the rest; also to take Tythes.

DECIMATION, a punishing every tenth Soldier by Lot; also a gathering Tythes. *F. of L.*

DE'CIMIS solvendis, &c. a Writ against those who had farmed the Priors Aliens Lands of the King, for the Rector of the Parish to recover his Tythe by them.

DE'CINERS } such who had the Ju-
DECEN'NIERS } risdiction over ten Fri-
DO'SINERS } burgs, for keeping the King's Peace.

To **DECIPHER** [*decipherer, F.*] to find out the Meaning of a Letter, &c. written in Cyphers; also to penetrate into the Bottom of a difficult Affair.

To **DECIRCINATE** [*decircinare, L.*] to bring into a Compass or Roundness; to draw a Circle with a Pair of Compasses.

DECISION, a determining, or deciding any thing in Debate. *F. of L.*

DECISIVE } [*decisif, F.*] deciding, de-
DECISORY } termining, fit or able to determine a Controversy, or any thing in Debate.

DECISIVELY, in manner of a final Decision.

To **DECK** [*decken, L. S. and Teut.* to cover] to adorn or set off.

DECK [of a Ship, of *decke, L. S.* to cover] a planked Floor on which the Guns lie, and the Men walk to and fro.

A **Cambering DECK**, a Deck rising higher in the Middle than at each End.

A **Flush DECK**, *Fore and Aft*, a Deck which lies upon a right Line without any Fall.

To **DECLAIM** [*declamer, F. of declamare, L.*] to make public Speeches, as an Orator; to inveigh against.

DECLAMATION, an Oration made upon some feigned Subject, for the Exercise of some young Scholar or Student. *F. of L.*

DECLAMATORILY, in manner of a Declamation.

DECLAMATORY [*declamatoire, F. of declamatorius, L.*] belonging to a Declamation.

DECLARATION, a declaring, setting forth or shewing; also a Publick Order or Proclamation. *F. of L.*

DECLARATION [in *Law*] is a shewing in Writing, the Complaint or Grief of the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

DECLARATIVE } which serves to de-
DECLARATORY } clare. *L.*

DECLARATIVELY, in manner of a Declaration.

To **DECLARE** [*declarer, F. of declarare, L.*] to make known, to manifest, publish or shew; to open one's Mind or Thoughts.

DECLENSION [*Declinaison, F. Declinatio, L.*] the varying of Nouns according to the several Cases.

The **DECLENSION** [of a *Disease*] is

when the Distemper being come to its sensibly abates.

DECLENSION [in *Manners*] growing looser in them; a Corrupt Moral.

DECLINATION [*Declinaison, F.*] ing down; a declining, a decaying.

DECLINATION [in *Astronomy*] Distance of any Star or Part of Heaven the Equator.

DECLINATION *apparent*, is the distance of the apparent Place of a Planet the Equator.

DECLINATION [of the *Sun*] is the distance of the Parallel to the Equator the Sun runs any Day from the Equator.

DECLINATION [of the *Morian pass*] is its Variation from the true of any Place.

DECLINATION [of a *Wall*, or for *Dials*] is an Arch of the Horizon prehended either between the Plane Prime Verticle Circle, if you account East or West; or else between the of the Plane, if you account it from the or South.

DECLINATOR, a Mathematical instrument to take the Declination of *L.*

DECLINATORY, a Box fitted with Compass and Needle to take the Declination of Walls for Dialling.

To **DECLINE** [*decliner, F. of L.*] to bow down, or diminish, also to avoid, to shun, to refuse.

DECLINING Dials, are Dials upon declining Planes.

DECLIVITY [*Declivitas, L.*] ness downwards.

DECOC'TION, a boiling or a Medicinal Liquor, or Diet-drink, Roots, Herbs, &c. boiled. *F. of L.*

DECOLLATION, a Beheading.

DECOMPOSITE [*decompositus*] among *Grammarians*, is a Word composed of more than two Words, as *In-dif-ferent*, *in*, *dis*, and *position*.

DECOMPOSITE [among *Apologists*] is when a Physical Composition is *DECO'PED*, copped, peaked.

To **DECORATE** [*decorer, F. of L.*] to adorn, &c.

DECORATION, an Adorning, ornament, or Embellishment. *F. of L.*

DECORTICATION [of a *tree*, &c.] the pulling off the outward Bark the pulling or unhusking Roots, &c.

DECO'RUM, that Comeliness, Order, decency, or good Grace, which it becomes a Man to observe in all his Actions.

DECO'RUM [in *Architecture*] is the all the Parts of a Building, so as they best become the Situation.

DECOY [*Boj, L. S. and Belg.* an enclosed Avary, also a Cabin in a Ship] a Place for catching of wild Fowl; a Wheedle, *L.*

To **DECOY**, to allure, entice, or draw

DECOYINGLY, enticingly, wheedling-

DECOY Duck, a Duck which flies abroad and decoys other into the Place where they are taken.

A **DECREASE** [*Decroissement, F.*] a lessening; also the Wane of the Moon.

A **DECREASE** [*decrease, F. decrescere, L.*] to grow less, to decay.

DECREASINGLY, in a decreasing

DECREE [*Decret, F. Decretum, L.*] a Law, or Statute; a Purpose or Resolution.

A **DEGREE** [*degre, F. decretum of L.*] to appoint or ordain; to decree or resolve.

DECRETES } a Volume of the Canon
DECRETALS } Law, so called, collected by Gratian, a Monk of the Order of St. Benedict.

DECREMENT [*Decrementum, L.*] Decrease or Wane.

DECREMENTS [in the Universities] are made by the Scholars for damaging any thing made use of by them.

DECREMENTUM, an Abatement in the Law. *O. L. R.*

DECREPIT [*Decrepitus, L.*] worn out, decrepit, *F.*

DECREPITATED [among Chymists] is a Powder, making a crackling

DECREPITA'TION [in Chymistry] is a crackling Noise which arises from Salt thrown into an unglazed earthen Pot, and red-hot over the Fire. *L.*

DECREPITLY, feebly.

DECREPITNESS, Feebleness.

DECRESCANT } [*decrescens, L.*] the
DECRESCENT } Moon decreasing, in the Quarter.

DECRETAL, of or belonging to a De-

DECRETALS [*Decretalia, L.*] the Second of the three Volumes of the Canon Law, with the Names given to the Letters of the Pope.

DECRETORY, a definitive Sentence.

DECRETORY [*decretorius, L.*] which is decreed, or absolutely to decide.

DECRUSTATION, an uncrusting or stripping the uppermost Crust or Rind of a Thing. *L.*

DECRUVED, decruved. *Spenc.*

DECURY [*decure, F.*] to cry down, to decry.

To **DECULATE** [*deculare, L.*] to tread under foot.

DECUMBITURE [in *Astrology*] is a Scheme of the Heavens, erected for the Moment the Disease invades, or confines one to his Bed, his Chamber, &c. by which Figure the Artist pretends to find out the Nature of the Disease, the Parts affected, the Prognosticks of Death or Recovery.

DECUMBITURE [among Physicians] is when a Disease seizes a Man so violently, that he is obliged to take to his Bed.

DECUPELA'TION, the same as *Decantation*.

DECU'PLE [*decuplex, L.*] ten fold.

To **DECUR'iate** [*decuriare, L.* of *de* and *curia*] to divide into Bands.

A **DECU'RION**, a Captain over ten Horse. *L.*

DECUR'SION, a running down, a hasty tunning. *L.*

To **DECUR'TATE** [*decurtare, L.* of *de* and *curtus*] to shorten.

A **DECURTA'TION**, a shortening. *L.*

DE'CURY [*decurie, F.* of *decuria, L.*] a Band of ten Soldiers.

DECUSSA'TION [in *Opticks*] is the crossing of any two Rays, &c. when they meet in a Point, and then go on parting from one another.

DECUS'SION, a shaking down, or beating off. *L.*

DECUSSO'RIMUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for pressing the *Dura Mater*, in curing a Fracture in the Skull.

DECU'TIENT [*decutients, L.*] shaking off.

* **DEDA'LEAN** [*Dædaleus, L.*] intricate or perplexed; also expert or cunning.

DEDBAN'NA, a Man-slayer. *L. T.*

DEDE, Dead. *O.*

To **DEDE'CORATE** [*dedecorare, L.*] to dishonour or shame one.

DEDECORA'TION, a disgracing or dishonouring. *F.* of *L.*

DE'DI [*i. e.* I have given] a Warranty in Law to the Feeoffee and his Heirs.

To **DED'ICATE** [*dedic, F. dedicare, L.* q. d. *Deo Dico*] to set apart for sacred Use; to inscribe or address a Book to a Person of Distinction and Quality.

DEDICA'TION, a dedicating; also a consecrating. *F.* of *L.*

DEDICA'TION Day, the Festival at the consecrating of a Church.

DEDICATORY [*dedicatoire, F. dedicaturus, L.*] of or belonging to a Dedication.

DEDIGNA'TION, a disdain or contemning.

DEDIMUS *Potestatem*, a Writ whereby Commission is given to a private Man, for the speeding of some Act appertaining to a Judge; by the Civilians it is called *Delegation*.

DEDITION. a yielding or surrendering
L.

DE'DOLENCY [of *dedolere*, L.] not to grieve, a State of Insensibility of Pain, or Contrition.

To DEDUCE [deducere, L.] to draw one Thing from another, to infer.

DEDUCIBLE [deducibilis, L.] that may be deduced or inferred.

To DEDUCT' [deducere, F. *deducere*, L.] to subtract or take away from; to lessen.

A DEDUCTION, a deducting; also a Conclusion, Consequence, or Inference. L.

DEE, a River in *Cheshire*, called in *Welsh* *Differ Ddyg*, i. e. the Water Divy, because it riseth out of two Heads, for *Ddyg* signifieth two: Some call it the Black Water, others the Sacred Water; because the antient *Britons* worshipped Rivers.

To DEE, to die; as, *he neither dees nor daws*, i. e. he neither dies nor mends. C.

DEED [Dæd, Sax. *Dæd*, L. S. *That*, *Teut.*] an Action or Thing done.

DEEDS [in *Common Law*] are Writings which contain the Effect of a Contract made between Man and Man.

DEED Indented, a Writing cut with Dents or Notches on the Top or Side.

DEED Poll, a single plain Deed unindented.

To DEEM [deeman, Sax.] to judge or think.

DEEMEN, to deem, to suppose. *Spenc.*

DEE MOUTH [q. d. the Mouth of the River *Dee*] a Place in *Cheshire*.

DEEMSTERS } a kind of Judges in the

DEEMSTERS } *Ipsle of Man*, chosen from among and by themselves, who without Process, Writing, or Charge, decide Controversies there.

DEEP [deop, Sax. *deep*, L. S. *tiiff*, *Teut.*] that has great Depth, or is a great Way from the Surface to the Bottom.

DEEP Sea Lead, a Lead, at the Bottom of which is a Coat of white Tallow, to bring up Stones, Gravel, Sand, Shells, or the like, to know the Difference of their Ground.

DEEP Sea Line, a small Line ty'd to the Sea Line, with which Seamen sound in deep Waters.

DEEP'LY, in a deep Manner; greatly.

DEEPNESS, the being deep; Depth.

A DEER [deop, Sax. *deer*, L. S.] a certain wild Beast of the Forest.

DEER Field, a Deer Fold or Park. O.

DEER Hays, Machines for catching Deer.

DE offendo quietum de Telonio, a Writ that lieth for those who are by Privilege freed from the Payment of Toll. L.

DE Expensis Militum, a Writ which requires the Sheriff to levy so much *per diem*, for the Expences of the Knight of the Shire serving in Parliament.

DE Expensis Civium & Bergenium, a

Writ for levying 2 s. *per diem*, for every *zen* and *Burgess*.

To DEFA'CE [defacer, F.] to m spoil, to blot out.

DE Facto, actually, really, in very L.

DEFAI'LANCE, a Failing or I F.

DEFAIT'ED, decayed.

DEFALCA'TION, a pruning or of Vines or other Trees; a Deduction bating in Accounts. L.

To DEFALK' [defalquer, F. *defalque*] to cut off, to abate or deduct.

DEFAMA'TION [Diffamation, F.] ing away a Person's Character and tion; a speaking slanderous Words.

DEFA'MATORILY, abusively, lously.

DEFA'MATORY [diffamatoire, F.] derous, abusive. L.

To DEFAME [diffamer, F. de L. q. d. *de bona fama aliquid detractum*] slander, discredit, back-bite, or spoil of.

DEFAT'IGABLE [defatigabilis] that may be made weary, easy to be ried.

To DEFAT'IGATE [defatigare] to make weary, to tire

DEFATIGATION, Fatigue, ness.

DEFAULT' [Defaut, F.] Defect, a Flaw, an Imperfection.

DEFAULT [in *Law*] is a Non-ance in Court without sufficient Cause.

DEFEA'SANCE } [of *defaire*, F.]

DEFEI'SANCE } a Condition of a Deed, which being performed, the made void. L. T.

DEFEAT' [Defaite, F.] an Over- slaughter of Soldiery.

To DEFEAT' [defaire, F.] to rout, to disappoint.

To DE FECATE [defeqner, F. de L.] to purge from Dregs, to refine.

DEFECATED [defecatus, L.] from the Dregs.

DEFECATION, a purging from a refining.

DEFECT' [Defectus, L.] Blemish, Imperfection, Want.

DEFEC TIL-LE, that may or L.

DEFEC'TION, a Failing; also ing or falling off either from the Church State. L.

DEFEC'TIVE [defectueux, F. vus, L.] full of Defects, faulty, imp F.

DEFEC'TIVE Nouns [in *Grammar*] such as are indeclinable, or want number or Case.

DEFECTIVE *Verb*, a Verb which has in Mode and Tenses.

DEFECTIVELY, deficiently.

DEFECTIVENESS, Deficiency.

DEFENCE [*Defensio*, L.] Guard or Maintenance, Upholding, Justification.

DEFENCE [in War] Opposition, Resistance.

DEFENCE [in Law] a Reply which the Defendant makes after the Declaration is produced, and then proceeds either in his Plea, or in his Answer.

DEFENCELESS, without Defence or Protection.

DEFENCES [in Fortification] are all sorts of Works which cover and defend the opportunity; as Flanks, Parapets, &c.

DEFEND [*defendere*, F. *defendere*, Ital. *difendere*, i. e. *arceo*] to protect, to uphold; to assert, maintain, or defend.

DEFEND, to forbid. *Chaucer*.

DEFENDANT [*Law Term*] is one who is in an Action Personal, as a Plaintiff who is sued in an Action Real.

DEFECTION, is a Word in a Feoffment which binds the Donor and his Heirs and the Donee.

DEFENDENDO [*Law Term*] is used when one kills another in his own Defence, justifies the Fact. L.

DEFENDER of the Faith, a Title given to *Le X*, to King Henry VIII, for his spiritual Labour.

DEFENDERE SE [in *Doomsday Book*] used for a certain Quantity of Lands.

DEFENDERE SE PER CORPUS SUUM [in the Law] to offer Combat or Duel; as an Answer Trial at Law. L.

DEFENSE, a Park or Place fenced in for Defence.

DEFENSATIVES, are such Medicines which draw Humours from a Part affected.

DEFENSIO [*Defensio*, L.] Protection, Defence, Vindication. F.

DEFENSIBLE, that may be defended.

DEFENSIVÆ, the Lords or Earls of the Kingdom; the Defenders or Wards of the Kingdom. L.

DEFENSIVE } [*defensivus*, F.] that serves to defend.

DEFENSIVELY, done in one's own Defence.

DEFENSITIVE [among Surgeons] is a Bandage to keep on the Dressing and secure the Wounds from the Air.

DEFENSIVE } are Medicines outwardly applied to draw out Inflammation.

IN DEFENSIO, that Part of an open Field, upon which there was no Commoning, was said to be in *defensio*. O. L. T.

DEFENSUM, any Inclosure or fenced Ground. O. L.

To **DEFER** [*deferere*, F. of *deserre*, L.] to delay or put off.

DEFERENCE, Respect, Submission, Regard. F.

DEFERENT [in *Astronomy*] an imaginary Circle or Orb in the *Ptolemaick System*, that is supposed, as it were, to carry about the Body of the Planet, and it is the same with *Eccentric*.

DEFERVESCENCE [of *deservescere*, L.] a growing cool, an abating.

DEFELY, finely, nimbly. *Spencer*.

DEFIANCE [*Defiance*, F.] a Challenge, an Out-braving.

DEFICIENCY [of *deficere*, L.] Defect, Failing, Want, coming short of.

DEFICIENT [*deficiens*, L.] failing, wanting.

DEFICIENT Numbers [in *Arithmetic*] are such whose Parts being added together, make less than the Integer, whose Parts they are.

DEFICIENTLY, defectively.

DEFICIENTNESS, Defectiveness.

To **DEFIDE** [*diffidere*, L.] to distrust. *Shakspeare*.

DEFILE } [*Defilé*, F.] a strait narrow Lane or Passage, through which a Company of Soldiers can pass only in File.

DEFILE [of *de*, L. and *ful*, Sax.] to pollute.

To **DEFILE** [*defiler*, F.] to file off, or march File by File.

DEFILEMENT, a defiling or polluting.

To **DEFINE** [*definere*, F. *definere*, L.] to explain, determine, decide.

DEFINITE [*definitus*, L.] certain, limited, or bounded.

DEFINITELY, limitedly.

DEFINITION, a short and plain Declaration or Description of the Meaning of a Word, or the essential Attributes of a Thing. L.

DEFINITION [in the *Mathematicks*] is an Explanation of the Terms used for explaining the Thing treated of.

DEFINITIVE [*definitivus*, L.] serving to decide; decisive, positive, express. L.

DEFINITIVELY, decisively.

DEFLAGRATION [in *Chymistry*] is enkindling and burning off in a Crucible, a Mixture of Salt, or some Mineral Body, with a sulphureous one, in order to purify it.

DEFLECTION [*q. d. de via flexio*] a bending down, a turning aside out of the Way. L.

DEFLEC'TION [in *Navigation*] is the turning of a Ship from her true Course, by reason of the Currents.

To **DEFLOUR'** } [*deflorer*, F. of *desflo-*
To **DEFLOWER** } rare, L. i. e. to rob
a Virgin of the Flower of her Virginity] to ravish a Virgin; also to take away the Grace of a Thing.

DEFLUX'ION [of *de* and *fluxus* of *fluo*, L.] a flowing downwards. L.

DEFLUXION [in *Physick*] a flowing down of Humours to any Part of the Body.

DEFORCEMENT, a with-holding Lands or Tenements by Force from the right Owner. L. T.

DEFORCEUR } one who casts another
DEFORCIANT } out of Possession by Force. L. T.

DEFORCIA'TION, a Disfranchisement or Seizure of Goods. O. L.

To **DEFORM'** [*deformer*, F. of *deformare*, L.] to disfigure, to spoil the Form of.

DEFORMA'TION, a defacing, deforming, a disfiguring. L.

DEFORMED [*deformé*, F. *deformis*, L.] ugly, out of Form, misshapen.

DEFORMEDLY, misshapenly.

DEFORMITY [*Deformité*, of *Deformitas*, L.] Upliness, Ill-favour'dness.

DEFOULED, flamed. O.

To **DEFRAUD** [*defraudare*, L. of *de* and *fraus*] to cheat, cozen, or beguile, to deprive by a Trick.

DEFRAUDINGLY, cheatily.

To **DEFRA'Y** [*de-frayer*, F.] to discharge Expenses.

DEFT [*deft*, Sav. *Destig*, Belg.] neat, handsome, spruce, trim.

DEFTLY, nimbly, neat. Spence.

DEFUNCT [*defunctus*, L. q. d. *qui factus est functus*] deceased, dead.

DEFUNCTION, a final Performance of any Office; also Decaise, Death. Shakspeare.

To **DEFY** [*desfer*, F.] to challenge, to outbrave.

DEFYINGLY, by way of Defiance.

DEGENERACY [*Degeneratio*, L.] a being in a degenerate State and Condition.

DEGENERACY, growing worse.

DEGENERATE [*degenerare*, F. *degeneratus*, L.] grown worse, corrupted.

To **DEGENERATE** [*degenerare*, F. *degenerare*, L.] to fall from a more noble to a baser Kind; to grow out of Kind, to forsake the virtuous Steps of Ancestors.

To **DEGENERATE** [of *Plants*] to turn wild.

DEGENERATELY, corruptedly.

DEGENEROUS [*degener*, L.] degenerated, base, vile.

DEGLUTINA'TION, an unglewing. L.

DEGLUTITION, a swallowing down.

DEGOWDY, Moulting. O.

DEGRADA'TION, a degrading.

DEGRADA'TION [in *Painting*] lessening and rendering confused the appearance of distant Objects in a Landscape as they may appear there as they to an Eye placed at that Distance from them.

To **DEGRA'DE** [*degrader*, F. of *gradus*, L. q. d. *de gradu deicere*] to strip of Office, Estate, Degree, Dignity.

DEGRA'DING, putting out of lessening one's Reputation.

DEGRA'DINGLY, done in a degrading Manner.

DEGREE' [in *Mathematics*] is the Part of a Circle, on Earth 60 Miles.

DEGREE' [in *Fortification*] is the Part of an Arch or Circle.

DEGREE' [in *Physick*] is the Velocity or Slackness of the hot or cold Quality mixed Body.

Paradick DEGREE [in *Algebra*] Index or Exponent of any Power.

DEGUSTA'TION, a tasting, a dealing with the Lips. L.

DEHO'RS, the Outside of a Town.

DEHO'RS [in *Fortification*] is all the separate Outworks, for the better Securing the main Place.

To **DEHORT'** [*dehortari*, L.] to dissuade, to the contrary, to dissuade.

DEHORTA'TION, a dehorting, suading. L.

DEHORT'ATIVE, serving to dissuade from.

DEICIDES [N. e. God-killers] given to the Jews, for murdering their Saviour. L.

To **DEJECT'** [*deicere*, L.] to cast down, to afflict; to sink the Spirits.

DEJECTED, cast down, afflicted.

DEJECT'EDLY, afflictedly.

DEJECT'EDNESS, the being cast down, afflicted.

DEJEC'TION, a casting down, sinking of Spirits; also an Evacuation of Excrements, a going to Stool. F.

DEJERA'TION, a taking a solemn Vow. L.

DEIFICA'TION, a deifying, or making a God of one.

To **DEIFY** one [*deifier*, F. of *deus facere*, or *fit*, L.] to make one a God.

To **DEIGN** [*deigner*, F.] to vouch kindly, mercifully, or graciously to grant.

DEIGNOUS, disdainful. O.

DEI Judicium [i. e. the Judgment of God] the ancient Saxon Custom of Trial by Ordeal.

DEIPNOSOPHISTS [of *Δειπνός*, a Supper, and *Σοφιστής*, Gr. Sophister] a Company of wise Men, who discoursed of Philosophical Matters at Supper.

DEIRA [Deira, of Deira, Sax. a wild
land, is said from the Forests and War-
ren, for which it was very remarkable]
a small Part of Northumberland, lying be-
tween the Rivers *Humber* and *Tweed*. Pope
Innocent, while he was an Arch-Deacon, fec-
tuated the Province of *Deira*
as a Slave in open Market, and
the Comeliness of their Persons, en-
dured what Country they were of; and be-
came *Angli*, i. e. *English* Men,
And will may they be so called, for
as *Angli*, Angels; and enquir-
ing what Province, was answered, *De ira Dei sunt*
i. e. they are to be delivered
from the Wrath of God; and enquiring the
Name of their King, which was *Alle*, how
(said he) may they sing *Hallelujahs*.
That Time seriously endeavoured
Conversion of the *English* Nation, which,
I say, be effected by the Diligence of
the Monk, the first Archbishop of

DEIRIA, a Dairy. *O.*
On the upper Table in some *English*

DEIST [Deist, F. of *Deus*, L. God]
is of those, who, denying all Re-
velation, acknowledge only the Na-
ture, the Existence of one God, his
Power, Virtue and Vice, the Immor-
tality of the Soul, and Rewards and Punish-
ments of Death.

DEIST [Deist, F.] one who adheres to

DEITY [Dei, F. of *Deitas*, L.] the
Nature and Essence of God;
as the God or Goddeſs.

DELIATION, a sliding, slipping, or fal-
ling. *L.*

DELIATION [in *Physick*] a bearing down
the Womb, Fundament, &c.

DELIATOR, an Informer or Accuser.

DELAY [Deſui, F.] a Put off; a Stop or

DELAY [deſuier, F.] to defer, to put
from Day to Day, or Time to Time.

DELAYED, deſuied, put off; alſo mi-
ſer. *W.*

DELAYINGLY by way of Delay.

DELECTABLE [delectabilis, L.] delight-
ful. *F.*

DELECTABLY, pleaſantly.

DELECTION, Delight or Pleaſure.

DELEGATE [Delegatus, F. of *Delegatus*,
to whom Authority is committed
to handle and determine Mat-

DELEGATE [delegare, F. delegare,
to ſend, by an extraordinary Commiſ-
ſion, to hear and determine a particu-

DELEGATION, an Appointment of
Delegates. *F. of L.*

DELEGATION [in the *Civil Law*] is
when a Debtor appoints one who is a Debtor
to him, to answer a Creditor in his Place.

DELENIFICIAL [deſenſivus, L.] mitiga-
ting, pacifying.

DELETED [deletus, L.] defaced, deſtroy-
ed.

DELETERIOUS Medicines, are ſuch
whole Particles are of a poiſonous Nature.

DELETERY [deleterius, L.] deadly, de-
ſtructive.

DELETION, blotting out, a deſtroying.
L.

DELF } a Mine. *O.* [in *Heraldry*] a
DELFE } Square borne in the Middle of
an Eſcutcheon.

DELF of Coal, Coal lying in Veins, be-
fore it is digged up.

To DELIBATE [delibare, L.] to taſte, to
ſacrifice.

DELIBATION, a Taſting; alſo a Sa-
crificing.

DELIBERATE [deliberatus, L.] adviſed,
prudent, wary.

To DELIBERATE [deliberer, F. of *de-
liberare*, L.] to weigh in Mind, to ponder
upon; to conſult or debate.

DELIBERATELY, adviſedly, warily.

DELIBERATENESS, Adviſedneſs, Wa-
rineſs.

DELIBERATION, a deliberating, a con-
ſulting or debating. *F. of L.*

DELIBERATIVE [deliberativus, L.]
apt to deliberate. *F.*

DELIBERATIVELY, in a deliberative
Manner.

To DELIBRATE, to peel or pull off the
Bark of Trees. *L.*

DELICACY [Deliciteſſe, F. *Delicie*, L.]
Delicateness, Daintineſs, Niceneſs, Tenderneſs.

DELICATE [delicatus, F. of *delicatus*, L.]
dainty, neat, nice, tender.

DELICATELY, daintily, nicely.

DELICATENESS, Daintineſs, Niceneſs.

DELICIOUS [deſicieux, F. *deſicioſus*, L.]

pleaſant to the Taſte, ſweet, charming.

DELICIOUSLY, very pleaſantly.

DELICIOUSNESS, great Pleaſantneſs.

DELICT [Delictum, L.] an Offence.

DELIGATION, Swathing; that Part
of Surgery which concerns the binding up of
Wounds, Ulcers, broken Bones, &c. *L.*

DELIGHT [Deſice, F. *Delecto*, Span. *De-
lectatio*, L.] Pleaſure, Joy.

To DELIGHT [delectare, L.] to afford
Delight; to take Pleaſure.

DELIGHTFUL, pleaſant.

DELIGHTFULLY, pleaſantly.

DELIGHTFULNESS, Pleaſantneſs.

To DELINEATE [delinacere, L.] to draw
the firſt Draught of a Thing.

DELINEATION, the making of a rude
Draught. *F. of L.*

DELIN'QUENCY [of *Delinquentia*, L.] failing in one's Duty, an offending.

DELIN'QUENT [*Delinquant*, F. of *Delinquens*, L.] a Criminal, an Offender.

DELQUA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the preparing of Things melted upon the Fire. L.

DELIQUIUM, a draining or pouring out; also Defect, Loss, Want, a Swooning away. L.

DELIQUIUM [in *Chymistry*] is either a Distillation by Force of Fire, or the melting of the Calx which is suspended in moist Cellars, and a Resolution of it into lixivious Humours.

DELIRA'TION, a doting, or being beside one's self.

DELIRIOUS [*delirus*, L.] light-headed raving, doting.

DELIRIOUSLY, ravingly.

DELIRIUM [*Delire*, F.] Light-headedness, doting; raving. L.

DELIRIUM [in *Physick*] the frantick or idle Talk of People in a Fever, being a Depravation of the Imagination and Judgment, occasioned by a disorderly Motion of the Animal Spirits.

DELIVER, active, nimble. O.

To DELIVER [*deliverer*, F.] to put into one's Hand; to free or set at Liberty.

DELIVERANCE [*Delivrance*, F.] a setting free; a Release, the delivering up or surrendering of a Thing.

To Wage DELIVERANCE [in *Law*] is to give Security that a Thing shall be delivered up.

DELIVERY [*Delivrance*, F.] a delivering; also uttering or speaking out in a Discourse.

Clerk of the DELIVERIES, an Officer who draws up Orders for the delivering Stores or Provisions.

DELL } a Pit. *Spenc.* Also a Trull or DELVE } Doxy. *Cant.*

DELTOID DEX [in *Anatomy*] is a Triangular Muscle in the Form of the Greek Letter Δ, fastened to the Os Humeri.

To DELUDE [*deludere*, L.] to beguile, to deceive, or cheat.

A DELVE, as a Delve of Coals, i. e. a Quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit.

To DELVE [*delvan*, Sax.] to dig.

DELUGE [of *Diluvium*, L.] an Inundation or Overflowing of the Earth, either in Part, or in Whole, by Water. F.

DELUGED, drowned. O.

DELUSION, Cheat, Deceit, Imposture. L.

DELUSIVE } which is apt to delude, DELUSORY } beguile or deceive.

DELUSIVELY, deceivably.

DELUSIVENESS, Deceitfulness.

DELY, little, small. O.

DEMAGOGUE [*Demagogus*, L. of *Ἀμαγωγός*, Gr. i. e. a Leader of the People] the Head of a Faction, a Ring-leader of the Rabble, a popular and factious Orator.

DEMAIN' } [an Inheritance]
DEME'AN } to distinguish the
DEMES'NE } which a Lord of a
hath in his own Hands, or in the
of his Lessee, from such other Lands
said Manour, which belong to Freehold.

Antient DEMAIN, a Tenure by Crown-Lands were held in the Time of William the Conqueror.

DEMAND' [*Demande*, F.] is an any thing of another with a sort of Assertion of a Claim.

To DEMAND' [*demander*, F.] to require, to lay Claim to.

DEMANDANT [*Law-Term*] the actor in a real Action.

To Demean one's self [*se demener*] to carry or behave himself, to act well.

DEMEAN, Behaviour. *Spenc.*

To Demean, to debate. *Spenc.*

DEMEANOUR, Behaviour. *Spenc.*

DEMENTATED [*dementatus*, L.] mad, bewitched.

DEMENTATION, a making mad.
To DEMERGE [*demergere*, L.] to plunge, or sink down.

DEMERIT [*demerite*, F.] that makes one worthy of Blame, or Punishment.

To DEMERIT [*demeriter*, F.] a Thing worthy of Blame, Punishment.

To DEMERIT [*demeriter*, F.] well.

DEMER'SION, a plunging or sinking down. L.

DEMI [*semi*, F. of *dimidium*, L.] which, used in Composition, signifies as a Demi-God; &c.

DEMI } a Half-Fellow at *Magdalen*
DEMY } lege in *Oxford*.

DEMI Air. See *Demi Volk*.

DEMI Cannon, a sort of great Gun.

DEMI Chase-Boats, a sort of Boat for Summer.

DEMI Culverine, a Piece of Ordnance.

DEMI Cross, an Instrument to measure the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

DEMI Distance of Polygons [in *Geometry*] is the Distance between the Polygons and the Flank.

DEMI Gantlet [in *Surgery*] a Band in setting disjointed Fingers.

DEMI Gods, are those Gods of Heathens, who partook of human Nature, Hercules, &c.

DEMI Gorge [in *Fortification*] a Gorge or Entrance into the Bastion.

To DEMIGRATE [*demigrare*] to shift, fly, or remove from Place to Place.

DEMIGRATION, a removing of Quarters or Dwellings. L.

DEMIQUA'VER, a Note in Music half a Semi-quaver.

DEMI-Semi-quaver, is the least Note in Music.

DELEG, that is of the Half-Blood,

DELEG [in *Astronomy*] an Aspect
of two Planets are distant thirty Degrees
from each other.

DELEG, a Judge, O.

DELEG [Law Word] a letting or mak-
ing of Lands, Tenements, &c. by Lease
for Life, when apply'd to the

DELEG, or let a Farm.

DELEG, a letting or casting down,
F. of L.

DELEG [in *Horseman'ship*] one of the
natural Motions of a Horse; when this
motion is more raised than in the *Terra à*
the Motion of his Legs is not so
in the *Terra à Terra*.

DELEGICAL [demiurgicus, L. of De-
murg, of *ἡμίουργος* publick, and *ἔργον*, Work,
belonging to a Creator.

DELEGACY [democratic, F. democra-
tie, of *δημοκρατία*, of *δῆμος* the People,
to exercise Power over, Gr.] a
Government where the Supreme
Power is lodged in the common
of Persons chosen out from them.

DELEGATICAL [democratique, F. de-
mocratique, L. of *δημοκρατικός*, Gr.] belong-
ing to Democracy.

DELEGITICK, belonging to Demo-
cracy, a Philosopher who laughed at all the

DEMOLISH [demolir, F. *démolir*, L.]
to throw down any thing built; to ruin
Buildings.

DEMOLITION, a razing or throwing
down, F. of L.

DEMOMON [Dæmon, L. of *δαίμων*, Gr.] an
evil Spirit, the Devil.

DEMOMONACK [demoniaque, F. demo-
niaque, L. of *δαίμων*, Gr.] a Man or Wo-
man infected of the Devil.

DEMOCRACY [of *δαίμων* a Devil,
and *κρατία* Power, Gr.] the Government of

DEMOLGOY [of *δαίμων* and *λογος*
a Devil, Gr.] a Treatise of Devils or evil

DEMONSTRABLE [demonstrabilis, L.]
that may be demonstrated or proved.

DEMONSTRABLY, in such a Way as to
demonstrate a Thing.

DEMONSTRATE [demonstrer, F. de-
monstrer, L.] to shew plainly, to prove evi-
dently.

DEMONSTRATION, a shewing or mak-
ing a clear Proof. F. of L.

DEMONSTRATION [in the *Mathema-*
tics] a Proof founded on self-evident Prin-

DEMONSTRATIONS [in *Algebra*] are
undoubted Proofs, to manifest the
Truth of such Theorems or Canons as are
not found out.

DEMONSTRATIVE [demonstrativus, L.]
which serves to demonstrate, convincing, evi-
dent. F.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, convincingly.
To DEMULCE [demulcere, L. of *de* and
mulco] to assuage.

DEMURE [perhaps of *des Mœurs*, F.
over-mannerly, or of *Demuth*, Humility,
Teut.] affectedly grave, reserved, or bash-
ful.

DEMURELY, with affected Gravity.

DEMURENESS, affected Gravity.

To DEMUR [demuror, F. of *demorari*, L.]
to put in Objections and Doubts; to put off a
Suit. L. T.

DEMURRAGE, an Allowance to a Mas-
ter of a Ship for staying in a Port longer than
the Time first appointed.

DEMURRER [demuror, F.] signifies
a Pause upon a Point of Difficulty in any
Action.

DEN [den, Sax.] a Cave or lurking Place
under Ground.

DEN and Strond, Liberty for a Ship to run
a-ground, or come a-shore. O. L.

DENA [in *Doomsday-Book*] a hollow Place
between two Hills.

DENARIATA Terra [Old Records] the
fourth Part of an Acre of Land.

DENARII, a general Term for Cash or
ready Money. O. L.

DENARIUS, a Roman Silver Coin, in
Value 7 d. 3 q. English Money.

DENARIUS Des, Earnest-Money. O. L.

DENARY [denarius, L.] of or belonging
to Ten.

DENBERA, a Place for the Running of
Hogs. O. L.

DENBEIGH [probably of den a Dale,
and Bigan, Sax. to inhabit] the County
Town or Denbighshire in Wales, 160 Miles
N. W. by N. from London.

DENDROLOGY [of *δένδρον*, a Tree, and
λόγος, a Speech, Gr.] a Treatise or Discourse
of Trees.

DENE, a small Valley. O.

To DENEGATE [denegare, L.] to deny.

DENEGATION, a Denial. L.

DE'NELAGE, the Laws which the Danes
made here in England.

DENIAL [deni, F.] a denying or refu-
sing.

DENVER, a French Brads Coin, worth
3-10ths of a Farthing English.

To DENIGRATE [denigrare, L.] to make
black.

DENISON ? [Davis derives it of Dē-
DENIZEN, a Native or Dinesidd, C. Br.
a Citizen; but Minshew of Denaisson, F. Do-
nation] a Foreigner enfranchised by the King's
Charter, and made capable of bearing any Of-
fice, purchasing and enjoying all Privileges, ex-
cept inheriting Lands by Descent.

DENNIS [a Contraction of *Dionysius*] a
proper Name of Men.

TO DENOMINATE [*denominare*, F. *denominare*, of *de* and *nomen*, L.] to give Name to.

DENOMINATION, a naming or giving a Name unto; also the Name itself. L.

DENOMINATIVES [in *Logick*] are Terms which take their Original and Name from others.

DENOMINATOR of a *Fraction* [in *Arithmetick*] is that Part of the Fraction which stands below the Line of Separation, which always tells you into how many Parts the Integer is supposed to be divided, as 20.

DENOMINATOR [of any *Proportion*] is the Quotient arising from the Division of the Antecedent of such a Ratio by its Consequent.

DENOTATION, a marking or noting. L.

TO DENOTE [*denotare*, F. *denotare*, L.] to shew by a Mark, to signify.

TO DENOUNCE [*denunciare*, F. *denunciare*, L.] to publish or proclaim.

DENSE [*densus*, L.] thick; a philosophical Term opposed to *thick*. F.

TO DENSHIRE Land [i. e. to *Devonshire* it] to cut off the Turf of Land, and when it is dry, to lay it on Heaps and burn it to Ashes, as is done in *Devonshire*.

DENSITY [*Densitas*, F. of *Densus*, L.] Thickness.

DENT [of *Dens*, L. a Tooth] a Notch about the Edges. F.

DENT [in *Haraldry*] a *Bardure Dent* is when the Out-line of it is notched in and out.

DENTA'GRA [of *Dens*, L. a Tooth, and *gras*, Gr. a Capture] the Tooth-ach; also Instruments to draw Teeth.

DENT'AL, a small Shell-fish.

DENTA'RIOUS, a Tooth-drawer. L.

DENT'ED *Verge* [in *Botany*] Leaves of Plants notched about the Edges.

DENTES *Sapientia* [i. e. Teeth of Wisdom, so called, because Persons are at the Time of their Growth come to Years of Discretion] two double Teeth behind the rest, which spring up about the twentieth Year, or upwards, having till then lain in their Sockets.

DENT'RIFICE [*Dentrificium*, L.] a Medicine, for the whitening, scouring, and cleansing of Teeth, &c. F.

DENT'LOQUENT [*dentiloquus*, L.] one that speaks through his Teeth.

DENT'ICLES [in *Architecture*] is a Member of the Ionic Cornice, square, and cut out at convenient Distances, which gives it the Form of a Set of Teeth.

DENTISCALP'JUM, an Instrument to clean the Teeth with. L.

DENTITION, the Time when Children breed their Teeth, which is about the seventh Month. L.

DENU'DATION [of *de* and *nudus*] bare or naked. L.

TO DENU'MERATE [*denumerare*] pay down.

DENUNCIATION [*Denunciatio*] Denouncing or giving Warning, &c. L.

DEN'WERE, Doubt.

TO DENY [*denier*, F. of *denegare*] not to admit of or grant; to gain own.

DEOB'STRUENT Medicines, &c. cines which open Obstructions.

DEODAND' [*Deo dandum*, L.] devoted to God for Expiation of sin or to atone for the violent Death of a Misadventure.

DEONERAND' DO *pro rata portione* which lies for one that is distained that ought to be paid by others proportion with him.

TO DE'ONERATE [*deonerare*, L.] load, to take off a Burden.

TO DEO'PILATE [*deopillare*, F. *deopillare*, L.] to open Obstructions.

DEO'PILATIVE } [*Deopillatio*]
DEO'PILATORY } *dr* and *op*
such Medicines as serve to remove such Obstructions or Stoppages.

DEOSULATION, a kissing with nels. L.

TO DEPAINT' [*depeindre*, F. of *de* and *peindre*, L.] to make the Representation of a Passage, or Thing, with a Pen; to represent the noble Actions or Virtues of a Person in Words.

TO DEPART' [*departir*, F.] to from a Place also to cease or die.

A DEPART' [in *Chymistry*] is a tion, whereby the Particles of Silver to *depart* from Gold, when they are melted together in the same Mass, & be separated no other Way.

DEPART' from the Plea } [*Excuse*]
DEPART'URE } when

pleads in Bar of Action, and Reply before made, he shews another Matter to his first Plea.

DEPART'ED even, equally mingled. O. P.

DEPART'ERS [of Gold or Silver] who purify and part those Metals coarser Sort.

A DEPART'URE [in *Navigation*] Easting or Westing of a Ship, with the Meridian it departed or sailed from.

DEPART'URE in *Right* of *Law* is when the Defendant appears to be brought against him, and makes a Defence. L. T.

DEPAUPERATION, a making poor.

TO DEPEACH, to acquit.

DEPECULATION, a robbing the Publick Treasury.

DEPOSIT, transparent. *O.*

DEPEND [dependere, *F.* of *dependere*, *Latin*; to rely on; to proceed from.

DEPENDENCE, a relying, staying, or relying upon; a Relation.

DEPENDENT, one who depends on, *Latin*, &c. by another. *F.*

DEPENDENT [dependens, *L.*] depending.

DEPINT, painted. *Spenc.*

DEPLEMATE [Chymical Term]

DEPLEMATED, cleared from Phlegm.

DEPLEGATION, a Separation of a turbid Water. *L.*

DEPLATION, a pulling off the Hair.

DEPLATORY [deplatoire, *F.* of *deplare*, *L.*] making the Hair come off.

DEPLATORY, a Medicine for that.

DEPLANT [deplanter, *F.* of *deplanare*, *L.*] to uproot.

DEPLANTATION, a taking up of Plants.

DEPLORABLE [deplorabilis, *L.*] to be lamented. *F.*

DEPLORABLY, lamentably.

DEPLORABLENESS, the being worthy of lament.

DEPLORATION, a deploring, lamenting.

DEPLORE [deplorare, *F.* of *deplorare*, *L.*] to lament or bemoan one's Misfortune.

DEPLUMATION, a plucking off Feathers.

DEPLUMATION [in Surgery] a Swelling of the Hair, when the Hairs fall off from the Head.

DEPLUME [deplumer, *F.* of *deplumare*, *L.*] to strip the Feathers, to unfeather.

DEPONENT [Depoens, *L.*] one who swears upon Oath before a Magistrate.

DEPONENT [in Grammar] a Verb in the active Signification, but a passive.

DEPOPULATE [depopuler, *F.* of *depopulare*, *L.*] to depopulate, to spoil or lay waste.

DEPOPULATION, a depopulating, spoiling, or destroying a Country. *L.*

DEPOPULATORS, great Offenders, because they unpeopled and depopulated Towns. *L. T.*

DEPORT [deportare, *L.*] to carry away, to remove or behave one's self.

DEPORTATION, a conveying or carrying away. *L.*

DEPORTMENT [Deportement, *F.*] Behaviour.

DEPOSE [deposer, *F.* of *deponere*, *L.*] to depose, to dethrone a Sovereign.

DEPOSITION, a Testimony about any Matter; also a Deposition, to dethrone a Sovereign.

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DEPOSITARY [Depositaire, *F.* of *depositerius*, *L.*] the Trustee or Keeper of a Thing; one in whose Hands a Pledge is lodged.

TO DEPOSITE [deposer, *F.* of *deponere*, *L.*] to lay down or trust a Thing with any one, to lay in a Place.

DEPOSITION, what is laid down; a Testimony given in a Court of Justice of what a Man has seen or heard; also depositing or depriving of some Dignity. *F.* of *L.*

DEPOSITUM, a Pledge left in the Hands of another, or in a Place; also a Wager. *L.*

DEPRAVATION, a corrupting, a spoiling, or making bad. *F.* of *L.*

TO DEPRAVE [depraver, *F.* of *depravare*, *L.*] to corrupt, mar, or spoil.

DEPRAVEDLY, corruptly.

DEPRAVEDNESS, a rooted Habit of Naughtiness.

TO DEPRECATE [deprecari, *L.*] to pray against any Calamity.

DEPRECATION, a praying against, &c. or for Pardon, &c. *L.*

DEPRECATIVE, serving to deprecate. *F.*

TO DEPRECIATE [depreciare, *L.*] to cry down the Price, to undervalue a Thing.

DEPREDACTION [Depredatio, *L.*] a robbing, a making a Prey of, a spoiling. *F.* of *L.*

DEPREHENSIBLE, that may be caught; conceived or understood. *L.*

DEPREHENSION, a catching or taking at unawares. *L.*

TO DEPRESS [depressum, *L.*] to press or weigh down; to bring down or humble.

TO DEPRESS the Pole [in Astronomy] so many Degrees as any one sails or travels from the Pole towards the Equinoctial, he is said to depress the Pole.

DEPRESSION, pressing or forcing down, humbling, &c.

DEPRESSION of an Equation [in Algebra] is a bringing into lower and more simple Terms by Division.

DEPRESSION of a Planet [in Astrology] is when the Planet is in a Sign which is opposite to that of its Exaltation.

DEPRESSION of a Star below the Horizon [in Astronomy] is the Distance of a Star from the Horizon below, and is measured by an Arch of the Vertical Circle or Azimuth, passing through the Star, intercepted between the Star and the Horizon.

DEPRESSOR, one who keeps or presses down. *L.*

DEPRESSOR Auricularum [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Ear in Beasts, which serves to let the Ear fall.

DEPRESSOR Labii inferioris [in Anatomy] a Muscle inserted into the nether Lip, pressing it down. *L.*

DEPRESSOR *Labiorum* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the inferior Jaw-bone, and ascending directly to the Corner of the Lips. *L.*

DEPRESSO'RES *Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the *Os maxillare*, and are inserted into the Extremities of the *Ala*, which they pull downwards.

DEPRESSOR *Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Eye, inserted at the opposite Part of the Ball of the Eye. *L.*

To **DEPRE'TIATE** [*depreciare*, *L.*] to lessen the Price of, or undervalue any thing; to vilify.

DEPRIMENT [in *Anatomy*] is one of the straight Muscles which moves the Ball of the Eye. *L.*

DEPRIVATION, a bereaving or taking away; as when a Person is deprived of any thing, or deposed from his Preferment. *L.*

To **DEPRIVE** [*deprivoare*, *L.*] to bereave or rob one of a thing.

To **DEPRO'ME** [*depromere*, *L.*] to draw forth or out of a Vessel.

DEPROMPTION, a drawing out. *L.*

DEPT'FORD [*q. d.* deep Town] a Village in *Kent* upon the River *Thames*, two Miles E. by S. from *London*.

DEPTH [of *deep*, *Sax.* deep, *deepte*, *L. S.*] Profundity, the Measure from the Surface of a Place or Vessel to the Bottom.

DEPTH [of a *Squadron* or *Battalion*] is the Number of Men that are in a File; which of a *Squadron* is three, and of a *Battalion* generally six.

DEPULSION [of *de* and *pello*] a driving away, a thrusting or putting off or from. *L.*

DEPURATION, is the cleansing of any Body from its excrementitious Dregs, more gross Parts, or Filth. *L.*

DEPURATION [in *Surgery*] the cleansing of a Wound from its Matter and Filth.

DEPUTATION, a deputing or sending with a special Commission. *F.* of *L.*

To **DEPU'TE** [*deputer*, *F.* of *deputare*, *L.*] to appoint any one to represent the Person, and act in the room of another.

A **DEPUTY** [*un Deputé*, *F.* of *Deputatus*, *L.*] a Person appointed to represent and act in the Place of another.

To **DEQUACE**, to dash. *O.*

To **DERACINATE** [*draciner*, *F.*] to pluck up by the Roots, to root out. *Shakspeare*.

To **DERAIGNE** [*deraignare*, *L.* barb.] to prove or justify. *O. L.*

DERAIGN'MENT, a Proof, &c. *O. L.*

To **DÈRE**, to hurt. *O.*

DÈRE'IGNE [*Lazv Term*] the Proof of **DÈREINE** } a Thing which one denies to be done by himself.

DERELICTS [*derelicta*, *L.*] are such as are wilfully thrown away, or abandoned by the Owners.

DERELICT' [*derelictus*, *L.*] utterly forsaken.

DERELICTION, an utter forsaking leaving; also a being left or forsaken of. *L.*

DER'HAM [of *Deon* a *Deer*, and *Lodge*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Norfolk*, eighty Miles N. N. E. from *London*.

DER'ICK [a Contraction of *Thames* *Dienich*, *Test.*] a Man's Name.

To **DERIDE** [*derider*, *F.* of *deridere*] to mock, or laugh one to Scorn.

DERIDINGLY, mockingly.

DERISION, a deriding, mockingly laughing to Scorn. *F.* of *L.*

DERIVATION [in *Grammar*] tracing a Word from its Original. *F.* of *L.*

DERIVATION [in *Rhetorick*] the Figure as *Pargmenon*.

DERIVATION [in *Physick*] is the taking of a Humour from one Part of the Body to another.

DERIVATIVE [*derivations*, *L.*] or taken from another. *F.*

To **DERIVE** [*deriver*, *F.* of *derivare*] to draw or fetch from another, or from Original.

DER'MA [*Aspua*, *Gr.*] the Skin of a Beast, or of a Man's Body.

DERN, sad, solitary; also barbarous, cruel. *O.*

To **DEROGATE** [*deroger*, *F.* of *derogare*, *L.*] to lessen or take from the Worth of a Person or Thing; to disparage; to detract from.

DEROGATION, a disparaging; detracting from the Worth of a Person or Thing; also a swerving from. *F.* of *L.*

DEROGATORY [*derogatoire*, *F.* of *derogare*, *L.*] which tends to derogate.

DERRING, daring. *Spence*.

DERRING DO, bold Deeds, Manly Chivalry. *Spence*.

DERTMORE [of the River *Dart*, *Moore*] a barren Place in *Devonshire*.

DERTMOUTH [of *Dert* the River *Mouth*] a famous Port in *Devonshire*, eight Miles S. W. from *London*.

DER'VISES, a strict Order of religious persons among the *Turks*, who undergo very severe Penances.

DERUNCINATION, a cutting off of Trees, or any Thing encumbering the Ground. *L.*

To **DESAR'CINATE** [*desarcinare*, *F.*] to take away the Baggage, to unload.

DESCANT' [*Descantus*, *F.*] a Composition upon any Subject, a continued Discourse.

DESCANT [in *Musick*] the Art of disposing in several Parts.

Plain **DESCANT'**, is the Ground-work of a Musical Composition, which consists in the orderly placing of many Concords.

Figurative **DESCANT'**, is that which is more or less discordant.

Florid **DESCANT**, is that which is concerned as well as Concords.

Double **DESCANT**, is when the

trived, that the *Treble* may be made
and, on the contrary, the *Bass* the

DESCANT', is to run a Division or
with the Voice, upon a Musical
Measure, and metaphorically
to paraphrase ingeniously upon any
subject.

DESCEND' [*descendre*, F. of *descendere*,
to come, go, step, or be carried down;
to derive one's Original from, or
family.

DESCENDINGLY, by way of Descent.

DESCENDABLE, which can descend, or
may be descended or gone down.

DESCENDENTS, Offspring, Posterity,
F.

DESCENSION, a descending or going
down.

DESCENSION of a Sign [in *Astronomy*]
is an Arch of the Equator, which sets with
the Sign or Part of the Zodiac, or any
other.

DESCENSION Right of a Sign [in
Astronomy] is an Arch of the Equator, which
sets with the Sign below the Horizon of
the Place; or the Time the Sign is set-
ting below the Sphere.

DESCENSION oblique [in *Astronomy*] is
an Arch of the Equator which descends with
the Sign below the Horizon of an oblique
Place.

DESCENSION [in *Chymistry*] is the fall-
ing down of the essential Juice, dissolved
in distilled Matter.

DESCENSORIUM [among *Chymists*] is
an Instrument for distilling, by causing the Va-
pours to fall downwards.

DESCENT' [*descende*, F. of *descensus*, L.]
is a going or going down; also the steep-
ness of a Hill; also a Birth or Extraction.

DESCENT [of heavy Bodies] is their
falling towards the Centre of the Earth.

DESCENT [into a Mont or Ditch] is a
falling into the Earth of the Cover'd

DESCENT upon a Country, is
an Invasion, and to enter into it with a
military Force.

DESCENTS [in Fortification] are the
low, and hollow Places, made by
digging the Ground.

DESCRIBE [*describere*, F. of *describere*, L.]
is to describe an Action or Thing in Writing

DESCRIBE [in *Geometry*] is to draw
the Figure, &c.

DESCRIBE [in *Geometry*] expres-
sive of a Line or Surface, which by its Mo-
tion describes a plain Figure or Solid.

DESCRIPTION, a setting forth the Na-
tural Properties of any Thing, either by
Words, F. of L.

DESCRIBE, to describe. *Spec.*

TO DESCRIVE [of *discernere*, L.] to dis-
cover far off, to discern.

TO DESECRATE [*desecrare*, L.] to defile
or unhallow.

DESERT' [of *deservir*, F.] Merit or
Worth.

TO DESERT [*deserter*, F. of *desertum*, L.]
to forsake; to run away from one's Co-
lours.

A DESERT [*Desertum*, L.] a Wilderness,
a large wild Part of a Country; also a solitary
Place. F.

A DESERT' [*Desert*, F.] the last Course
of a Feast; Fruit, Sweetmeats, &c.

DESERTIER [*Deserteur*, F.] a Soldier
that goes over to the Enemy, or runs away
from his Colours; also one that forsakes his
Religion, Prince, &c. L.

DERER'TION, a deserting, forsaking, run-
ning from Colours, &c. F. of L.

TO DESERVE [*deservire*, L.] to be wor-
thy of either Reward or Punishment.

TO DESICCATE [*desiccare*, L.] to dry
up.

DESICCATION, a drying up.

DESICCATION [in a *Physical Sense*] is
a dissolving of superfluous Moisture into Va-
pours by Fire.

DESICCATIVE, apt to dry; of a drying
Quality. L.

DESIDERA'TA, Things wanting, re-
quired or sought for. L.

DESIDERY [of *Desiderium*, L.] Desire,
Lust. *Chauc.*

DESIGN' [*Designatio*, L.] Contrivance,
Enterprize, Invention, Purpose; also the
first Draught of a Picture, &c.

TO DESIGN' [*designer*, F. of *designare*,
L.] to contrive, to purpose or resolve; also
to draw a Figure or Sketch of any Thing.

DESIGNATION, Appointment, &c. L.

DESIGNMENT, a Designing, Intend-
ment, or Intention.

DESIPIENCE [*desipentia*, L.] Foolish-
ness, Indiscretion, Doating.

DESIRE [*desir*, F. of *desiderium*, L.]
longing, wishing; also Entreaty, Request.

TO DESIRE [*desirer*, F. of *desiderare*,
L.] to covet, long, or wish for; to entreat
or pray.

DESIRABLE [*desiderabilis*, L.] that is to
be desired or wished for. F.

DESIRA'BLENESS, the being worthy to
be desired.

DESIROUS [*desireux*, F.] greatly or pas-
sionately desiring or wishing for.

DESIROUSLY, wishingly.

TO DESIST' [*desistere*, F. of *desistere*, L.]
to cease, give over, leave off.

DESSAVY, lecherous, beastly. *Chauc.*

DESOLATE [*desolatus*, L.] left alone,
forlorn; uninhabited, laid waste, ruined.

DESOLA'TION, a laying waste, a making
desolate. F. of L.

DE son sort de même [Low Phras.] are

Words of Form in an Action of Trespass, used by Way of Reply to the Plea of the Defendant, as when the Defendant pleads he did what he is charged with by his Master's Order, and the Plaintiff replies he did it of his own proper Motion.

DESPAIR [*despair*, F. of *desperare*, L.] a Passion of Soul, which makes it cast off all Hopes; a timorous Confirmation of an abject Mind.

To DESPAIR [*desperet*, F. of *desperare*, L.] to be out of all Hopes of obtaining our Ends, Wishes, Desires, &c.

DESPAIR'INGLY, in a despairing Manner.

To DESPECT [*despicere*, L.] to look down.

DESPECTION, a looking downwards.

DESPERA'DO, a desperate, mad, hair-brain'd Fellow. *Ital.*

DESPERATE [*desperatus*, L.] who is in Despair, or despaired at; also dangerous, violent.

The **DESPERATE**, Despair, or Desperation. *Shakesp.*

DESPERATELY, dangerously.

DESPERATION, a despairing, or falling into Despair.

DESPICABLE [*despicabilis*, L.] liable to be despised or contemned, base, mean.

DESPICABLY, in a despicable Manner.

DESPICABLENESS, being despicable, or worthy of Contempt.

DESPITE [*despit*, F.] Envy, Malice, Spite.

To DESPUSE [*despicere*, L.] to look upon with Contempt or Disdain, to slight.

DESPISINGLY, contemptuously.

To DESPOIL [*despoiller*, F. of *despoliare*, L.] to rob or strip one of his Goods, Estate, &c.

DESPOLIATION, a robbing or spoiling.

To DESPOND [*despondere*, L.] to lose Courage, to despair of be quite disheartened or dejected.

DESPONDENCE ? a failing of Courage.

DESPONDENCY ? a being quite disheartened, a giving over all Hopes.

DESPONDENT [*despondens*, L.] despairing, giving up Hope.

DESPONSATION, a betrothing or giving in Marriage. *L.*

DESPOTE [*despotes*, Gr.] a Lord or Ruler of a Country; a Governor of a Province among the *Greeks*.

DESPOTICAL ? [*Despotique*, F. of *Despotick* ? [*despotus*, Gr.] arbitrary, absolute, supreme.

DESPUMATION [of *de* privative. and *Suma*, L. Froth] a foaming or frothing.

DESPUMATION [in *Pharmacy*] is the clearing and cleansing any Liquor, by letting it boil to take off the Scum.

DESQUAMATION [in *Surgery*] scaling of foul Bones. *L.*

To DESQUAME [of *desquama* privative, and *Squama*, L. the Fish] to take off Scales.

DESS, a Seat. *Spence.*

DESSABLY, constantly. *C.*

To DESSE, to lay close together.

To DES'TIN ? [*destinare*, L.]

To DES'TINATE } *point, design, or order.*

DESTINATION, an ordering, or designing. *F. of L.*

DESTINY [*Destin*, F.] Fate; fatal or Enchainment of second Causes by Providence, which carries the Necessity of the Event; also Death.

The **DESTINIES**, three Potentate Cloths, who holds the Distaff; *Lachesis* draws out; and *Atropos*, that cuts off of Man's Life.

DESTINY Readers, Gypsies or Tellers.

DES'TITUTE [*desituit*, F. of *desit*, forsaken.

DESTITUTION, a leaving or F. of L.

To DESTROY [*détruire*, F. of L.] to throw down, to ruin or lay waste, to kill.

DESTRUCTION, a destroying or overthrow. *F. of L.*

DESTRUCTIVE, apt to destroy or pernicious. *L.*

DESTRUCTIVELY, perniciously.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, the destructive or pernicious.

DESTRIER, a War-Horse. *O.*

DESUDATION, a profuse or sweating. *L.*

DESUETUDE [*Desuetudo*, L.] or forsaking any Custom or Habit; *L.*

DESULTORY [*desultorius*, L.] from one thing to another, inconsistent, wavering.

DESUMPTION ? a choosing, or

DESUMPTION } from or out of

DET [or *Debt*] a Writ which is an Action of Debt.

To DETACH [*detacher*, F.] to take a Party of Soldiers upon a particular

DETACHMENT, to seize or to

DETACHMENT [*Detachment*, F.] a Party of Soldiers drawn out of a great to strengthen a lesser, or go on some

DETAIL [*detail*, F.] the Particular Circumstances of an Affair.

To DETAIN [*detenir*, F. of *deten*, to keep or with-hold; to hinder, stop.

To DETECT [*dargere*, L.] to discover, or lay open.

To DETECT [*dargere*, L.] to discover, or lay open.

DETENTION, a discovering or laying

DETERRERE, to dispel or drive
[deterrere, L.]

DETENTION, a detaining or keeping;
Imprisonment. *F.* of *L.*

DETENTS [in a Clock] are those Stops,
being laid up, or let fall down, do
arrest the Clock in striking.

DETENT *Wheel*, is also called the *Hoop*
of a Clock, almost round it,
in a Vacancy, at which the Clock

DETERRERE [deterrere, L.] to frighten or
prevent from doing a Thing.

DETERGERE [detergere, L.] to wipe or

DETERRATION, a making worse;
F. of *L.*

DETERMINABLE, which may be de-
termined. *L.*

DETERMINATELY, in a decisive man-

DETERMINATE [determinativus, L.]
determined or designed; positive.

DETERMINATION, a final Resolution
not doing any Action; an Ap-
peal, a Decision. *F.* of *L.*

DETERMINE [determiner, *F.* of *de-*
terminare, L.] to decide or give a final judg-
ment upon a dispute or purpose.

DETERMINED Problem [in Geometry] a
Problem which has either one, or but one
determined Solution.

DETERMINATELY, finally, unchange-

DETERRATION [of *de* and *Terra*, L.]
removal of Sand, Earth, &c. from
the Ground to lower by Rain.

DETERRITION, a cleansing, wiping, or rub-

DETERGENT [detergens, *F.*] of a cleansing

DETERGENT Medicines, are such as
cleanse the Body from Scurvy and viscous

DETERGENTLY, cleansingly.

DETERRERE [detergere, *F.* of *de-*
terminare, L.] to wipe or rub.

DETERRERE [deterabilis, L.] to be ab-

DETERRERE, to be wretched. *F.*

DETERRERE, in a detestable Manner.

DETERRERE, the being detest-

DETERRERE, an abhorring or loath-

DETERRERE [of the Proposition *de*,
and *Throne*, deterrere, *F.*] to depose,

DETERRERE [i. e. he deterrere, L.] a Writ
by which a Man owes an Annuity to

DETERRERE, is a Writ which lies against
a Man who refuses to pay it.

DETERRERE, is a Writ which lies against
a Man who refuses to deliver back Goods or

DETERRERE, which were delivered him to keep.

DETERRERE, a thundering. *L.*

DETERRERE [in Chymistry] is the
thundering Noise that is often made by a
Mixture being enkindled in the containing
Vessel; for the volatile Parts fly out with
great Vehemence and Impetuosity.

DETERRERE, a turning or bending a-
way or aside. *L.*

DETERRERE [detrahere, *F.* of *detrac-*
tere, L.] to take from, to abate or lessen, to
speak ill of, or slander.

DETERRERE, by way of Detrac-

DETERRERE, a drawing from; also
back-biting, slandering. *F.* of *L.*

DETERRERE, apt to detract. *L.*

DETERRERE, a drawing back, a
Denial or Refusal. *L.*

DETERRERE [detrimentum, L.] Damage,
Hurt, Loss. *F.*

DETERRERE [in Astrology] is the
greatest of the essential Debilities of a Planet,
viz. the Sign directly opposite that which
is its House; as the Detriment of the Sun in
Aquarius, because it is opposite to *Leo*.

DETERRERE [at *Lincoln's Inn*] is a
Duty of 1 s. 6 d. paid by each Member of
the Society, to the House, every Term,
for defraying its Charge, and repairing its
Loffes.

DETERRERE, hurtful; which brings
Hurt, or Damage. *L.*

DETERRERE, hurtfully.

DETERRERE [detritus, L.] worn out.

DETERRERE, a wearing or rubbing off
Particles from any thing. *L.*

DETERRERE, a cutting off a
Branch or Limb of a Tree, &c. *L.*

DETERRERE [detruere, L.] to thrust
down or from.

DETERRERE, a thrusting down.

DETERRERE *Urina* [among *Anatomists*]
a Muscle whose carnosus Fibres embrace the
whole Bladder like a Hand, and compress it
in the Evacuation of the Urine. *L.*

DETERRERE [in *Damnsday Book*] is
one who has no Sureties or Pledges.

DETERRERE, two things crossing
one another.

DETERRERE, a laying waste. *L.*

DETERRERE *bona Testatoris*, is
a Writ lying against Executors for paying Le-
gacies and Debts, without Speciality, before
the Debt upon the said Specialities be due, to
the Prejudice of the Creditors. *L.*

DETERRERE, a People who in
ancient Times inhabited the Western Parts of
Scotland.

DETERRERE, a carrying away, or down.

DETERRERE [developpe, *F.*] unwrapped,
unfolded, opened, undone.

DETERRERE, a Writ to the King's
Exchequer, when any one of the King's Te-
nants holding in *Capite* dies, commanding

him to inquire what Lands or Tenements came to him.

DEVE'REUX [*q. d. of Evereux, a Town in France*] a Surname.

DEVER-RILL [perhaps of *duph, Sax.* through] a little Rivulet in *Wiltshire*, which, like the Mole in *Surrey*, runs under-ground, and about a Mile further breaketh out again, and then runneth above-ground.

To DEVEST' [*devestir, F. of devespire, L.*] to strip, or unclench; to deprive of.

To DEVEST' [in *Law*] to turn out of Possession.

DEVEX'ITY [*devexitas, L.*] Bendingness, the Hollowness of a Valley.

To DE'VIATE [*deviare, L. q. d. de via ire*] to go from, to swerve.

DEVIATION, a going out of the way, a swerving. *L.*

DEVICE [*Devise, F.*] a Contrivance, Invention, or feigned Story; also a Motto or Conceit in a Coat of Arms, &c.

DEVIL [Deopl, *Sax.* Diabol, *G. Br.* Diable, *F.* Diabo, *Span.* Diavolo, *Ital.* Duivel, *Belg.* Ceufel, *Teut.*] a fallen Angel.

DEVIL on the Neck, a sort of Rack or torturing Machine, antiently used by the Papists to wreat a Confession from the Protestants.

DEVIL's Arse a Peak, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyshire*, having a great many Corners like so many Apartments, of which there are several strange Accounts given.

DEVIL's-BILL, an Herb. *Succisa, L.*

SEA-DEVIL, a strange Monster on the Coasts of *America*.

DEVIL's-DROP, the Remains of an old Beacon on a high Hill at *Dover*.

DEVILISH [*Ceuffelich, Teut.*] of or belonging to, like, or of the Nature of the Devil, wicked.

DEVILISHLY, very wickedly.

DEVILISHNESS, very great Wickedness.

DEVIL's Milk, a sort of Spurge, an Herb. *Efula minor, L.*

DEVIOUS [*Devius, of de from, and via way, L.*] going out of the Way, swerving from.

To DEVIR'GINATE [*devirginare, L.*] to deflower a Virgin.

DEVISE [*Law Term*] whatever is devised or bequeathed by Will; also the Act of Bequeathing.

To DEVISE [probably of *deviser, F.*] to imagine, invent, fancy, or feign; also to contrive or forge.

To DEVISE [in *Law*] is to bequeath, give, or make over Lands, &c. by a last Will and Testament in Writing.

DEWISEE, the Person to whom any thing is bequeathed or devised.

DEVISOR, he who has bequeathed his Goods or Lands to another.

DEVITATIO, an Escape, a eschewing, or avoiding.

DEVOCATIONE *Parliamenti*, for recalling a Parliament.

DEVOIR, Duty, that which ought to do, according to the *La Rules of Civility and Reason. F.*

DEVOIR'S [of *Calais*] the Custom to the King for Merchandise brought carried out from *Calais*, when our Soldiers were there.

To DEVOK'E [*devoicare, L.*] down.

To DEVOLVE [*deolvere, L.*] to tumble down; or come from one to another as an Estate does.

DEVOLUTARY [*Devolutaire, F.*] who claims a Benefice becoming void.

DEVOLUTION, a rolling or turning down; also a passing from one to another. *F. of L.*

DEVONSHIRING of Land, turning it by spreading on it the Ashes of Turfs.

DEVOTEE? [*Devot, F.*] a Bigot.

DEVOTO' } perfidious Hypocrite.

To DEVOT'L [*devouer, F. deo*]

to vow or consecrate to God, to set holy Use.

DEVOTION, Piety, religious Zelo, vowed Service, at the Command, *Discretion. F. of L.*

DEVOTIONIST, one much in Piety and Devotion.

To DEVOUR [*devourer, F. deo*]

to eat up, or swallow down greedily, to consume, to waste.

DEVOURING [in *Heraldry*] Fishes are borne in an Escutcheon in this Posture.

DEVOUR'INGLY, very greedily.

DEVOUT [*Devot, F.*] full of devotion.

DEUSEAVILLE, the Country.

DEUSWIN, two Pence. *Cant.*

DEUTEROGAMY [*Deutero-gamia, of δευτερος, Gr. the second*]

γamy Marriage, *Gr.*] second Marriage.

DEUTERONOMY [*Deuteronomium, of δευτερος and νόμος, Gr. i. e. the second Law*] so is the Book of Moses called by the *Greeks*, because the Law is therein repeated.

DEUTEROPATHY [*Δευτεροπαθία, Gr.*] is a Disease which proceeds from the Disease.

DEUX Ans, a John-Apple.

DEW [Deaps, *Sax.* Dautin, a Meteor bred of a thin cold Vapour; composed of the Steams and Vapours of the Earth, which being exhaled by the Sun, and kept suspended during the day, do upon his Absence, come down, and fall down to the Earth as Drops, and fall down to the Earth as Drops, and fall down to the Earth as Drops.

DIACON { *diaconos*, *Sax.* *Dien-*
we, *Belg.* *Betawen*,
 Drink, moisten, or wet with

DIACON of *Vitriol* [among *Chymists*] is a
 Water drawn from that Mineral

DIACON, a sort of Fruit, in *Latin*
fructus caruleus.

DIACON, a Disember in Cattle.

DIACON { *among Hunters* } the
 prick Nails behind a Deer's Foot.

DIACON, an Herb.

DIACON { *apop-lappe*, *Sax.* } of a
 part which hangs down under

DIACON { of *Dist.*, C. Br. God,
 } a Town in *Yorkshire*.

DIACON { *Dist.*, F. of *Abas*, Gr. two } the
 Two at Cards or Dice.

DIACON { *Apoc.* } in *Astrology* is an As-
 contrary to the natural Order and

DIACON { *Epiploic Vein* } in *Anatomy* the
 of the Spleen Vein that passes
 in the Epiploon.

DIACON { *Palm* } in *Heraldry* is the right
 in an Escutcheon.

DIACON { *Dexterite*, F. of *Dexteri-*
 Right-handedness } Aptness, Cle-
 verness, Readiness, Skill.

DIACON { *Dexter*, L. } handy,
 cunning, skilful.

DIACON { *Dexter*, L. } cunning, skilful.

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DIACON { *Dexter*, L. } cunning, skilful.

DIACON { *of dist* with; and *made*
 the Top of a Plant, Gr.] a Syrup made of the
 Tops of Poppies.

DIACONAL, of or belonging to a Dea-
 con.

DIACON/TICKS [of *dist* and *diagnosis*,
 Gr.] a Science which explains the Properties
 of refracted Sounds.

DIACRISIS [*diacrisis*, Gr.] a judging of,
 and distinguishing Diseases, with their respec-
 tive Symptoms.

DIADDEM [*Diadema*, F. *Diadema*, L. of
diadema, Gr.] an Imperial or Royal Crown,
 properly a Linen Wreath, which Kings an-
 ciently wore instead of a Crown.

DIADO/CHE [*diadochos*, Gr.] Succes-
 sion.

DIADO/CHE [in *Physick*] the Progress of
 a Disease.

DIADOSIS [*diadosis*, Gr.] a tradi-
 tion.

DIADOSIS [in *Physick*] a Distribution of
 Nourishment through all the Parts of the
 Body.

DIADROME [*diadromē*, Gr.] the Vibra-
 tion or Swing of a Pendulum.

DIÆ/RESIS [*diæresis*, Gr.] a dividing.

DIÆ/RESIS [in *Grammar*] a Poetical Fi-
 gure, where one Syllable is divided into two,
 as *Evoluisse* for *Evoluisse*.

DIÆ/RESIS [in *Surgery*] is a Method of
 Separation of those Parts, which, by their
 Union, hinder the Cure of Diseases.

DIÆRET/ICKS, Medicines which corrode
 and eat. Gr.

DIÆ/TA [*diæta*, Gr.] Diet, Food. L.

DIÆTE/TICA [*diætetica*, Gr.] is a
 Part of Physick, which prescribes the Use and
 Knowledge of the Rules of Diet, or of the six
 Non-naturals.

DIAGLY/PHICE [*diaglyphein*, Gr.] the
 art of cutting or making hollow, or concave
 Figures in Metals.

DIAGNOST/ICK [of *diagnosis*, Gr. to
 know] that knows or discerns thoroughly.

DIAGNOST/ICK Signs [in *Physick*] those
 Signs of a Disease which are apparent.

DIAGNOSTICK Signs [among *Botanists*]
 are particular Signs, by which one Plant may
 be known from one another.

DIAGONAL [*Diagonale*, F. *Diagonale*,
 L. of *diagonalis*, Gr.] is a Line drawn from
 Angle to Angle in any Figure. *Geom.*

DIAGRAM [*Diagramma*, L. of *diagramma*,
 Gr.] in *Geometry*, is a Scheme
 drawn for the demonstrating or proving of any
 thing.

DIAGRAM [in *Musick*] is a Propor-
 tion of Measures, distinguished by certain
 Notes.

DIAGRAPPHICAL, belonging to the Art
 of Painting or Graving.

DIAGRAPH/ICK Art [*diagraphein*, Gr.]
 the Art of Painting or Graving.

DIAGRID/IUM, a Preparation of Scam-
 mony,

mony, by baking or roasting it inclosed in the Fruit of Quince.

DIAHEXAPLA } [among *Farriers*]
DIAHEXAPTE } a Drink for Horses;
 so called from its six Ingredients.

DIAL [*Dialis*, L. of or belonging to a Day] any Plane upon which are drawn several Lines and Figures, and a Gnomon or Style fixed, to show the Hours of the Day, as a Sun-Dial.

DIALS Parallel, are such as lie parallel with the Horizon, called Horizontal Dials.

DIALS Perpendicular, are such as stand perpendicular or erect to the Horizon.

DIALS Erect, Direct, East, West, North, or South, are Planes or Walls which face any one of the four Cardinal Points.

DIALS inclining, are such whose Planes incline or bow forward toward the Horizon.

DIALS reclining, are such as bend backward toward the Horizon.

DIALECT [*Dialectica*, F. *Dialectica*, L. of *διαλεκτική*, Gr.] is a Manner of Speech peculiar to some Part of a Country, and differing from the Manner used in other Parts, yet all using the same Radical Language as to the Substance of it.

DIALECTICA } [*Dialectique*, F. *δια-*
DIALECTICE } *λεκτική*, Gr.] *Dialecticks*, or the Art of Logic, which teaches to discourse and reason in Mood and Figure.

DIALECTICAL } [*dialectus*, L. of
DIALECTICK } *διαλεκτικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to Logic.

DIALECTICAL Arguments, Arguments which are barely probable, but do not convince, or determine the Mind to either side of the Question.

DIALEPSIS [*διαλεψις*, Gr.] a Space between, a Prevention. L.

DIALEPSIS [in *Surgery*] is the Middle Space in Wounds and Ulcers, which is left open for their Cure.

DIAL'lage [*διαλλαγή*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when many Arguments are brought to no Effect. L.

DIAL'LEL Lines [in *Geometry*] are such as run a-cross or cut one another.

DIAL'LING, the Art of making Dials.

DIALING Globe, an Instrument contrived for drawing all sorts of Dials, and to give a clear Demonstration of the Art.

DIALING Sphere, an Instrument contrived to demonstrate the Doctrine of spherical Triangles, and to give a true Idea of the Drawing of Dials on all manner of Planes.

DIALOGISMUS [*διαλογισμός*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when a Man reasons and discourses, with himself, as though it were with another. L.

DIALOGO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Piece of Musick for two or three Voices or Instruments, which answer one to another.

DIALOGUE [*Dialogus*, L. of *διαλογος*, Gr.] a Conference or Discourse between two

or more Parties; or a written Discourse, when two or more Parties are talking together.

DIALYTON [*διαλύτω*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, when several Words are put together without a Conjunction Copulative.

DIAMARGARITON [of *δια* and *μαργαρίτης*, Gr.] a Restorative Powder, whose main Ingredient is Pearl.

DIAMER'DIS [of *Dia* and *Merdes*, Ordure] a Confection of Pilgrims Salve; is a shitten Fellow.

DIAMETER [*Diameter*, F. *Diameter*, of *διάμετρος*, Gr.] (in *Geometry*) is a Line which passes through the Middle of any figure from one Angle to another.

DIAMETER [of a Circle] is a Line which passes through the Centre of a Circle, and is bounded by the Circumference each Side, dividing the Circle into two equal Parts.

DIAMETER [of a Conick Section] is a Right Line drawn through the Middle of the Figure, and dissecting all the Ordinates into two equal Parts.

DIAMETER [of Gravity] is that Right Line in which the Centre of Gravity is placed.

DIAMETER [of an Hyperbola] is a Right Line, which passes through the Middle of the Transverse Axis, which is the Centre of the Figure.

DIAMETER [of the Parabola] is a Line drawn parallel to the Axis, and which may be supposed to meet at any infinite Distance or in the Centre of the Figure.

DIAMETRAL } belonging to, or of
DIAMETRICAL } is in the Form of Diameter. F.

DIAMETRICALLY opposite [*Diametrum*, F.] i. e. directly over-against; as when two Things are opposed to one another as a-cross, or directly contrary.

DIAMOND [*Diamant*, F. *Adamant*, of *ἀδαμας*, Gr. *Demant*, *Teut.*] the most valuable and hardest of all the precious Stones.

DIAMOND [in *Heraldry*] is the blue Colour in the Arms of Noblemen.

DIAMOND [among *Printers*] a small Printing Letter.

DIA'NA, the Poetical Goddess of Hunting. L.

DIANA's Tree, a Chymical Operation by which a Composition of Silver, Mercury and Spirit of Nitre, may be crystallized in the Form of a Tree, called the Philosophical Tree.

DIANOE'A [*διάνοια*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, importing a serious Consideration of the Matter in Hand.

DIAPASM [*διάπασμα*, Gr.] a Perfume or Pomander; also a Medicine made of dry Powders to be sprinkled upon some thing.

DIAPA'SON [*διάπασον*, Gr.] a Term in Musick, signifying an Octave.

DIAPYDESIS [*διαπύδεις*, Gr.] is a kind of the Concord in Musick, called a *Whiffle*.

DIAPYTE [among Physicians] is a *Diapente* made of five Ingredients; also a *Compo* to Punch, because made of five Ingredients.

DIAPER [of Diaper, F. to interweave and flower] Linen Cloth wrought with Flowers and Figures.

DIAPER'D [in Heraldry] signifies a Border'd all over with such Things as Border'd are to be charged, appearing between others.

DIAPERING [in a Picture] is when a *Picture* and it is quite finished, is over-run with Branches or other Works.

DIAPHANEITY [*Diaphaneté*, F. of *diaphane*, Gr. Transparency] the Property of a transparent Body.

DIAPHANOUS [*diaphane*, F. of *diaphane*, Gr.] transparent like Glass, or which may be seen through.

DIAPHANOUSLY, transparently.

DIAPHORA [*διαφορά*, Gr.] Difference, *Diaphora*, also a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Word repeated is taken in a Signification different from what it was at first. L.

DIAPHORESIS [*διαφύρεσις*, Gr.] a *Diaphoresis* is a kind of ill Humours by the Pores of the Body.

DIAPHORETICKS [*Diaphoretique*, F. *Diaphoretica*, L. of *διαφωρητικόν*, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sweat.

DIAPHRAGM [*Diaphragme*, F. *Diaphragma*, L. of *διαφράγμα*, Gr.] the Middle, is a Muscle composed of two others, which separate the middle from the lower Cavity.

DIAPHRAT'TONTES [among Anatomists] the Membranes, commonly called the *Fibre*, which cover the Inside of the Throat.

DIAPLASIS [*διάπλασις*, Gr.] the setting of a Bone that is out of Joint. L.

DIAPLASMA [*διάπλασμα*, Gr.] an *Outlet* or *Fomentation*. L.

DIAPLASTICKS [in Pharmacy] Medicines which are good for a Limb out of Joint.

DIAPNOE [*διάπνοη*, Gr.] the same as *Diapnoia*. L.

DIAPYRESIS [*διαπύρεσις*, Gr.] a *Diaporesis*, a Figure in Rhetorick, when the Subject is handled being of equal Worth, the Doubt seems to be in Doubt which he shall begin with.

DIAPALMA [*διάπαλμα*, Gr.] a Pause or Change of Note in Singing. L.

DIAPTHORA [*διαπύρα*, Gr.] is a Corruption made of any Part of the Body. L.

DIARRHOEA [*Diarrhée*, F. of *διάρρηξις*, Gr.] a gentle Lax or Looseness in the Bowels. L.

DIARRHETICK, that has a Lax or

Looseness in the Belly without an Inflammation.

DIARTHRO'SIS [*διαρθρώσις*, Gr.] a kind of loose jointing of Bones, which serve for sensible Motions. L.

A **DIARY** [*Diarium*, L.] an Account of what passes every Day; a Journal or Day-Book.

DIARY, of or belonging to a Day.

DIASCOR'DIUM, an Electuary, of which the chief Ingredient is the Herb *Scor'dium*.

DIAS'TOLE [*διαστολή*, Gr.] a Distinction, dividing, or separating.

DIAS'TOLE [with Anatomists] the Motion of the Pulses, which dilate the Heart and Arteries, when the Blood flows into it from the Lungs.

DIAS'TOLE [in Grammar] a Figure whereby a Syllable short by Nature becomes long.

DIASTY'LE [in Architecture] a sort of Edifice, where the Pillars stand at the Distance of three of their Diameters from one another.

DIASYR'MUS [*διασυρμός*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick; by which a Person or Thing is commended by way of Derision. L.

DIATE'RETICKS [of *διατηρητικός*, Gr.] the Art of preserving Health.

DIATES'SARON [of *διά* by, and *τεσσαρά* four, Gr.] any Composition consisting of four Ingredients.

DIATES'SARON [*διατεσσαρά*, Gr.] a Word used in Musick to denote an Interval composed of a greater and a lesser Tone, the Ratio whereof is that of Four to Three.

DIATET'ICK, that Part of Physick which considers the Way of Living, as to Food or Diet, suitable to particular Cases.

DIATHESIS [*διάθεσις*, Gr.] the natural or preternatural Disposition of the Body.

DIATHY'RUM [*διάθυρον*, Gr.] (in Architecture) signifies a Screen or Fence of Boards, &c. a Pale or Rail before a Door. L.

DIA'TONI [*διάτωνα*, Gr.] Cornerstones, Band-stones, or Perpend-stones.

DIATONICK [*Διατονική*, F. of *διατόνος*, Gr.] a Term signifying the ordinary sort of Musick, proceeding by different Tones either in ascending or descending.

DIATONICK Musick, one of the three ancient Methods of Singing.

DIA'TONUS Hypaton, the musical Note called D-fol-re.

DIA'TONUS Meson, the Note called G-fol-re-ut.

DIATONUM } a sort of Song proceeding by different
DIATONICUM } Tones and Semi-tones; a plain Song.

DIC'TIONARY [*Di-tionnaire*, F. of
Dictionary, L.] a Collection of all the

DIET, a Day's Work or Journey.
DIETARY, treating of, or belonging to,
prescribed or limited Diet.

CRITICAL, belonging to a moderate
 and Det.

MON DROIT, the Motto of
 King of England, and signifies, God and
 Right.

IT SON ACT, a Maxim in our
 Law, That the Act of God shall burst
 in; so that if a House be beat down by
 the Lefsee shall not only be free
 of Action of Waste, but also has a
 Right to the Timber to rebuild the House.

ZEUGMENON [Ζευγμαρον, Gr.]
 is Rhetorick, in which several
 Sentences have Relation to one

ZEUGMENON Parante [in Musick]
 Word is fol-re.

AMATION, a taking away one's
 Name. L.

AMATORY [diffamatoire, F.] slan-

UTAME [diffamer, F. of diffamare]
 to raduce or slander.

ARRATION, the parting of a
 solemnity used among the Romans,
 of Divorcement of Man and Wife.

DIFFER [differer, F. of differre, L.]
 to be unlike, to vary.

DIFFERENCE [Differentia, L.] a Di-
 stance; also a Controversy, Dispute, or Quar-
 rel.

DIFFERENCE [in Logick] is the Attri-
 bute Property which essentially distinguishes
 one from another.

DIFFERENCE [in Mathematicks] is the
 Difference of one Quantity above another; or
 Remainder, when one Quantity is taken
 from another.

DIFFERENCE of Longitude [of two Places
 on Earth] is an Arch of the Equator,
 bounded between the Meridians of those
 Places.

DIFFERENCE Ascensional [of the Sun or
 Planet] is the Difference between the Right
 Ascension of the Sun or Planet.

DIFFERENCES in a Coat of Arms, are
 Things which distinguish one Family from
 another; or Persons of the same Family
 from each other.

DIFFERENCE [differeucier, F.] to
 differ.

DIFFERENT [differeus, L.] which dif-
 fers, various. F.

DIFFERENTLY, in a different Manner.

DIFFICILE [difficilis, L.] hard, diffi-
 cult.

DIFFICULT [difficile, F. of difficilis, L.]
 troublesome to perform or understand.

DIFFICULTLY, hardly.

DIFFICULTNESS, Troublesomeness,

DIFFICULTY [Difficulté, F. Difficul-
 tas, L.] Troublesomeness in performing or

understanding any Thing; Hardness, Ob-
 scurity in the Writing of an Author.

DIFFIDENCE [Diffidentia, L.] Doubt-
 fulness, Mistrust, Suspicion.

DIFFIDENT [diffidens, L.] doubtful,
 mistrustful, suspicious.

DIFFIDENTLY, mistrustfully.

DIFFLATION, a blowing or puffing a-
 way. F.

DIFFLATION [in Chymistry] is when
 Spirits, which are raised by Heat, are blown
 into the opposite Arch of the Furnace with
 a Sort of Bellows.

DIFFLUENCE [Diffluentia, L.] a
 flowing forth, abroad, or several Ways.

DIFFLUVIUM, a falling off, a flow-
 ing down. L.

DIFFLUVIUM [among Botanists] a
 Dis temper in Trees, whereby they lose their
 Bark.

DIFORM, is a Word used in Opposition
 to Uniform, and signifies, there is no manner
 of Regularity in the Form or Appearance of
 a Thing.

DIFFORM [with Botanists] a Word used
 to distinguish the Flowers of some Plants.

To **DIFFUSE** [diffundere, L.] to spread
 here and there.

DIFFUSE, adj. [diffusus, L.] ample,
 large, extended. F.

DIFFUSION, a scattering abroad, ex-
 tending, &c. F. of L.

DIFFUSION [in Philosophy] signifies
 the dispersing the subtle Effluvia of Bo-
 dies into a kind of Atmosphere all round
 them.

DIFFUSIVE, [diffusivus, L.] which
 spreads itself far, or is of a great Extent.

DIFFUSIVELY [diffusivum, F.] large-
 ly, extendedly. L.

DIFFUSIVENESS, Vastness of Reach,
 Extensiveness.

To **DIG** [perhaps of Digian, Sax. or
 Dugger, Dan. to make a Trench about] to
 break or open Ground with a Spade, &c.

A **DIG**, a Mattock. C.

To **DIG** a Badger [Hunting Term] to
 raise or dislodge him.

DIGAMMA [διγάμμα, Gr.] the Let-
 ter Γ, so called by Grammarians, because it
 seems to represent a double Γ.

DIGAMY [διγάμια, Gr.] a being mar-
 ried to two Wives at the same Time.

DIGASTRICK [διγαστρικος, of δις
 twice, and γαστήρ the Belly, Gr.] that has
 a double Belly. L.

DIGASTRICUS [διγαστρικος, Gr.] a
 Muscle of the lower Jaw, so called from its
 double Belly. L.

DIGERENTS [with Physicians] Medi-
 cines which digest or ripen. L.

To **DIGEST** [digerere, F. of digerere, L.]
 to dissolve in the Stomach; also to dispose or
 put in order.

TO DIGEST [in *Chymistry*] is to set a soaking over a gentle Fire.

TO DIGEST [in *Surgery*] is to ripen, to cleanse a Sore.

A DIGEST'ER, a Vessel for dissolving Bones into a Jelly, &c.

DIGESTIBLE [*Digestibilis*, L.] that may be digested.

DIGESTION *Animal*, is the Decoction of the Aliment in the Stomach, or the Dissolution of it, by which it is turned into *Chyle*.

DIGESTION [in *Chymistry*] is a Dissolution of Things by an artificial Heat, or by Fire. *F. of L.*

DIGESTIVE [*Digestivus*, L.] helping to ripen, digest, or concoct.

DIGESTIVES, are Medicines which cause Digestion.

External DIGESTIVES, are such as dissolve a Swelling, or breed Good Matter in a Wound.

DIGESTIVELY, by way of Digestion.

DIGESTS [*Digesta*, L.] the first Volume or Tome of the Civil Law is called *Digest*, because the Author hath digested all things, every Book and Title, in its proper and natural Place and Order.

DIGHT, dressed. *O.*

TO DIGHT [*dihtan*, *Sax.*] to deck, set off, or adorn. *Spenc.*

TO DIGHT, to foul or dirty. *Chefb.*

DIGIT [*Digitus*, L.] the Quantity of three Quarters of an Inch in Measure.

DIGIT [in *Arithmetick*] is a Character which denotes a Figure, as I. for One, V. for Five, X. for Ten.

DIGIT [in *Astronomy*] is the twelfth Part of a Diameter of the Sun or Moon, and is used to denote the Quantity of an Eclipse.

DIGITAL [*digitalis*, L.] pertaining to a Finger.

DIGATION, a pointing with the Finger; also the Form of the Finger of both Hands joined together, or the Manner of their so joining.

DIGITATUM Folium [among *Botanists*] is a Term for the Leaf of a Plant, which either is composed of many single Leaves set together upon one Foot-Stalk, as in Cinquefoil, &c. or else, where there are many deep Gashes or Cuts in the Leaf, as in those of Strawberries, &c.

DIGITS, signify any Integer or whole Number under Ten.

DIGLADIA'TION, a fighting with Sword, a Sword-playing. *L.*

DIGNA'TION, a vouchsafing. *L.*

DIGNE [*dignus*, L.] worthy, neat, genteel. *Chauc.*

TO DIGNIFY [of *dignus*, L. and *sto* or *facio*, L.] to advance to a Dignity, especially to an Ecclesiastical one.

DIGNITARY [*Dignitarius*, *L. Barb.*]

an Ecclesiastical Minister, who has a Cure of Souls; as a Dean, Prebend, &c.

DIGNITY [*Dignitas*, *F.* of *Dignus*] Honour, Reputation; Advancement, considerable Preferment or Employment.

DIGNITY, *Ecclesiastical*, is denoted

Canonists, to be an Administration joined with some Power and Jurisdiction.

DIGNITIES [among *Astrologers*] Advantages which a Planet has upon its being in a particular Place of the zodiac, or in such a Station with other &c.

DIGRAVE [q. d. *Dike* or *BIKE-GRAVE* } *Grave*] an

who takes Care of Banks and Ditches.

TO DIGRESS [*digredi*, L.] to leave the Subject in hand.

DIGRESSION, a wandering off the way, a going from the Matter in hand.

Part of a Discourse or Treatise which not relate to its main Design. *F. of L.*

DIGRESSIVELY, by way of Digression.

DIHELIUS [in *Astronomy*] is the name in the *Ellipsis*, which passes the *Focus*, in which the Sun is supposed placed. *Gr.*

DIJAMBUS [of *dis* and *iambus*] a Foot in Verse, consisting of four

the first and third short, the second long.

TO DIJUDICATE [*dijudicare*] to judge between two Parties; to distinguish.

DIJUDICATION, a deciding a Cause between two. *L.*

DIKE [*vice*, *Sax.* *dige*, *Dan.* *L. S. Digus*, *F.*] a Ditch or Furrow.

DIKE-REEVE, an Officer who takes Care of the Dikes and Drains in a *shire*.

TO DILACERATE [*dilacerare*] to tear asunder.

DILACERATION, a tearing and pulling asunder.

TO DILANIATE [*dilaniare*, L.] to rend in Pieces.

DILANIATION, a tearing or rending in Pieces. *L.*

TO DILAPIDATE [*dilapidare*] to waste a Place of Stones; to lavish or waste fully.

DILAPIDATION, a decaying or wasting. *L.*

DILAPIDATION [in *Law*] is a running a Building run to ruin for want of repairs.

DILATABLE, that may be widened.

DILATATION, a making wide or enlarging. *F. of L.*

DILATATION [among *Astronomers*] when any Passages or Vessels in the zodiac are stretched too much.

Dint or Dent a little Dent in the Bottom of the Chin or Cheeks.

DIM'PLED, which has a Dimple.

A DIN [dyn, Sax. Noise, probably of *ginnire*, L. to tinkle] a Noise.

To **make a DIN** [dynan, Sax. to sound] to make a great Noise or Bustle.

DINAH [דִּינָה H. i. e. Judgment] a Daughter of Jacob.

DINARCHY [δυναρχία, Gr.] a Government by two.

To **DINE** [diner, F.] to eat at Noon.

To **DING**, to throw or dash against; to *ding*. C.

DIN'GLE, a narrow Valley between two steep Hills.

DIN'NICKS, [in Pharmacy] Medicines against the Vertigo, or Dizziness in the Head.

DIN'NER [diner, F.] a Meal at Noon.

DINT [dint, Sax. a Blow] an Impression or Mark; the Force or Bent of a Discourse.

To **DINUMERATE** [dinumerare, L.] to account or number.

DINUMERATION, an accounting or numbering. L.

DIOCE'SAN [Diocesan, F.] a Bishop who has the Care of a Diocese committed unto him; also an Inhabitant within the Bounds of a Diocese.

DIOCE'SAN Synod, an Assembly of the Clergy of the Diocese meeting together.

DIOCESE [Diocese, F.] the Circuit or Bounds of a Bishop's Jurisdiction.

DIONYSIUS [Διονύσιος, Gr. Bacchus, the fabulous God of Wine] a Name of Men.

DIOPTRA [of Διοπτρά, Gr.] the Index or Ruler of an Astrolabe, or such like Instrument.

DIOPTRA [of διόπτρα, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument to enlarge or open the Womb for the Extraction of the Fetus.

DIOPTRICAL [Dioptricus, L. of διόπτρις, Gr.] belonging to the Dioptricks.

DIOPTRICKS } [Dioptrique, F. of

DIOPTICKS } διόπτρα, Gr.] is a Part of Opticks which treats of refracted Rays, and their Union with one another, according as they are received by Glasses of this or that Figure.

DIORTHOSIS [διόρθωσις, Gr.] an Operation where crooked and distorted Members are made straight, and restored to their due Shape.

DIO'TA [among Chymists] a circulating or double Vessel.

To **DIP** [dippan, Sax. Doope, Belg. Deyper, Dan.] to put into Water; also to look casually and at adventure into a Book.

DIPH'THONG [Diphthong, F. Diph-

thongus, L. of διφθόγγος, Gr.] two sounded together in one Syllable.

DIPLASIASMUS [διπλασιασμός] is a Reduplication of Diseases; Muscles of the Arm which serve about.

DIPLE, a Mark in the Margin of a Book, to shew where the Fault is corrected.

DIPLOE' [διπλόη, Gr.] is the Plate or Shell of the Skull; also a Vessel used by Chymists.

DIPLO'MA [διπλωμα, Gr.] Charter, or a Prince's Letters Patent the Licence of a Clergyman to perform Ministerial Function; or of a Physician to practise their Art; also as Diploe.

DIPPING - Needle, a Device of a particular Property of the Needle.

DIP'TERON [διπτέρων, Gr.] which has a double Wing or Ite.

DIP'TOTES [in Grammar] Words as have but two Cases.

DIP'TYCHS [διπτυχα, Gr.] which the Greek Church enrolled of Persons baptized; and also of departed Persons both dead and alive, the Honour to be recited by the Deacon during the Time of the Liturgy.

To **DIRADIA'TE** [diradiare, Gr.] spread forth Beams of Light.

DIRADIA'TION, a spreading forth of Light.

DIRADIA'TION [among Physicks] Invigoration of the Muscles by the Spirits.

DIRÆ [q. d. Deorum Ira] the Wrath of Hell; the Tormentors of guilty Enemics. L.

DIR'E [dirus, L.] cruel, unmerciful.

DIRE'FUL [of dire and full] terrible.

DIRE'FULLY, cursedly, dreadfully.

DIRE'FULNESS, Cruelty, Cruelness, Fierceness.

DIRECT [directus, L.] straight, direct.

DIRECT [in Astronomy] is when a Planet by its proper Motion, goes forward in the Zodiac according to the natural Order of Succession of the Signs.

DIRECT Ray [in Opticks] a Ray is carried from a Point of the visible Object directly to the Eye through one and the same Medium.

DIRECT Sphere, is the same as a direct Sphere.

To **DIRECT'** [diriger, F. diriger] to guide, govern, manage, or rule; also to aim at.

DIRECTION, Directing, Instruction, Aim or Mark. *F.* of *L.*

DIRECTION [with *Astrologers*] is a Line which any Star, or part of Heaven is supposed to effect any thing in a Person, is carried to another part of the Heaven, which also signifies referring thereto.

DIRECTION [in *Mechanicks*] is a Line of Motion, which any natural Force, according to the Force imparts it.

DIRECTION [in *Chronology*] is a Line, which contains the Term between the highest and lowest falling of the Moveable Feasts.

DIRECTION WORD [in *Printing*] is a Word which begins the next Page, set at the end of every Page preceding.

DIRECTLY, in a straight Line; also, presently, without Delay; also, *Depos* or Matter in Hand.

DIRECTOR [*Dirigens*, *F.*] a Guide, or Overseer. *L.*

DIRECTORY, which serves to direct, &c.

DIRECTORY, a Form of publick Order set forth by the Assembly of Ministers in the Times of Anarchy [see the Book of Common Prayer].

DISSECTION, a separating. *L.*

DISSEIZURE, a robbing, Spoiling, or taking of Places and Persons for Riches; or taking away by Force. *F.*

DISSEIZURE [Dr *Tho. Henbrow* derives it of the Psalm that begins *Domine*; but *Cassanbon* takes it of *Græc. Odipus*, a Lamentation] is a Prayer for the Dead, beginning with *Disseizure* by the *Roman Catholics*; also a Duty, Song, or Lamentation at a Buriall.

DISSEIZURE [*Diribitorium*, *L.*] the act of murthering and paying Soldiers.

DISSEIZURE [in *Geometry*] is the Line along which the descript Line is carried in the Genesis of any Solid Figure.

DISSEIZURE [*Diritas*, *L.*] Terribleness.

DISSEIZURE, dark, or to darken. *Spenc.*

DISSEIZURE, a bursting asunder. *L.*

DISSEIZURE [*dis*, *Gr.*] is a Preposition inseparable in Composition with *English* Words;

and denotes a Negation or Privation.

DISSEIZURE or Verb, simply taken, as *disjoin*.

DISABILITY [of *dis* and *Habilitas*] is a Man is so disabled, as to be rendered

incapable to inherit or to enjoy a Benefice, which otherwise he might have done; which

happens four ways, viz. by the Act of God, or his Ancestors; by the Act of

himself, or by the Person's own Act, when he binds himself, that upon Surrender of his Estate, he will grant a new Estate

to the Lessee, and afterwards grants over his Reversion to another, though afterwards he purchases the Reversion, yet has he forfeited his Obligation, because he was once disabled to perform it.

DISABILITY by the Act of the Ancestor, is, if a Man be attainted of Treason or Felony; by this Attainder his Blood is corrupt, and both himself and Children disabled to inherit.

DISABILITY by the Act of the Law, is most properly when a Man by the sole Act of the Law is disabled, as an *Alien* born is, who is disabled to take any Benefice thereby.

DISABILITY by the Act of God, is when a Man is not of whole Memory, which disables him so, that in all Cases, when he passes an Estate from him, it may after his Death be annulled.

To **DISABLE** [of *dis* and *able*] to make unable or incapable of.

To **DISABUSE** [*desabuser*, *F.* of *dis* and *abusum*, *L.*] to undeceive.

To **DISACCORD** [*disacorder*, *F.*] to disagree.

DISADVANTAGE [of *des* and *Avantage*, *F.*] Damage, Loss, Prejudice.

DISADVANTAGEOUS [*des-avantageux*, *F.*] which turns to disadvantage, hurtful, prejudicial.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, hurtfully, prejudicially.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, Hurtfulness.

DISAFFECTED [of *dis* and *affectus*, *L.*] bearing no good Will to, dissatisfied with, discontented.

DISAFFECTEDLY, discontentedly.

DISAFFECTIONEDNESS, Ill-will, Discontentedness.

To **DISAGREE** [*desagreer*, *F.*] not to agree, fall out, to be at Variance or Strife.

DISAGREEABLE [*desagréable*, *F.*] that which does not please; offensive, unpleasant, unsuitable.

DISAGREEABLY, unpleasantly.

DISAGREEABLENESS, Unpleasantness.

DISAGREEMENT [*desagrément*, *F.*] a Difference, a not agreeing with.

To **DISALLOW**, not to allow of, to discountenance or dislike.

To **DISALT**, to disable. *O. L. T.*

To **DISANCHOR** [of *dis* and *anchor*, *F.*] to weigh Anchor, and put to Sea.

To **DISANNUL** [of *dis* and *annuller*, *F.*] to repeal, abolish, or make void.

To **DISAPPEAR** [of *dis* and *apparere*, *L.*] to go out of Sight, to vanish.

To **DISAPPOINT** [of *dis* and *appointer*, *F.*] to deceive, to fail, to break one's Word.

DISAPPOINTMENT, a disappointing, a being disappointed, a cross Accident.

TO DISAPPROVE [*def. approver, F.*] to disallow of, not to approve, to dislike, to blame, condemn, or find Fault with.

DI'SARD [either of *disi, Sax.* vertiginous, amazed; or *Disard, F.* a Pratter; or *Disas ardu, Belg.* an Idiot] an Idiot or silly Fellow.

TO DISARM [*defarmer, F.*] to take away one's Arms.

DISARM'ED [of a *Deer*] said when the Horns are fallen.

DISARRAY ED [of *des* and *arroyer, F.*] put into Confusion or Disorder.

DISAS'TER [*Defastre, F. q. d.* a malignant Star] ill Luck, great Misfortune.

DISAS'TROUSLY, unfortunately.

DISAS'TROUS, unfortunate, unlucky, prejudicial.

DISA'VAUNCE, to withdraw. *Spenc.*

TO DISAVOW [*dis-avouer, F.*] to disown, to deny.

TO DISBAND [*desbander, F.*] to put out of the Company, to turn out of the Service.

TO DISBELIEVE [of *dis* Negative, and *Teleop, Sax.*] not to believe, to mistrust or doubt of.

DISBOSCA'TIO, a turning woody Ground to Pasture or ploughed Land. *O. L.*

TO DISBRANCH [of *des* and *brancher, F.*] to cut off the Branches.

TO DISBURSE [*disbourser, F. q. d.* to unpurse] to expend or lay out Money.

DISBURSEMENT, a disbursing or laying out.

TO DISBUR'THEN [of *dis* and *Burthen, Sax.*] to take off a Burthen, to ease or unload.

DISCALCEATED [*discalceatus, L.*] unshod, bare-footed.

DISCAL'ENDRED [of *dis* and *Calendarium, L.*] to put out of the Calender.

DISCARCA'TIO, the unloading of a Ship. *O. L.*

TO DISCARD [*descarter, F.*] to lay out at Cards; to turn away or discharge from Service.

DISCENT [*q. d. Descend*] Order or Means whereby Lands, &c. are derived to any Person from his Ancestors. *L. T.*

Lineal DISCENT, is a Descent conveyed downward in a right Line from the Grandfather, and from the Father to the Son, &c. *L. T.*

Collateral DISCENT, is that Descent which springs out of the Side of the whole Blood; as Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, &c. *L. T.*

DISCEPTA'TION, a Disputation, Debating, or Arguing. *L.*

TO DISCERN [*discerner, F. of discernere, L.*] to perceive or know one Thing from another.

DISCERN'IBLE, that may be discerned or perceived. *L.*

DISCERN'IBLENESS, **DISCERN'MENT** [*Discernment, Faculty of Discerning, Discretion, Judgment*] **DISCERN'IBLE** [of *discernere, L.*] may be pulled in Pieces.

DISCERP'TION, a rending or pulling in Pieces. *L.*

DISCES SION, a departing or way. *L.*

TO DISCEV'ER, to spend, to find out.

A DISCHARGE [*descharge, F.*] a quittance for Money paid, a Release, missing or sending away; a purging out of Humours.

TO DISCHARGE [of *des* and *or descharger, F.*] to ease, free, or dismiss from Office or Service; also off a Gun, &c.

TO DISCIND' [*discindere, L.*] to divide in Pieces.

DISCIPLE [*Discipulus, L.*] a Scholar.

DISCIPLINABLE [*disciplinabilis, L.*] capable of Discipline, teachable.

DISCIPLINANTS, a religious Men who scourge themselves.

DISCIPLINARIANS, Sectaries pretend to a stricter Discipline than the blished Church.

DISCIPLINE [*disciplina, L.*] Instruction, Management, strict Correction or Scourging, such as Way of Penance. *F.*

TO DISCIPLINE [*disciplinare, L.*] to teach or instruct, to rule; to correct, scourge, or whip.

TO DISCLAIM [of *dis* and *claim, L.*] to quit Claim to, utterly to refuse, or disown having a Concern or Interest in a Thing.

DISCLAIM'ER, a Plea containing Denial or Refusal. *L. T.*

TO DISCLOSE [of *dis* and *discudere, L.*] to discover or reveal.

TO DISCLOSE [with *Floriss*] to bud, or put forth Leaves.

DISCLOSED [in *Falconry*] a young Hawk newly hatched as it were put forth from the Shell.

TO DISCOL'OUR [*discolorare, L.*] to alter or spoil the Colour of a Thing.

TO DISCOM'FIT [*discomfit, L.*] to defeat or overthrow in Battle.

DISCOM'FIGURE [*Discomfigure, L.*] Defeat, Overthrow, Rout, Slaughter.

TO DISCOM'FORT [of *dis* and *comfort, L.*] to afford no Comfort, to afflict, to grieve, to bring down.

TO DISCOMMEND [of *dis* and *commendare, L.*] to dispraise or blame.

DISCOMMENDA'TION [of *discommendatio, L.*] Blame, Dispraise, Shame.

DISCOMMO'DE [*of dis and commo-*
L.] incommode.

COMMODITY [*of dis and commo-*
L.] inconvenience.

DISCOMPOSE [*of dis and compo-*
ser, L.] to disorder, disquiet,
or out of humour, or ruffle.

COMPOSURE [*of dis and compo-*
L.] Confusion, Disorder, &c.

CONSOLATE [*of dis and consolatus*,
L.] Consolation, Comfortless,
&c.

CONTENT' } [*of dis and*
CONTENTMENT } *Contentment*,
being contented; Sorrow, Trouble.

CONTENTED [*of dis and content*,
L.] displeased, troubled.

CONTENTEDLY, uneasily.

CONTENTEDNESS, Uneasiness.

CONTINUANCE } [*of dis and*
CONTINUITY } *Continuité*, F.
[L.] an Interruption or break-

CONTINUANCE of a Plea or Pro-

ceeding is when the Opportunity of
it is lost, and not recoverable but
by the Suit afresh.

CONTINUATION [*of Possession*]
A Man may not enter upon his own
Tenement, alienated, whatsoever
Title, but must bring his Writ, and
recover Possession by Law.

DISCONTINUE [*discontinuer*, F.]
To break off for a Time.

DISCONTINUED [*in Law*] is
specially dismissed the Court.

CORD [*Discordia*, F. of *Dijcordia*, L.]
Content, Strife, Variance.

DISCORD [*discordare*, L.] to dis-

cord.

CORDS [*in Musick*] are certain In-

struments, which being heard at the
same time, do offend the Ear; yet when
harmonized with Concords, make the
Musick.

CORDANT [*discordans*, L.] dis-

sonant, untunable. F.

CORDANTLY, jarringly.

DISCOVER [*discovrir*, F. of *dis*
cover, L.] to reveal, to make manifest,
&c. to spy.

DISCOVERY [*decoverte*, F.] a dis-

covery, finding out, &c.

DISCOUNT [*of dis and Conte*, F.] A-

ccount is a Sum or Accompt.

DISCOUNT [either of *dis* and *con-*
comptare, L.] to abate from an
Account or Reasoning.

DISCOURTENANCE [*decontenan-*
tia] to put out of Countenance, to give a
scold.

DISCOUR'AGE [*discourager*, F.] to
discourage, or put out of Heart.

DISCOURAGEMENT [*Discourage-*

ment,] F. a discouraging, disheartening
&c.

To **DISCOURS'E** [*discourir*, F.] to talk,
to reason, to argue.

DISCOURSE [*Discours*, F. *Discursus*,
L.] Reasoning, Speech, Talk.

DISCOURSE [*in Logick*] is that rational
Act of the Mind by which we deduce or in-
fer one Thing from another.

DISCOUR'TEOUS [*discourtois*, F.] un-
courteous, unkind, uncivil.

DISCOUR'TESY [*of dis and Courtoisie*,
F.] Displeasure, an ill Turn.

DISCORDAL Flowers } [*among Bota-*
DISCOUS } *nists*] are such
whose little Leaves are set together so close
and even, that they make the Surface of the
Flower plain and flat like a Dish.

DISCREDIT [*of dis and credit*, F.]
Disgrace, Reproach, Disrepute.

To **DISCRED'IT**, to make one lose his
Credit, to disgrace.

DISCREET [*discreto*, Ital.] wise, con-
siderate, sober. F.

DISCREPANCE [*Discrepantia*, L.] Dis-
agreement.

DISCREPANT [*discrepans*, L.] differ-
ing from, disagreeing.

DISCRETE [*discretus*, L.] severed, se-
parate, or distinguished one from another.

DISCRETE Proportion [*in Arithmetick*]
is when the Proportion disjoins in the Mid-
dle, or when the Ratio of the First Term
to the Second, or of the Third to the
Fourth, is not the same with that of the
Second Term to the Third.

DISCRETE Quantity, is such a one as
is continued and joined together.

DISCRETION, a discreet Management,
Prudence, Wisdom; also Will or Pleasure.
F. of L.

To live at **DISCRETION** [*Military*
Term] to have free Quarters.

To **surrender at DISCRETION**, to yield
without Articles or Terms.

DISCRE TIVE, that serves to separate.
L.

DISCRE TIVE Propositions [*in Logick*]
are such where various Judgments are made
and denoted by the Particle, *But*, *Notwith-*
standing, &c.

DISCRE'TO [*in Musick Books*] signifies
to play or sing with Care, Moderation, Judg-
ment, and Discretion. Ital.

DISCRETORIUM [with *Anatomical*
Writers] the Diaphragm, or Midriff.

DISCRI'MEN, Difference, L. Also a
sort of Bandage used in bleeding in the Fore-
head and Temples.

To **DISCRIMINATE** [*discriminare*, L.]
to put a Difference between, to distinguish
as to Preference or Favour.

DISCRIMINA'TION, a distinguishing
one Thing from another.

K k 2

To DIS'CURE, to discover. *Spenc.*
DISCUR'SION, a running to and fro.

L.
DISCUR'SIVE, running to and fro.
L.

DIS'CUS [a Platter, *L.*] among the Romans, was a round Quoit, used in their Exercises.

DIS'CUS [among *Botanists*] is the middle, plain, and flat Part of some Flowers, such as the Marigold, &c.

DIS'CUS } [in *Astronomy*] the round
DISK } Phases in the Sun or Moon,
which at a great Distance appear plain or flat.

DIS'CUS } a Desk or Reading-Shelf in
DES'CUS } a Church. *O. L.*

To DISCUS'S [discutere, *L.*] to examine, to scan, to sift; to strike off those Difficulties wherewith a Matter is perplexed.

DISCUS'ED, shaken off. *Spenc.*

DISCUS'SION, an Examination of a Question, Affair, or any difficult Matter, to discover the Truth; the clear treating or handling of any particular Problem or Point. *L.*

DISCUS'SION [in *Surgery*] a dispersing of the Matter of any Swelling, *i. e.* a Discharge of some thin Matter, gathered together in any Part, by insensible Evaporation.

DISCUS'SIVE, that can dissolve or disperse Humours.

DISCU'TIENT *Medicines*, such as dissolve impacted Humours.

DISDAIN, Scorn proceeding from Aversion or Pride. *F.*

To DISDAIN [of des and daigner, *F.* or designare, *L.*] to despise or scorn.

DISDAIN'FULLY, scornfully.

DISDAIN'FULNESS, scornfulness.

DISDIAPA'SON [in *Musick*] a double Eighth or Fifteenth.

DISEA'SE [of des aise, *F.*] a Distemper or Sickness; also Uneasiness, *Spenc.*

DISEASED, troubled with a Disease.

To DISEMBARK' [desembarker, *F.*] to go off from on board a Ship, to land Goods out of a Ship.

To DISEMBO'GUE [desemboucher, *Obsol. F.* of des and bouche, a Mouth] to roll or discharge itself into the Sea, as a great River does; also a Ship is said to disembogue, when it passeth out of some Streight's Mouth, or Gulf, into the Sea.

To DISENGA'GE [of desengager, *F.*] to free from an Engagement; to fetch, to get, or take off.

To DISESTEEM' [of des and estimer, *F.* of estimare, *L.*] to have no Esteem for.

DISFA'VOUR [of dis and favor, *L.*] a being out of Favour, a Disfigurement, an ill Turn.

To DISFIG'URE [desfigurer, *F.*] to spoil the Figure or Shape of, to make ugly.

DISFIGURE that Peacock [a *Term Carving*] *i. e.* cut it up.

DISFIG'UREMENT, a Blamish.

To DISFOR'EST [of dis and forest] to displant or cut down the Trees of a Forest.

To DISENFRAN'CHISE [desfranchiser, *F.*] to exclude out of the Number of Denizens or Citizens.

DISENFRANCH'ISEMENT, a disfranchisement.

To DISGARN'ISH [of dis and garnish, *F.*] to take away the Garnish.

To DISGARNISH a Place [a *Term*] to take away a great Part of the Rifon and Ammunition.

To DISGORGE [degorgier, *F.*] to be up by Vomiting; to empty itself into the Sea as a River does.

DISGRA'CE [Disgrace, *F.*] Dishonour.

To DISGRA'CE [disgracier, *F.*] to Shame, to turn out of Favour.

DISGRACE'FULLY, Shamefully.

DISGRACE'FULNESS, Shamefulness.

DISGRADING } [a *Law Term*]

DEGRADING } posing a Clerk from Holy Orders; also a Lord, &c. from his Titles of Honour.

To DISGRE'GATE, to scatter, to disperse. *L.*

DISGUI'SE [of dis and guise, *F.*] a counterfeit Habit, a Colour, or Cloak.

To DISGUISE [deguiser, *F.*] to turn another Guise or Fashion; to disguise a cloak.

DISGUI'SEDLY, by way of Disguise.

To DISGUST' [degoyster, *F.* of disgustare, *Ital.*] to distaste or dislike, to displease, to averse to.

DISGUST' [of dis and gustare, *F.*] to distaste or Dislike.

DISGUST'FUL, distasteful, unpleasant.

DISGUST'FULLY, distastefully, unpleasantly.

DISHABIL'LE } [Deshabille, *F.*]

DISHABIL'LY } Undress or Dress.

A DISH [dysh or dyxar, *Sax.*] a Platter, &c.

DISHAR'MONY [of dis and harmony, *L.*] Discord, jarring.

To DISHEART'EN [of dis and hearten, *F.*] to put out of Heart, to discourage.

DISHEART'ENINGLY, by Discouragement.

DISHER'ISON, disinheriting. *O.*

DISHER'ITOR, one who puts out of his Inheritance.

DISHEV'ELLED [desheveller, *F.*] dishevelled Hair, *i. e.* having the hanging locks, or dangling down the Shoulders.

DISHONEST [*Debonête*, O. F. or of *and Dishon*, L.] void of Honesty, knavery; dishonest, lewd.

DISHONESTLY, knavishly.

DISHONESTY [*Debonêteté*, O. F. or *and Dishon*, L.] Knavery, unfair dealing; also Debauchery, Lewdness.

DISHONOURABLE, disgraceful.

DISHONOUR [*Debonneur*, F.] Infamy, dishonour.

DISHONOURABLY, disgracefully.

DISHONOUR [*dehonorer*, F.] to dishonour, to disgrace, or disgrace.

DISINCHANT [of *dis* and *enchanter*, L.] to set free from an enchantment.

DISINGERGE [*disingayer*, F.] to disengage, to disengage.

DISINGENUITY [*des* and *Ingenuité*, F. *and ingenuus*, L.] want of Ingenuousness, Insincerity, Disimulation.

DISINGEROUS [*dis ingenuus*, L.] false, false-hearted, unfair.

INHABITED [of *dis* and *inhabitus*, L.] full of inhabitants, desolate.

DISINHERIT [*deheriter*, F.] to deprive of his Inheritance.

DISINTANGLE, to unravel, to disentangle.

DISINTERESTED [*desintereffé*, F.] **DISINTERESTED** } void of Self-Interest, impartial, unbiassed.

DISINTERESTEDLY, impartially.

DISINTER [of *des* and *enterrer*, F.] to take up a dead Body out of the earth.

DISINVITE [of *des* and *inviter*, F. *and invite*, L.] to recall an Invitation, to forbid to come, who was before invited.

DISJOIN [*dejoindre*, F. of *disjungere*, L.] to separate, part, or loosen.

DISJOINT [of *des* and *joint*, F.] out of joint.

DISJUNCTION, a disjoining, Separation. *Disjunctio*, L.

DISJUNCTIVE Propositions [in *Logic*] in which the disjunctive Particle or Conjunction is used.

DISGUISE, See *Disguise*.

DISGUISE, concealing or hiding.

DISCOVER, to discover. *Chasc*.

DISLOCATE [*disloquer*, F. of *dislocare*, L.] to put out of joint.

DISLOCATED [of *dis* and *locatus*, L.] out of its joint or Place.

DISLOCATION, the putting out of joint or Place.

DISLODGE [*disloger*, F.] to put or remove out of House, Lodging, or Post, &c.

DISLODGE [in *Hunting*] is to raise the Game from their Lodging or Harbours.

DISLOYAL, remote. *Spence*.

DISLOYAL [*déloyal*, F.] unfaithful to a Sovereign Prince or Husband; traitorous, treacherous.

DISLOYALLY, perfidiously.

DISLOYALTY [*déloyauté*, F.] Unfaithfulness, Perfidiousness; commonly used with regard to one's Prince.

DISMAL [q. d. *Dies Malus*, L. an unlucky Day; or *Days-meal*, Belg. q. d. *Dimmel*, of *dim*; Sax. dark; spoken in Comparison with Hell, which is called *Utter Darkness*] dreadful, hideous, terrible.

DISMALLY, dreadfully.

DISMALNESS, Dreadfulness.

TO DISMANTLE [*démanteler*, F. to take off a Mantle or Cloak] to beat or pull down the Walls or Fortifications of a City, &c.

TO DISMAY [*desmayer*, Sp. or *se desmayer*, F.] to astonish, terrify, &c.

DISMAYINGLY, dishearteningly.

TO DISMEMBER [of *dis* and *Membrum*, L.] to cut off Members or Limbs; to disjoin, divide, or cante out.

DISMES [*Decime*, L.] Tithes or Tenths, of all Fruits due to God, and paid to Persons in Holy Orders. *F. L. T.*

TO DISMISS [*dimissum*, L.] to discharge, send or put away.

DISMISSION [*Dimissio*, L.] a sending away.

TO DISMOUNT [*desmonter*, F.] to take away or remove; to unhorse, to alight from on Horse-back.

TO DISMOUNT a Piece of Ordnance, is to throw or take it down from the Carriage; to break or render it unfit for Service.

DISNATURED, ill-natured, ill-conditioned. *Shakspeare*.

DISOBEDIENCE [*Desobéissance*, F. of *dis* and *Obedientia*, L.] Undutifulness, Forwardness.

DISOBEDIENT [*desobéissant*, F. of *dis* and *obediens*, L.] undutiful, stubborn, forward.

DISOBEDIENTLY, undutifully.

TO DISOBEY [*disobéir*, F. of *dis* and *obedire*, L.] to withdraw one's Obedience, to act contrary to Order.

DISOBLIGATION [of *dis* and *Obligatio*, L.] a disobliging, displeasing; Displeasure, Offence.

TO DISOBLIG'E [*desobliger*, F. or of *dis* and *obligare*, L.] to displease, to do an ill Office to.

DISOBLIGINGLY, displeasingly, offensively.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, Offensiveness.

DISOCCIDENTATED, swerved or declined from the West, spoken of a Sun-Dial.

DISORDER [*Desordre*, F.] Confusion, Riot, Discomposure of Mind, Trouble.

To

To DISOR'DER, to put out of Order, to confound, to discompose, to vex.

DISOR'DERLINESS, Unruliness.

DIS ORDERLY, unrulily.

DISORDINAUNCE, Disorder. *Chauc.*

To DISOWN' [of *dis* and *eignen*, to own, *Teut.*] not to acknowledge for one's own, to deny.

To DISPAND' [*dispendere*, L.] to stretch out, to spread abroad.

DISPAN'SION, a spreading abroad. L.

To DISPAR'AGE [*disparager*, F.] to decry or speak ill of.

DISPARAG'INGLY, by way of Disparagement.

DISPAR'AGEMENT, a disparaging, or undervaluing, a lessening in Esteem. *A.*

DISPARAGEMENT [in *Law*] is the disposing of an Heir or Heiress in Marriage under his or her Degree, or against Decency.

DISTARATES [*Disparata*, L.] Opposites in Logic, which are together unlike one another.

DISPARIL'ITY ? [*disparité*, F. of *Dispar'ity* } *paritas*, L.] Difference, Inequality, Unlikeness.

To DISPARK' [of *dis* and *Park*] to take away the Pales or Inclosures of a Park.

DISPAR'PLED ? [in *Heraldry*] scattered

DISPER'PLED } loosely, or shooting itself into several Parts.

To DISPART', to part asunder.

DISPART [in *Gunnery*] is the Thickness of the Metal on the Mouth and Breech of the Piece.

To DISPART a Cannon, is to set a Mark at or near the Muzzel Ring of a Piece, that a Sight-Line taken upon the Top of the Bafe Ring, against the Touch-hole, may thereby be parallel to the Axis of the Concave Cylinder of the Piece, for the Gunner to take aim by at the Mark he is to shoot.

To DISPAR'TION, to divide, distribute. *Chauc.*

DISPATCH' [*Depeche*, F.] the quick doing of a Thing, Rid'ance.

To DISPATCH [*depecher*, F.] to hasten, to speed, or rid off, to send away in haste; also to kill with speed, or quickly.

DISPATCH'ES, Letters sent abroad about publick Affairs.

DISPAUP'ERED [of *dis* and *pauperatus*, L.] put out of Capacity of suing in *Forma Pauperis*, i. e. without paying Fees.

To DISPEL' [*dispellere*, L.] to drive away.

To DISPEND' [*dispendere*, L.] to spend, or to lay out Money.

DISPENS'ABLE, that may be dispensed with. L.

DISPENS'ARY [*Dispensaire*, F.] a Treatise of Medicines; also a Place where they are made or kept.

DISPENS'A'TION, a distributing or dealing; also a suffering or permitting a

Man to do a Thing contrary to Law Indulgence from the Pope. F. of L.

A DISPENS'A'TION [in *Pharm* when the Simples of a Composition in order, lest any of the Ingredients be forgotten.

DISPENS'A'TION [in *Divinity*], giving the Levitical Law to the Jews the Gospel to the Gentiles.

DISPENS'ATORY [*Dispensaire*, Book which directs the Apothecary ordering every Ingredient, as to the Quantity and Manner of making up every Composition.

To DISPENSE [*dispenser*, F. of L.] to distribute or dispose of, to bestow, or manage.

To DISPENSE *with*, to exempt, cuse, to free from the Obligation of

DISPEN'SES, Expences or Charges.

To DISPEO'PLE [*depeupler*, F.] people, or destroy the People of a Country.

To DISPER'SE [*disperser*, F. of L.] to spread abroad, to scatter.

DISPERS'EDLY, here and there.

DISPER'SION, a scattering or spreading abroad. F. of L.

To DISPIR'IT [of *dis* and *Spirit*] down one's Spirit.

DISPI'TOUS [of *dis* and *Spite*] Spite, angry.

To DISPLAC'E [*deplacer*, F.] out of Place, to remove.

To DISPLANT' [*deplanter*, F. of L.] to pluck up that which is planted.

A DISPLAY, a particular Exposition, an unfolding, an opening wide.

To DISPLAY' [*deplaye*, F.] to unfold, unfold, declare, or explain at length.

DISPLAYED [in *Heraldry*] as apply'd to an Eagle, when represented in an Escutcheon with the Wings spread abroad.

To DISPLE, to discipline. *Spenser.*

To DISPLEASE [*deplaire*, F.] to please, to offend, to be disagreeable or unacceptable to.

DISPLEAS'INGLY, offensively.

DISPLEA'SURE [*deplaisir*, F.] a shrewd Turn, Discontent, Anger.

DISPLEASAUNCE, Displeasure.

DISPLO'SION, a breaking or bursting asunder with great Noise or Sound; also letting off a Gun.

DISPOLIA'TION, a robbing, rifling, spoiling. L.

To DISPONE [*disponere*, L.] to put in Order. O.

DISPORT' [*Disporto*, Ital.] Divertment, Pastime.

To DISPORT one's self, to divert self, to take his Pleasure.

DISPO'SAL ? the Power of disposing

DISPO'SE } Command, Management

DISPOSE [*disposer*, F. *disposer*, L.]
to order, to fit, to make ready.

DISPOSE *of*, to do what one pleases
at a Time.

DISPOSITION, a disposing or placing
any Situation, State; Inclination, or
tendency; also the natural Inclination of the
Disposition of the Body.

DISPOSITION [in *Esthetics*] is an im-
pression, where the Person operates but
with Difficulty, as in Learners.

DISPOSITION [in *Architecture*] is the
dividing all the several Parts of a Building,
according to their proper Order.

DISPOSITOR, a Disposer or Setter in
a Law.

DISPOSITOR [in *Astrology*] the Planet
ruler of the Sign where another Plan-
et is to be.

DISPOSSESS' [of *dis* and *possidere*,
F.] to deprive, put or turn out
of a Place.

DISPOSURE, Disposing, Disposal.

DISPRAISE [of *dis* and *Praise*] Blame,
Reproach.

DISPREADEN [*ausbreiten*, Teut.]
to spread.

DISPROFIT [of *dis* and *Profit*] Da-
mage, Prejudice.

DISPROOF, a disproving.

DISPROPERTY, to deprive of, or
to take the Property from a Person, &c.

DISPROPORTION [of *dis* and *pro-*
portion] not bearing Proportion, an In-
equality.

DISPROPORTIONABLE } [of *dis* and
DISPROPORTIONATE } *proportion-*
[L.] which bears no Proportion to,

[L.]

DISPROPORTION [*disproportion-*
[L.] to make unequal.

DISPROVE [of *dis* and *prover*, F.]
to prove the contrary.

DISPROVEYANCE, want of Provi-
dence.

DISPUTABLE [*disputabilis*, L.] which
is disputable. F.

DISPUTANT [*Disputator*, F. *Disputans*,
L.] a Disputer, one who holds a Dispute or
Contest.

DISPUTATION, a debating, disputing,
contesting. L.

DISPUTATIVE, apt to dispute, con-
tentionous. L.

DISPUTE [*dispute*, F.] Debate, Contest,
contending.

DISPUTE [*deputer*, F. of *disputare*,
L.] to debate, discourse, or treat of; to
dispute or wrangle.

DISPUTE a Thing, to strive or con-
tend for, or to quarrel about it.

DISQUAMINATION, a taking off the
honour of a Person. L.

DISQUIET [of *dis* and *Quiet*, F. of
L.] Unquietness, Trouble.

TO DISQUIET [of *dis* and *quietare*, L.]
to disturb one's Quiet or Rest, to make un-
easy, to trouble.

DISQUIETLY, uneasily.

DISQUISITION, a diligent Search or
Enquiry into; or Examination of a Thing. L.

DISRATIONARE } to justify or stand
DIRATIONARE } by the Denial of a

Fact; to clear one's self of a Crime. O. L.

TO DISREGARD [of *dis* and *regarder*, F.]
to have no Regard to, not to mind, to slight.

DISREGARDFUL, negligent.

DISREGARDFULLY, negligent-
ly, slightly.

DISREGARDFULNESS, Neglectfulness.

TO DISRELISH [of *dis* and *relecher*, F.]
to lick again] not to relish well, to dislike.

DISREPUTATION } [of *dis* and *re-*
DISREPUTE } *putatio*, L.] in
Name or Fame, Discredit.

DISRESPECT [of *dis* and *respect*, F.]
Incivility, Slight.

DISRESPECTFUL, not shewing Re-
spect.

DISRESPECTFULLY, slightly, un-
civily.

DISRESPECTFULNESS, Incivility.

TO DISRESPECT [of *dis* and *respecter*,
F. *respectare*, L.] to shew no Respect, to be
uncivil to.

TO DISROBE [of *dis* and *Robe*, or *de-*
rober, F.] to pull off one's Robe, to strip one
of his Cloaths.

DISRU'LY, disorderly. *Chaos*.

DISSATISFACTION [of *dis* and *satis-*
factio, L. *dissatisfaction*, F.] Discontent,
Disgust, Displeasure.

DISSATISFACTORILY, by way of
Dissatisfaction.

DISSATISFACTORY [*dissatisfactoire*,
F.] which gives no Satisfaction, displeasing,
offensive.

TO DISSATISFY [of *dis* and *satisfaire*,
F. of *satisfacere*, L.] to disgust, displease,
offend.

TO DISSECT [*dissequer*, F. *dissectum*, L.]
to cut open a dead Body, to anatomize.

DISSECTION, a cutting asunder or in
pieces; it most commonly signifies the cut-
ting up or anatomizing the Bodies of Ani-
mals. F. of L.

TO DISSEISE, to dispossess, to turn out
of Possession. F. L. T.

DISSEISEE, a Person who is put out of
his Lands, &c.

DISSEISIN, an unlawful dispossessing a
Man of his Land, Tenement, or other im-
moveable or incorporeal Right.

DISSEISIN upon *Disseisin*, is where the
Disseisor is put out of his Possession by an-
other.

DISSEISOR, he who puts another out
of his Possession.

DISSEISORES'S, a Woman who puts
another Person out of Possession.

DISSEMBLABLE, unlike, having no Resemblance. *F.*

To **DISSEMBLE** [*diffimulare*, *F.* of *diffimulare*, *L.*] to pretend or feign, to conceal or cloak.

DISSEMBLINGLY, by way of Diffimulation.

To **DISSEMINATE** [*diffeminare*, *L.*] to sow, scatter, or spread abroad.

DISSEMINATION, a sowing or scattering here and there; a spreading all about. *L.*

DISSENSION, Disagreement, Strife, Quarrelling. *L.*

DISSENT, Contrariety of Opinion.

DISSENTANEOUS [*diffentaneus*, *L.*] Disagreeing, Contrary.

DISSENTANEOUS Things [in *Logic*] are such Things which are equally manifest among themselves, yet appear more clearly, when taken separately.

DISSENTER [of *diffentire*, *L.*] one of a different or contrary Opinion; 'tis chiefly used to signify a Non-conformist, who complies not with the Discipline of the Church of England, or of any Established Church.

DISSENTORY, a kind of Still. *O.*

DISSERTATION, a Debate, Reasoning, or Discourse upon any Point or Subject. *L.*

To **DISSERVE** one [*disseruire*, *F.* of *de* and *servire*, *L.*] to do one a Prejudice.

DISSERVICE [of *dis* negative, and *Servire*, *F.* of *servire*, *L.*] an ill Office or Turn, an Injury or Prejudice.

DISSEVERED [of *dis* and *separatus*, *L.*] separated, divided, parted in twain.

To **DISSEVIN**, to deceive. *Chauc.*

DISSEYVABILL, deceitful. *Chauc.*

DISSIDENCE [*Disfidentia*, *L.*] a disagreeing or falling out; Disagreement, Discord.

DISSIGNIFICATIVE [of *dis* and *significativus*, *L.*] that serveth to signify something different from.

DISSILIENCE [*disfilire*, *L.*] a leaping down from off a Place, or from one Place to another; a leaping asunder.

DISSIMILAR [*diffimilare*, *F.*] unlike, that is of a different Kind or Nature.

DILSIMILAR Parts [in *Anatomy*] are those Parts which consist of other Parts differing from one another as to their Nature, as the Hand consists of *Arteries*, *Veins*, *Muscles*, &c. all which differ from one another.

DISSIMILAR Leaves [with *Botanists*] are the two first Leaves of a Plant, when it first shooteth out of the Ground, so called because they are usually of a different Form from the common Leaves of the grown Plant.

DISSIMILITUDE [*Diffimilitudo*, *L.*] Unlikeness.

DISSIMULATION, Counterfeiting, disguising, dissembling, a pretending to one Thing, and designing quite the contrary; Hypocrisy. *L.*

DISSSIPABLE [*diffipabilis*, *L.*] that may be scattered or dispersed.

To **DISSSIPATE** [*diffiper*, *F.* of *diffipare*, *L.*] to disperse or scatter; to dissolve, consume, spend, or waste.

DISSIPATION, a dispersing, consuming, wasting, scattering. *F.* of *L.*

DISSOCIATION, a Separation of Company. *L.*

DISSOLUBLE [*diffolubilis*, *L.*] may be dissolved.

To **DISSOLVE** [*diffolvere*, *L.*] to free to unbind; to melt.

To **DISSOLVE** [in *Chymistry*] to reduce some hard Substances into a liquid Form.

A **DISSOLVENT** [*Un Diffolvent*, *Diffolvens*, *L.*] a Medicine fitted to dissolve collected Humours.

A **DISSOLVENT** [in *Chymistry*] a Liquor proper for dissolving a matter commonly called a *Menstruum*.

DIS/SOLUTE [*diffolu*, *F.* of *diffolere*, *L.*] loose, wanton, given to Pleasure.

DISSOLUTELY, wantonly, voluntarily.

DIS/SOLUTENESS, Looseness of

nere, Debauchery, Lewdness, &c.

DISSOLUTION, a Separation of a dissolving; also Death. *F.* of *L.*

DISSOLUTION [in *Chymistry*] an Action by which Fluids loosen the Text of immersed Bodies, and reduce them into very small Particles; as *Water* dissolves *Salt*, *Sugar*, &c. *Aqua Fortis* dissolves *Brass*, *Silver*, &c.

DISSOLUTION [in *Pharmacy*] mingling of mixt Electuaries or Powders. *Waters*.

DISSONANCE [*Dissonance*, *F.* of *sonantia*, *L.*] a disagreeable Interval of two Sounds, which being continued together, offend the Ear; also a Contradiction or Difference in Opinion.

DISSONANT [*dissonant*, *F.* of *sonantia*, *L.*] untunable, jarring, disagreeing.

DISSONANTE [in *Musick Books*] lies all disagreeing Intervals.

DISSONID, dissonant; disagreeing.

To **DISSPRED**, to spread. *Spence*.

To **DISSUADE** } [*disuadere*, *F.* of *suadere*, *L.*]

To **DISSWADE** } [*disuadere*, *F.* of *suadere*, *L.*]

diuert, to put off from a Design, to the contrary.

DISSUASION, a persuading contrary to a Resolution taken. *L.*

DISSWASIVE [*desuasif*, *F.*] proper to dissuading.

A **DISSWASIVE**, an Argument or course dissuading.

DISTAFF [*Distaff*, *Sax.*] an instrument used in Spinning.

To **DISTAIN** [*destaindre*, *F.*] to defile, or pollute.

DISTANCE [*Distantia*, *L.* of *distans*] is the Remoteness of one Thing

Point of Time, Place, or
any F.

DISTANCE [in Navigation] is the
of Degrees or Leagues that a Ship
from any given Point.

DISTANCE of Baffions [in Fortifica-
the Side of the exterior or outward

DISTANCE of Polygons [in Fortifica-
line made from a Flank, and the
of it to the exterior Polygon.

DISTANCED, set at a convenient Di-
the outstripped.

DISTANT [*diffans*, L.] being far asun-
ing F.

DISTASTE [of *dis* and *Taste*] Dislike.
ing F.

DISTASTE, to give Distaste, to
dislike, to displease, to dislike.

DISTASTFUL, displeasing, disagre-

DISTASTFULLY, displeasingly.

DISTASTFULNESS, Disagreeableness.

TEMPER [of *dis* and *temperies*, L.]
Dislike, Indisposition of Body;
in a Kingdom or State.

TEMPER [in Painting] a Piece is
in Distemper, when the Col-
our mixed with Oil or Water, but
Whites of Eggs, or such like
Substance.

TEMPERED, to be diseased;
out of Temper.

TEMPERATURE, a being out of
a Temper.

TEMPERANCE, Intemperance,

TEMPERANCE, Intemperance,

TEMPERANCE, Intemperance,

EXTEND [*distendere*, L.] to stretch,
ing F.

EXTENSION, a stretching, a stuffing
ing F. of L.

EXTENSION [in a Medicinal Sense] is
any Parts of the Body are pulled up,
or widened.

EXTERMINATE [*disterninare*,
Place from Place, or to sepa-
Place from another.

EXTIRPATE, to dethrone.

EXTIRPATE, to dethrone.

EXTIRPATE, to dethrone.

EXTIRPATE, to dethrone.

EXTIRPATE, to dethrone.

EXTIRPATE, to dethrone.

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EXTIRPATE, to dethrone.

EXTIRPATE, to dethrone.

EXTIRPATE, to dethrone.

Matter to be distilled is below the Fire, the
Fire being above the containing Vessel.

DISTILLABLE, that which may be
distilled.

DISTILLATION, a distilling or drop-
ping down; also a falling down or flowing
of Humours from the Brain. L.

DISTILLATION [among Chymists] is
an Extraction of the humid Part of Things
by Virtue of Heat, which humid Part is
first resolved into a Vapour, and then con-
densed again by Cold.

DISTILLATIONS [in Natural Philo-
sophy] are waterish Vapours drawn by the
Sun into the Air, which fall down to the
Earth again when the Sun is set.

DISTINCT [*distinctus*, L.] different,
separate one from another; also clear, plain,
F.

DISTINCT Base [in Opticks] is that pre-
cise Distance from the Pole of a Convex-
Glass, in which Objects beheld through it
appear *distinct*, and well defined, and is the
same as *Focus*.

DISTINCTION, is an assigning or put-
ting a Difference between one Thing and an-
other; also the Difference itself. F. of L.

DISTINCTIVE, making a Distinction.
L.

DISTINCTLY, separately, clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, the being distinct, or
clear.

DISTINGUISHED, distinguished. *Chanc.*

To **DISTINGUISH** [*distinguer*, F. of
distinguer, L.] to discern between; to put
a Difference between.

To **DISTINGUISH himself**, to raise
himself above the common Level, by Pru-
dence, Valour, Wit, &c.

DISTINGUISHABLE, which may be
distinguished.

DISTINGUISHABLY, in such a man-
ner as to be distinguished from others.

DISTINGUISHABLENESS, Distincti-
on, Difference.

To **DISTORT** [*detorquer*, F. *distorquere*,
L.] to wrest aside, to pull awry, to make
crooked.

DISTORTEDLY, crookedly.

DISTORTEDNESS, Crookedness.

DISTORTION, } a wresting or wring-
DISTORSION, } ing awry. L.

DISTORSION [in Surgery] is when the
Parts of an animal Body are ill placed, or ill
figured.

To **DISTOUBIN**, to disturb. *Chanc.*

To **DISTRACT** [*distraire*, F. *distrahere*,
L.] properly to draw or pull asunder; to per-
plex, interrupt, or trouble; also to make
one distracted or mad.

DISTRACTEDLY, madly.

DISTRACTEDNESS, Madness.

DISTRACTION, Distractedness, Fren-
zy, Madness, Perplexity. F. of L.

TO DISTRAIN' [*distraindre*, F. of *distingere*, L.] to seize upon a Person's Goods for Rent, Parish-Dues, &c. &c.

DISTRAUGHT', strained, distorted; distracted or confused. *Spenc.*

TO DISTREIN, to constrain. *O.*

DISTRESS' [*Distressa*, Ital. of *dis*, twice, and *stringere*, L. to bind, *q. d.* a being doubly bound] the Act of Distraint; also, a great Strait, Adversity, or pressing Calamity.

DISTRESS [in *Law*] is a Compulsion to appear in Court, or to pay a Debt or Duty denied.

DISTRESSED, brought into Distress, reduced to Extremity or Misery.

DISTRESSEDLY, miserably.

DISTRESSEDNESS, Miserableness.

DISTREYTE, Distress. *Chauc.*

TO DISTRIBUTE [*distribuer*, F. *distribuire*, L.] to divide or share, to dispose or set in Order.

DISTRIBUTION, a dividing or sharing amongst many. *F. of L.*

DISTRIBUTION [in *Logick*] is a resolving the Whole into Parts.

DISTRIBUTION [in *Rhetorick*] is an applying to every thing its peculiar Property.

DISTRIBUTION [of the *Chyle*] is when after a due Fermentation in the Ventricle and the Guts, it soaks into the little Teats in the Intestines, and passing through the *Lactal* Veins, and its proper Channel along the Side of the *Thorax*, at last it falls into the *Subclavian* Vein, that it may circulate with the Blood, and receive its Colour.

DISTRIBUTIVE, which serves to distribute. *F.*

DISTRIBUTIVE Justice, that Justice which is administered by a Judge, Arbitrator, or Umpire, who, in executing his Office, may be said to give every Man his own.

DISTRIBUTIVE Noun [in *Grammar*] is a Noun which betokens reducing into several Orders or Distinctions.

DISTRICT [in *Law*] the Circuit within which a Man may be forced to make his Appearance.

DISTRICT [*districus*, L.] a particular Territory, the Bounds or Extent of a Jurisdiction.

DISTRICTION'ES, Distresses or Goods seized and kept till Payment and full Satisfaction be made. *O. L.*

DISTRINGAS, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, or any other Officer, commanding him to distrain one for a Debt to the King, or for his Appearance at a Day.

DISTROUBLETH, disturbeth. *Chauc.*

DISTRUST' [of *dis* Negative, and *Trust*] Jealousy, Suspicion.

TO DISTRUST' [*misträuen*, *Teut.*] to suspect, to be jealous of.

DISTRUSTFUL, suspicious.

DISTRUSTFULLY, suspiciously.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, Suspiciousness.

TO DISTURB [*disturbare*, L.] to interrupt, to hinder or lett; to cross, trouble.

DISTURBANCE, Disorder, Trouble.

DISTURBEDLY, interruptedly.

DISTURBEDNESS, Disorderliness, interruption.

TO DISTURNE', to turn away. *O.*

DISU'NION [of *dis* Negat.ve, and *Union*, L.] Division, Disagreement.

TO DISUNITE [of *dis* Negative, and *unire*, L.] to divide or set at Variance, disjoint or separate.

DISU SAGE, } [of *dis* and *Usage*, L.]

DISUSE', } *Ufus*, L.] a being out of Use.

TO DISUSE, to forbear the Use of, to break one's self of a Use or Custom.

DISWARE, not aware. *Chauc.*

DISYLLABLE [*disyllabus*, L.] a consisting of two Syllables.

A DITCH [*Dico*, Sax. *Dug*, *Dih*, L. S.] a Trench about a Field.

TO DITCH [*dician*, Sax. *Dig*, L.] to dig a Trench about a Field, &c. to cleanse a Ditch, &c.

DITHYRAM'BUS [*Διθύραμβος*, Gr.] an Hymn antiently sung in Honour of *ebus*.

DITHYRAM'BICK, belonging to *Dithyrambus*.

DIT'ION [*Ditio*, L.] Dominion.

DIT'ONE [*Διτρον*, Gr.] a double in Musick, or the greater Third.

DIT'TANDER, an Herb, other called Pepper-wort. *Lepidium*, L.

DIT'TO, the forehead, or the same.

DITTOL'OGY [*Διττολογία*, Gr.] double Reading, as in several *Sacred* Texts.

DIT'TY [of *Disium*, L. a *Sacred* Song that has the Words set to Music]

DIVAGATION, a going astray.

DIVAN', a great Council or Court of Justice among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

DIVAPORATION [in *Chymistry*] driving out of Vapours by Fire.

DIVARICATED [*divaricatus*, L.] spread wide from another, straddling.

DIVARICA'TION, a striding with setting asunder; winding and turning.

TO DIVE [*divpen*, Sax. *Dip*, *Test.*] to duck or go under Water; to enquire narrowly into a Matter.

DIVER, one who dives; also called a *Didapper*.

TO DIVERBERATE [*diverberare*, L.] to strike or beat through.

DIVERBERATION, a striking or beating through.

DIVER'GENT [*divergens*, L.] farther and farther asunder; thus, the Lines forming an Angle, if they be continued.

DEPART, i. e. will go further and
depart.

DEPART Rays [Opticks] are such as
depart from a visible Object as are dis-
tinguished by departing one from another.

DEPART [diverfus, L.] sundry, several,
&c.

DEPART [diverfus, L.] various, differ-
ent, unlike in Circumstances.

DEPART [diverfus, F. of di-
versus, or facis, L.] to make divers,
&c. to vary.

DEPART [diverfus, L.] study or differently.

DEPART, a Recreation, a Pastime;
to take from an Affair. F.

DEPART, diversifich. Chanc.

DEPART [diversifich, F. diversitas,
&c.] being different, Unlikeness.

DEPART, variously.

DEPART [diverter, F. of divertere,
&c.] to turn aside, to take off; to
be inebriate; also to delight or
amuse.

DEPART, pleasant, agreeable.

DEPART, pleasantly.

DEPART, Pleasantness.

DEPART, to afford Divertise-
ment.

DEPART [Divertissement,
&c.] Recreation, Sport, Pastime.

DEPART [i. e. Rich] a Title usually ap-
plied to a Man in the Gospel.

DEPART [of di and vestire, L.] to
divest of.

DEPART [diviser, F. dividers L.]
to put asunder, to set at Variance,

DEPART [Dividende, F. Dividen-
da, L.] in Arithmetic, a Number given to

DEPART [in Trade] is an equal Share
of a Joint-Stock.

DEPART [in an University] is a Share
of Salary, equally divided among
the Members of a College.

DEPART [in the Euclidian] seem to
be of an Indeterminate.

DEPART, a Pair of Mathematical
Instruments.

DEPART [in Arithmetic] Numbers
of Division, being Parts of the
Whole distinguished by Points, &c.

DEPART, dividing, predigesting, or
preparing Things to come. F. of L.

DEPART [Divinus, L.] belonging to
Divinity. F.

DEPART, a Clergyman.

DEPART [divinare, L.] to foretel,
to prophesy.

DEPART, in a heavenly manner.

DEPART [Divinator, L.] a Con-
jurer.

DEPART, a Divine or Doctor of
Theology. Chanc.

DIVINITY [Divinité, F. of Divinitas,
L.] the Divine Nature, the Godhead; also
that Science which has for its Object God
and his Revelation.

DIVISA, a Devise of Goods by one's last
Will; also the Will itself. O. L.

DIVIS [in Music Books] signifies divided
into two Parts. Ital.

DIVISIBILITY [Divisibilis, F.] a be-
ing divisible, or capable of being divided into
several Parts.

DIVISIBLE [divisibilis, L.] that may
be divided. F.

DIVISIBILITY, } the being capable of
DIVISIBILITY, } being divided.

A DIVISION, a severing of any thing
into its Parts; also Variance, Discord, L.

DIVISION [in Arithmetic] is a Rule to
know how often one Number is contained in
another, or to divide a Number into what
Parts you please.

DIVISION [in Algebra] is the reducing
the Dividend or Divisor to the Form of a
Fraction, which Fraction is the Quotient.

DIVISION [in Geometry] is the chang-
ing the Species of a Quantity; as a Surface
divided by a Line gives a Line, &c.

DIVISION [in Music] is the dividing a
Tone into many small Notes; as Quavers,
Semi-quavers, &c.

DIVISION [Logical] is an Oration ex-
plaining a Thing Part by Part.

DIVISION [Physical] is a Separation of
the Parts of Quantity when one continued
Body is separated into many Parts.

DIVISION [in Military Discipline] is a
Body of Men, led up by a particular Officer.

DIVISION [in Printing] is a small Line be-
twixt, and joining two Words, as Man-hood.

DIVISOR [in Arithmetic] the Number
by which the Dividend is to be divided. L.

DIVORCE [Divortium, of divorte, L.]
a Dissolution of Marriage, or a Separation
of a Man and Wife. L.

A Bill of DIVORCE, a Writing which
a Woman, divorced under the Levitical Law,
was to receive of her Husband.

DIVORCEMENT, the Act of Divor-
cing, or State of a Person divorced.

DIVOTO [in Music Books] signifies a
grave, serious Manner or Way of Playing or
Singing, proper to inspire Devotion. Ital.

DIURESIS [of Δις and Ουρησις, of
ὑρον, Gr. Urine] a Separation of the Urine
by the Reins, or a voiding it through the
Bladder, &c.

DIURETICAL [Diureticus, L. Δι-
ουρητικόν, Gr.] which
provokes Urine.

DIURETICKS [Diuretiques, F. Diure-
tica, L. of Διουρητικά, Gr.] Medicines which
by parting, dissolving, and fusing the Blood,
do precipitate the Serum by the Reins into
the Bladder.

L 1 3

DIURNAL

DIURNAL [*diurno*, F. *diurnus*, L.] belonging to the Day, daily.

DIURNAL [in *Astrology*] those Planets are so called, which contain more Active than Passive Qualities.

DIURNAL Arch, is the Arch or Number of Degrees described by the Sun, Moon, or Stars, between Rising and Setting.

DIURNAL Motion of a Planet, is so many Degrees, Minutes, &c. as any Planet moves in the Space of Twenty-four Hours.

DIURNAL Motion of the Earth, is the Motion whereby it turns about its own Axis, which causes the interchangeable Succession of Day and Night.

A **DIURNAL** [*Diurnum*, L.] a Book for writing down Things done every Day; a Journal, a Day book. F.

DIUTURNITY [*Diuturnitas*, L.] Longinēss, or Long continuance.

To **DIVULGE** [*divulgar*, F. *divulgare*, L.] to publish or spread abroad.

DIVULSION, a pulling away or asunder. L.

To **DIZE**, to put Tow on a Distaff. C.

DIZEND, dress'd. C.

A **DIZZARD** [of *dizi*, Sax. a Fool] a silly or sottish Fellow.

DIZ'ZINESS, Giddiness, or Swimming of the Head.

DIZZY, giddy.

D-LA-SOL-RE, the fifth Note in each of the three Séptenaries of the *Gammus*.

DLS [among *Confectioners*] signifies Double refin'd Loaf, Sugar.

DOBU'NI, the Name of an ancient People of England, who inhabited the Counties now called *Oxfordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

DO'CIBLE [*docile*, F. *docibilis* and *docile*, L.] teachable, apt to learn.

DO'CIBLENESS, the being apt to learn.

DOCILITY [*Docilitas*, F. of *Docilitas*, L.] Teachableness, Tractableness.

To **DO'GLIZE**, to make tractable.

DOCK [*docca*, Sax.] a Plant. *Lopatum*, L. Also a Tail of an Horse.

DOCK [among *Hunters*] the fleshy Part of a Boar's Chine, between the Middle and the Puttock.

DOCK [some derive it from *δοξα* from *δοξαμαι*, Gr. to receive, q. d. a Reception for Ships, others of *Duphen*, Belg. to lie hid] a Place for Shipping, either dry or wet.

A **Dry DOCK**, is a Pit, great Pond, or Creek, by the Side of an Harbour, where the Water is kept out by great Flood-Gates, till the Ship is built or repaired; but are opened to let in the Water to float or launch her.

A **Wet DOCK**, is a Place in the Owze,

out of the Way of the Tide, where a Ship may be haled in, and so dock herself, or herself a Place to lie in.

To **DOCK a Horse**, to cut off his Tail.
To **DOCK herself**, a Ship is said to do when being brought on owzy Ground, makes a Place to lie in.

DOCK-Cresses, an Herb: *Lampfana*.
DOCKED, as *strong cocked*, i. e. with strong Reins and Sinews.

DOCK'ET, a Bill with Direction to Goods, and directed to the Person and they are to be sent to.

DOCKET [*Lavo Term*] a small Paper or Parchment, containing the of a large Writing; also a Subscription the Foot of Letters Patent, by the Clerk the Dockets.

DOCTOR [*Docteur*, F.] a Title one who has taken the highest Degree in Art or Science at an University. L.

DOCTORAL, of or belonging to Doctor. L.

A **DOCTORATE** [*Doctorat*, F.] Doctorship.

DOCTORS [among *Gamesters*] loaded Dice.

DOCTORS Commons, a College in London, for the Professors of the Civil Law first founded by Dr *Harvey*, Dean of Arches.

DGC'TRESS, a She-Doctor.

DOC TRINAL [*doctrinalis*, L.] relating to a Point of Doctrine, instructive.

DOC'TRINE [*Doctrina*, L.] Learning, Knowledge, Maxims, Tenets. F.

DOCUMENT [*Documentum*, L.] a Piece of Instruction, Admonition, Warning.

To **DOCUMENTIZE**, to instruct, to teach; also to admonish.

DOD'DED, unhorned; also lopped Tree. O.

DOD'DER, a Weed which winds about other Herbs. *Cuscuta*, L.

DODECADACTYLUM [*dodekadactylus*, Gr.] the first of the small Guns.

DODECAEDRON [*dodecaedron*, Gr.] a Geometrical Solid, bounded by twelve Equal and Equilateral Pentagons. It is of the Platonick or regular Bodies.

DODE'GAGON [of *δωδεκα* and *γων*, Gr.] a Regular Polygon, consisting of equal Sides, and twelve Angles.

DODE'GAGON [in *Fortification*] a Fort with twelve Bastions.

DODECAPHAR'MACUM [of *δωδεκα*, Twelve, and *φαρμακον* an Ingredient, a Composition consisting of twelve Ingredients.

DODECATE'MORY [of *δωδεκα*, Twelve, Gr. a Division] the Twelve of the Zodiac.

To **DODGE** [perhaps of a *Dog*, he runs this Way and that in Hunt-

Dog, *Edg. wavering*] to run from one to another, to prevaricate, to play for Trick.

DOG [Dagthin, *Edg. of him*] the small Dog, a small Coin] a Dog of Can about the Value of a

DOGAN, a Shell-Snail. *C.*

DOG, the Monk Swan of St Maurice's, a bird having a great Head, covered with feathers resembling a Monk's Cowl.

DRED *Whar*, Red *Whar* without a C.

D [D, *Sax.*] a Female Deer, Rab-

DG [D, *H. i. e. Careful*] the chief of a King's Seal.

D, *one, made, or to make. Spenc.*

DUFF and *Dan one's Chooche*, con-
tains *huff* and *do on*; to put off and to Convey.

D [D, *Sax. Dogge, Edg. Deth*,
a quadruped well known; also an

DAYS, certain Days in July and commonly from the 24th of the month to the 13th of the latter, so called from the *Sax. Canis* or Dog-Star, which is in conjunction with the Sun, and greatly influences the weather.

He has a mind to beat a Dog,
but easily find a Stick.

D is generally apply'd to such persons, who, out of Prejudice or ill Design, on Occasion of Blame and Scandal, calumniate Persons, and aggrandize the Criminals. Infirmities into flagrant faults. It seems to be borrowed of the *Sax. wad caderu canem, facile inven-*

D *one, i. e. to follow one close*
think, in order to know where he

D, the Chief Magistrate of either
the *Gen.*

D *Draw* [Law Term] is when a Man
is drawn after a Deer by the Scent of
which he leads in his Hand.

D *ged*, *fullen, fully, crabbed.*

D *gedly*, *fullenly.*

D *gedness*, *Sullenness.*

D *gish*, *saarling, crabbed.*

D *gishness*, *Crabbedness.*

D *gger*, a Ship of about eighty Tons
in, with a Well in the Middle to bring
the to shore.

D *ger-Fish*, Fish brought in such

D *orel* *Rhyme*, pitiful Poetry, pal-
ladium, a kind of Meter fittest for Bor-
row.

D *ma* [Dagm, *F. of Dagm, Gr.*]
Dagm, Maxim, Tenet, a received Op-
inion.

DOGMATICAL { *Dogmatique, F.*
DOGMATICK { *Dogmaticus, L. of*
dogmatikos, Gr.] positive, wedded to, or im-
posing his own Opinion; also prudent.

DOGMATICK Philosophy, is a Philo-
sophy, which being grounded upon four
Principles, asserts a Thing positively, and is
opposed to *Sceptick*.

DOGMAT'ICALLY, positively.

DOGMAT'ICALNESS, Positiveness.

DOG'MATIST [dogmatistis, *Gr.*] one
who is opinionative, or bigotted to his own
Opinions; also one who is the Author of
any new Sect or Opinion.

To DOG'MATIZE [dogmatizer, *F. of*
dogmatizis, Gr.] to speak peremptorily
or positively; to give Instructions or Pre-
cepts; to teach new Opinions.

DOGS-Bane, -*Grass*, -*Tooth*, -*Mercury*,
several sorts of Herbs.

DOG'S-Stone, a Plant, a kind of Saty-
rion. *Cynoscorchis, L.*

DOI [in *Musick-Books*] signifies Two, as
Doi Cantu, two Songs. *Ital.*

DOIT { [Dugt. and Lin, *Du.*] a
DOIT'KIN { small Coin in *Holland*, in
Value less than one Farthing.

DOKE, a deep Ditch or Furrow. *C.*

DOL'CE [in *Musick-Books*] signifies soft
and sweet. *Ital.*

Con DOL'CE Maniera, signifies to play or
sing in a soft, sweet, pleasant, and agree-
able Manner. *Ital.*

DOLCEMENT'IE, the same as *Dolce. Ital.*

DOLE, [of *dolere, L.*] Sorrow, Moan. *Sp.*

DOLE [dol, *Sax.*] a Part or Pittance,
a Distribution, a Gift of a Nobleman to the
People.

To DOLE' or DEAL [dælan, *Sax.*
Deulen, L. S.] to distribute.

DOLES { Slips of Pasture left between

DOOLS { Furrows of ploughed Lands.

DOLE-Fish, Fish which the Fishermen
in the North Seas usually receive for their
Allowance.

DOLE-Mea low, one wherein divers Per-
sons have a Share.

DOLE'FUL [dolorosus, *L.*] sad, moorn-
ful, woeful.

DOLE FULLY, mournfully.

DOLE'FULNESS, Mournfulness.

DOLG'BOTE [dalgbot, *Sax.*] a Re-
compence for a wound or Scar.

DOL'LAR, [Dhalter, *Tent.*] a Dutch
Coin, worth about 4 s. 6 d. the Zealand
Dollar 3 s. the Specie Dollar 5 s. the Riga
Dollar 4 s. 8 d.

DOL'LING, Warning. *O.*

DOLOROUS [of *dolorosus, L.*] grievous,
painful, sad.

DOL'OUR [Dolor, *L.*] Pain, Grief, Sor-
row, Annuish.

DOL'PHIN [Dauphin, *F. Delphinus, L.*
Δελφινος, Gr.] a Sea-Fish; also a Nor-
thern Constellation.

DOLPHIN } a Title of the *French*
DAUPHIN } King's Eldest Son, whose
 Coat of Arms is set out with Dolphins and
Flower-de-Lis's.

DOLPHINS [in *Gunnery*] Handles made
 in that Form to Pieces of Ordnance.

DOLPHINS [with *Gardeners*] small
 black Insects that infest Beans, &c.

A DOLT [Dolt, *Belg.* stupid] a meer
 silly Set or Blockhead.

DOLTISHLY, stupidly.

DOLTISHNESS, Stupidity.

DOLTISH, dull, sottish, stupid.

DOLVIN, dug, buried. *O.*

DOLY or **DOOLY**, mourning, sad. *O.*

DO'MABLE [*domabilis*, *L.*] tameable,
 that may be tamed.

DOMA'TION } a Taming. *L.*

DOMA'TURE } a Taming. *L.*

DOM BOC [bomboc, *Sax.*] a Statute-Book
 belonging to the *English Saxons*, in which the
 Laws of their preceding Kings were contain'd.

DOME [*Domus*, *L.*] a Vaulted Roof,
 a Tower of a Church, a Cupola. *F.*

DOME, Judgment. *Chauc.*

DOME [among *Chymists*] an arched Cover
 for a Reverberatory Furnace.

DOMES-MAN } a Judge appointed to
DOOMS-MAN } hear and determine
 Law Suits; also a Priest or Confessor who
 hears Confessions.

DOMESTICITY [*Domesticité*, *F.*] the
 being a Servant.

DOMESTICK [*Domestique*, *F.* of *Domesticus*,
L.] belonging to a Household, or
 one's own Country in Opposition to *Foreign*.

DO'MICIL [*Domicile*, *F.* *Domicilium*, *L.*]
 a Dwelling-house, Habitation, or Abode.

DOMIGERIUM [*Old Law*] Damage,
 Danger.

DOMINA'TION, Dominion, Empire,
 Sovereignty, *F.* of *L.*

DOMINA'TIONS, one of the nine Orders
 of Angels. *L.*

DOM'INATIVE, belonging to Rule or
 Government.

To **DOMINEER** [*dominer*, *F.* of *dominari*,
L.] to bear Rule or Authority; also
 to vapour over others.

DOM'INI [*i. e.* of the Lord] as *Anno*
Domini, in the Year of our Lord.

DOMIN'ICA [*i. e.* *Die*] the Lord's Day
 or Sunday.

DOMIN'ICAL Letter, one of the first
 seven Letters of the Alphabet, wherewith
 the *Sundays* are mark'd throughout the
 Year in the Almanack: It changes every
 Year; and after the Term of 28 Years the
 Letters are used again.

DOMIN'ICANS, an Order of Friars,
 founded 1206, by *Dominick* a Spaniard.

DOMIN'ICUM, the Sacrament of the
 Lord's Supper. *O. R.*

DOMIN'ICUM *Demain* or *Demesne*, are

Land not rented to Tenants, but held
Demesne, or in the Lord's own Use and
 occupation. *L. T.*

DOM'INICUM *Antiquum Regis*,
 King's ancient *Demesne*; or Royal Man
 not disposed of to Barons or Knights, &
 held by any Feudatory or Military Son
 but reserved to the Crown. *L.*

DOMIN'ION [*Dominium*, *L.*] Gov-
 ernment, Authority, Rule, Jurisdiction,
 Extent of a Kingdom or State.

DOM'INO, a sort of Hood worn by
 Canons of a Cathedral Church; also
 Mourning Veil for Women.

DOMITEL'LUS, a Title anciently
 to the *French Kings* Natural Sons.

DOM MEROR, a Madman. *Crab.*

DO'MO reparando, a Writ lying
 one, whose House going to decay, and
 danger his Neighbour's by falling. *F.*

DO'MUS Conseruorum, the ancient
 of the House where the Rolls are kept
Chancery-Lane. L.

DON, Lord or Master. *Span.*

DO'NARY [*Donarium*, *L.*] a Thing
 which is given to a sacred or holy Use.

DONA'TION, a Grant, a Deed of
F. of *L.*

DONATISTS, a Sect of Heretics
 called from *Donatus*, Bishop of *Cas-*
A. C. 258: they were of two sorts,
 more rigid called *Circumcellians*, and
 more moderate, *Rogatists*; they all held
 the True Church was in *Africa* only;
 the Son in the Trinity was less than the
 Father, and the Holy Ghost less than the

A DO'NATIVE [*Donativum*,
L.] Largess or Benevolence bestowed upon
 Soldiers by the *Roman Emperors*: it
 is used for a Dole, Gift or Present, and
 Prince or Nobleman.

A DO NATIVE [*in Law*] is a Thing
 given to a Clerk, by the Patron, with
 Presentation to the Bishop, or Institution
 Induction by his Order.

DO'NATIVE [*Donativus*, *L.*] what
 is able or apt to give.

DON'CASTER [Doncastrop, of the
 ver Don and Castrop, *Sax.*] a Town in
Yorkshire 123 Miles N. W. from *London*.

DONDONNER, the Afternoon.

DON DON, a fat old Woman. *Don.*

DONEE [*Law Term*] is he to
 Lands and Tenements are given.

DON'ET [dgnod, *C. Br.* of *Ælfr-*
icus, a Grammarian] a Grammar.

DONE-Hours, Canonical Hours.

DON'GEON [in *Fortification*] is

DON'JON [sally taken for a
 Tower or Redoubt of a Fortress, where
 Garrison may retreat in Case of Need
 and capitulate with greater Advantage]

DONIF'EROUS, [of *Donum* and
L.] bringing Gifts.

DORMOW } a Priory in *Essex*, where
DORMOW } there was a Custom, that
 a Man who had been married a Year
 or Day, upon taking Oath before the
 said Convent, that he had not re-
 sisted in that Time, was intitled to
 a Penny and Fitch of Bacon; which be-
 came unto him, he was conducted out
 with great Solemnity.

DORMANT [i. e. a Do-nought] a
 sleeping, or idle Person. *Yorksb.*

DONOR [Donator, F. of Donator, L.]
 a Benefactor.

DONOR [in Law] one who gives
 one Thing to another.

DOL [of Dolor, L.] Dolor, Pain,
 Grief.

DON } [donce, Sax. Don, Dan.]
DON } Judgment, Sentence.

DON } [Dommeus, Dan.] the
DON } general Judgment in a future State.

DON } [dom-boc, Sax. a
DON } Tax-Book.] When

King divided his Kingdom into Con-
 tades, and Tithings, he had an In-
 dex of the several Districts, and

a Register, called dom-boc, i. e.
 a Book or Judgment-Book. *Wilham*

the first, in the Year 1085, and 20th
 of King Henry, following the Precedent of

King Henry, had also a general Survey,
 called by the Name of *Dooms-*

day, which is the same with *Dom-*
day-Book, i. e. a Register from

which the Revenue and Judgment might be
 taken of the Tenure of Estates. It is now

in the Exchequer, in two Volumes,
 written in Latin.

DON } [Don, an Arbitrator, a Judge.
DON } [dona, Sax. Duff, Goth.

DON } [don, L. S.] the Entrance into
 a Church.

DON } the Drone Bee; also a Term used
DON } in a School for Leave to sleep

DON } [Donus, Gr. a Roebeck] a
DON } Name of Women.

DON } [Don, C. Br. Wa-
DON } [Don, Sax. i. e. a Town where

Water, which *Leland* calls *Don-*
don] the County Town in *Dorset-*

about 10 Miles S. W. from London; also
 in *Oxfordshire*.

DON } a Sea-Fish, called also *St Peter's*
DON } Fish.

DON } Insects called Black-clocks.

DON } [Don, a Word Wort, an Herb, so na-
DON } med called *Don*.]

DON } [Don, one of the five Dia-
DON } lects of the Greek Tongue, used by the

DON } [Don, in Music] a kind of
DON } soft Musick, consisting of slow

DON } Time.

DON } [Don, in Architecture] one

of the five Orders, which took its Name
 from the *Doric*; its Columns are simple
 without Pilasters.

DORING or **DARING**. See *Clap-Net*
 and *Looking-Glass*.

DORMANT [Dormant, F. of Dormiens,
 L.] a sleeping.

DORMANT [in Heraldry] signifies a Beast
 in an Escutcheon, lying in a sleeping Posture.

DORMANT Tree, a great Beam which
 lies a-croze an House; a Summer.

DORMANT Writing, a Deed which
 has a Blank to put in the Name of a
 Person.

To lie **DORMANT**, not to be used.

DORMAUNT, standing or lying, al-
 ways ready, never removed. *Chauc.*

DORMER Window, a Window made in
 the Roof of a House.

DORMITORY [Dormitorium, L.] a
 Sleeping-place or Bed-chamber, especially in
 a Monastery, &c.

DORMOUSE [q. d. *Mus dormiens*, L.]
 a sleeping Mouse, a Field-Mouse that sleeps
 all the Winter.

DORNIX, a sort of Stuff.

DOROTHY [*Δωροθυα*, Gr. i. e. the
 Gift of God] a proper Name of Women.

DORP, [Dorff, L. S.] a Country
 Town or Village.

DORR, a Door. *Chauc.*

DORR, a kind of Beetle living on Trees.

DORSER } [Dorser, F. of Dorser, L.]
DORSER } Back] a Pannier or great

Basket, to carry Things on Horse-back.

DORSETSHIRE [from the C. Br. *Dor-*
setriges, and this from *Dorset*, Water, and
Dorset, an Inhabitant, q. d. a People on the

Sea-Coast] a County in England.

DORSAL [among Physicians] is applied
 to those Distempers, whose Seat is supposed
 to be in the Back.

DORSI Longissimus [in Anatomy] a great
 Muscle inserted into the Transverse Processes
 of the Vertebrae of the Loins. L.

DORSIFEROUS Plants } [of *Dorsum*
DORSIFEROUS } and *fero*, to

bear on the Back, and *Dorsifera*, of *dor-*
sum and *parere*, to bring forth on the Back]

are such Plants as are of a Capillary kind,
 without Stalk, and do bear their Seeds on

the backside of their Leaves.

DORTER } [Dormitorium, L.] the
DORTOIR } common Room where

DORTURE } all the Friars of one
 Convent sleep a-Nights.

DOSE [*Δosis*, Gr.] is the Quantity of
 Physick which a Physician appoints his Pa-
 tient to take at once. F.

DOSEL } a rich Canopy under which
DO' RSEL } Princes sit; also a Curtain of

a Chair of State.

DO'SENS } a sort of Cloths made in
DO'ZENS } *Devonshire*.

DOSEPE'RIS [*Les Douze Pairs*, F.] the twelve Peers of France. *Chauc.*

DISOL'OGY [of *Δίσις* and *Λόγος*, Gr.] a Discourse concerning the Quantity or Dose of Herbs or Drugs which ought to be taken at a Time.

DOS IL, a sort of Tent for Wounds.

A DOSOM *Beuß*, content with nothing; also thriving. *Cbesb.*

DOS'SALE } [*dorsuale*, L.] Hangings of

DOR SALE } Tapestry, or Curtains of a Choir.

DOSSE [*dorsarius*, L.] a Dorser, a Crate or Basket carried on the back.

DO'TAGE [of *date* and *Age*] Doting, Dolefulness, Stupidness.

DO TAL [*dotalis*, L.] belonging to a Dowry or Portion.

DO'TANCE, Fear, Reverence, Respect. *C.*

A DO'TARD, a doting Fellow.

To DOTE [*dotten*, Du.] to grow dull, senseless, or stupid.

A DOTE, a Drone. *O.*

To DOTE upon, to be very fond of.

DOTE assignando [in Law] is a Writ for the Exchequer to assign a Dowry to the Widow of the King's Tenant, swearing in Chancery not to marry without the King's leave; these are the King's Widows. *L.*

DOTE unde nihil habet [in Law] is a Writ of Dower for a Widow of the Land sold by her Husband, whereof he was so seized, as that the Issue of them both might have inherited *L.*

DO'TINGLY, sillily, fondly, childishly.

DOTINGNESS, Fondness, Childishness.

DOTHIE [*Δοθίη*, Gr.] an hard Swelling or Puff as big as a Pigeon's Egg, accompanied with a grievous Pain, and proceeding from thick Blood.

DO TING Tree, a Tree almost worn out with Age.

DOTKIN } a small Dutch Coin, the

DODKIN } eighth Part of a Stiver.

DOT TEREL, a silly Bird in *Lincolnshire*, imitating the Fowler till he be caught.

DOUB'ELER } a great Dish or Platter.

DOUB'LER } *C.*

DOUBLE [*duplex*, L.] two-fold, twice as much, or twice the Value; also deceitful, dissembling. *F.*

DOUBLE Flower, a beautiful, large, flat, Pear.

DOUBLE Plea [in Law] is that wherein the Defendant alleges two several Matters in Bar of the Action, either whereof is sufficient to effect his Desire in defeating the Plaintiff.

DOUBLE Quarrel, a Complaint made to the Archbishop of the Province against an inferior Ordinary, for delaying Justice in some Court Ecclesiastical.

DOUBLE Vessel [in Chymistry] is when the Neck of one Matras is put and well luted into the Neck of another.

T6 DOUBLE [*doubler*, F. of *de* L.] to make double, or fold up.

To DOUBLE [among Hunters] is said to double, when the winds do deceive the Hounds.

DOUBLE Horizontal Dial, a Dial a double Style, one to shew the Hour outward Circle, and the other to the same in the *Stereographic Projection* on the same Plate.

DOUBLER. See *Doubler*.

DOUB'LES, Folds.

DOUBLES [in Law] the Double Letters Patent.

DOUB'LET [*doubles*, F. *doublet*] an old-fashion'd Garment for Men the same as a Waistcoat.

A DOUBLET [with *Lapidaria*] Jewel or Stone, being two Pieces join'd.

DOUBLET [at Dice] are the same sort; as two Fours, two Fives.

DOUBLET [among Antiquaries] Medals of the same sort; also two &c. of the same sort.

DOUB'LING the Cape [Sea Phr.] come up with it, pass by it, and lie it behind the Ship.

DOUB'LINGS [*Military Term*] turning two Files of Soldiers into one.

DOUBLINGS [in Heraldry] Linings of Robes, Mantles of Sumptuous Garments.

DOUBLINGS [*Hunting Term*] Windings and Turnings of a Hunt the Dogs.

To DOUBT [*doubter*, F. of *de* L.] to be uncertain, not to know Side to determine in any Matter.

DOUBT'FUL, uncertain.

DOUBTFULLY, uncertainly.

DOUBTFULNESS, Uncertainty.

DOUBTINGLY, Dubiously.

DOU CET [probably of *Doucet*, F.] a kind of Custard.

DOUCETS } [*Hunting Term*]

DOUL'CETS } Stones of a Dove.

DOUCHTRIN [*Dochter*, L. *daughters*] *Chauc.*

A DOVE [*dops*, Sax. *Duff* *taube*, Teut.] a Female Pigeon.

DOVE-LIKE, harmless, inoffensive.

DOVER [*Deopna*, Sax. *D* C. Br. a steep Place, from the *Dea* not far from thence] a very famous Kent, 67 Miles S. E. from London.

DOVE-TAIL Joint, a Joint in Carpentry and Joinery.

DOVE TAILING [in Architecture] Way of fastening Boards or Timber by letting one Piece into another with a Joint in the Form of a Dove.

DOUGH [*don*, Sax. of *don* knead or mix with Water, *Deig*, Belg. *Dan.*] Flour tempered with Salt, Yeast, and kneaded fit for bread.

DOUGHTY [doh'tig, Sax. Valiant, stout, undaunted.

DOWYLLIT [in Cookery] a particular kind of Pig, call'd *an Porc dowyllit*.

DOUX [doo'x, Tent. Dughe, Belg.] a name under Water.

DOURNS, Afternoons Drinkings.

DOUCEL [Doux-et-belle, F. i. e.

(by) a proper Name of Women.

DOUCEL, a sort of Apple.

DOUCE, Doubt. *Chauc.*

DOUS, doubtful. *Chauc.*

DOUSTER, an Extinguisher for a Candle.

DOUVERRE [d'entre mer, F.] Sea-bathing beyond Sea. *O.*

DOUX [in Music Books] soft and sweet, as *Piano*. *Ital.*

DOUX, to give. *O.*

DOUXER [Douxier of Douairs, F.

a Widow who enjoys her Dower.

DOUX, a small commonly given to the

Princes, Dukes, and other Per-

sons.

DOUX, a swarthy gross Woman.

DOUX [Dragon upon it. *L.*

DOUX [Partion brought by a Wife

to her

DOUX [in Common Law] that which

is done with her Husband after Mar-

riage her Husband's Decease.

DOUX [g. d. Dourgate, i. e. the

gate from Blay, C. Br. Water, and

near the Thames, near the Bridge,

DOUX, a Sort of Linen Cloth.

DOUX, a Feather, or rather the single

Feather of the Down. *Shakspeare.*

DOUX, melancholy, lonely. *C.*

DOUX [Doux, Sax.] downy.

DOUX [Dan. Duune, L. S. a

kind of Feathers of Geese.

DOUX D, turn'd or ty'd down.

DOUX, the being downy.

DOUX [of Douo, Sax. an Hill; but

from Douo for Douo, Gr. an Hill,

hilly Plains, or Hills consisting

of. Also the Sea lying near the

Coast of Kent, where the

ships ride.

DOUX, full of, or of the Nature of

DOUX [Cassian derives it from Douo,

a Gift] See Dower.

DOUX [Doux, L. S.] to give one

the Chape.

DOUX, fair Weather. *Chauc.*

DOUX [Doux, of Douo, Glory,

a Word. Gr.] a Song or short

Prise said in Divine Service; as

Pari, i. e. Glory be to the Fa-

DOUX [perhaps of Douo, Du. to yield willingly] a She-Beggar, a Trull.

To **DOUX** [probably of Douo, Belg. to be Vertiginous, or of Douo, Sax. a Blockhead, or of Douo, Engl.] to make or to grow dull, heavy, or sleepy.

DOUX } a Tent for a Wound, with-
DOUX } out a Head.

A **DOUX** [Douaine, F.] Twelve.

DRAB [drabbe, Sax. coarse, common, or the Refuse of any Thing] a common Whore, a dirty Slet.

DRAB, a Cloth. See *Drap*.

DRAB [in a Ship] a small Topfail.

DRACHM [with Physicians] is the eighth Part of an Ounce, and contains three Scruples, or sixty Grains.

DRACHMA [δραχμή, Gr.] a Coin among the Grecians, in Value 7 d. 3 grs. of our Money; also a Weight containing a Penny-Weights 69-24th Grains Troy.

DRACMON [דרקמן H.] an He-
DAR'CON } brew Gold Coin, in Value 15 s.

DRA'CO Regius, a Standard borne by one of our ancient Kings, having the Picture of a Dragon upon it. *L.*

DRA'CO's Laws, certain severe Laws made at Athens by Draco, from whence a severe Punishment for a slight Offence is termed *Draco's Laws*.

DRA'CO Volans, [according to *Meteorology*] is a Meteor appearing in the Form of a flying Dragon. *L.*

DRACUN'ULUS, a kind of Ulcer that eats even through a Nerve itself. *L.*

DRAD, to be feared. *Spence.*

DRAFF [drabbe, Sax. or drab, Belg. Lees] Wash for Hogs.

DRAFTY, irksome, troublesome. *O.*

DRAG, a Hook; also a Net.

A **DRAG** [with Hunters] a Fox's Tail.

A **DRAG-NET**, a Draw or Sweep net.

DRAG [dragant, corrupt, of *Tragacantha*, L.] a sort of Gum.

DRAGS, Wood or Timber, so joined together, as swimming upon the Water, they may bear a Burden or Load of Wares down the River; also whatsoever hangs over a Ship and hinders her sailing.

To **DRAG'GLE**, to drag, draw, or trail in the Dirt.

DRA'GIUM, Drag, a coarser sort of Bread-Corn. *O. L.*

DRA'GMA [δράγμα, Gr.] a Handful, a Gripe.

DRAGMA [with Apothecaries, &c.] a Handful of Herbs.

DRAG'MIS [in Pharmacy] as much as may be taken up with three Fingers.

DRAG'ON [Dragon. F. of Draco, L. Drache, Teut.] a sort of Serpent; also a Constellation.

M m & N n

Flying

Flying DRAGON [with *Meteorologists*] is a fat, heterogeneous, earthy Meteor, in the Shape of a Flying Dragon.

DRAGON Beams [in *Architecture*] are two strong Braces which stand under a Breast-Summer, and meet in an Angle on the Shoulder of the King-piece.

DRAGON's Blood, [*Drachen-Blut*, *Taut.*] the Gum or Resin of a Tree called *Arbor Draco*.

DRAGON's Head [in *Astronomy*] is a Node or Point in which the Orbit of the Moon intersects the Orbit of the Sun and the Ecliptick, as the ascends from the South to the North.

DRAGON's Tail, is a Point of the Ecliptick, opposite to the Dragon's Head, which the Moon cuts in descending from the North to the South.

DRAGON's Head [in *Heraldry*] is the tawny Colour in the Escutcheon of Sovereign Princes.

DRAGON's Tail [in *Heraldry*] is the furrey Colour of the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

DRAGOON } [of *Dragon*, so called
DRAGOO'NER } because at first they were as destructive to the Enemy as Dragons] a Soldier who fights sometimes on Horseback, and sometimes on Foot. F.

DRAIN, a Water-course or Sink.

DRAIN [in *Fortification*] is a Trench cut to clear a Moat or Ditch of Water.

To **DRAIN** [*trainer*, F. of *trabere*, L.] to draw off Waters by Furrows, Ditches, &c.

DRAINABLE, which may be drained.

DRAKE [of *Draco*, L.] a Male Duck; also a sort of Gun.

DRAM } [*δραχμή*, Gr.] the Weight

DRACHM } of 60 Grains; among
Apothecaries, 1-8th of an Ounce; in *Averdupois* Weight 7-16th.

DRA'MA [*δράμα*, Gr.] a Play, either Comedy or Tragedy.

DRA'MA, a Drain or Water-course. Q. L.

DRAMAT'ICK [*Dramatique*, F. *δραματικὸς*, Gr.] relating to Acts; especially those of a Stage-play.

DRAMATICK Poem, a Composure intended to be acted on the Stage.

Active DRAMATICK Poetry, is when the Persons are every where adorned and brought upon the Theatre to speak and act their own Part.

DRAMAT'ICALLY, like Stage Plays.

DRAME, [*ἔδρῳ*, L. S. *Traum*, *Teus.*] a Dream. *Chauc.*

DRAP } [*Draper*, F.] Cloth, Woollen-
DRAB } Cloth.

DRAB DE-BERRY, a kind of Frieze or thick Cloth, first made in the Country of *Berry* in *France*. F.

DRAPE, a Farrow Cow, whose Milk is dried up. N. C.

DRAPE Sheep, bad or cull'd Sheep. C.

DRAPER [*Drapiar*, F.] a Seller of Cloth, Linen, or Woollen.

DRAP'ERY [*Draperie*, F.] the Trade.

DRAPERY [in *Painting* or *Sculpture*] the cloathing of human Figures.

DRAPETS, Linen Cloths. *Spain.*

DRAS'TICK Remedies [of *drastick*, brisk] are such Remedies as work smartly.

DRAUGHT [*draught*, Sax. *Belg.*] the Resemblance of a Thing, the Copy of a Writing.

The **DRAUGHT** [*draught*, Sax. *Belg.*] Excrements] a House-of-Office, or Bog-house.

DRAUGHT [in *Military Affairs*] Detachment of Soldiers.

DRAUGHT [in *Navigation*] Quantity of Water a Ship draws in float; or the Number of Feet under when laden.

DRAUGHT [in *Trade*] is an Act in weighing Commodities.

DRAUGHT, [*Drunch*, L. S.] a Potion, or what a Person, &c. drinks.

DRAUGHTS, a Game; also for Drawing Horses.

DRAUGHT Hooks, large Iron fixed on the Cheeks of a Cannon, two on each Side.

To **DRAUL**, to speak very slow.

DRAUL'INGLY, speaking very slow.

DRAUL'INGNESS, Slowness.

To **DRAW** [*dragan*, Sax. of *trecken*, L. S.] to pull, to pull out, to trace with a Pencil, &c.

DRAW [in *Navigation*] a Ship to draw so much Water, according to the Number of Feet she sinks into it.

DRAW-BACK [in *Commerce*] the sum of some Part of the Duties paid for Importation, or on Exportation.

DRAW-Bridge, is a Bridge made the manner of a Floor, to be drawn let down as Occasion serves, before a Town or Castle.

DRAW Gear, any Furniture used of Cart-Horses.

DRAW Latches, Night Thieves Robert's Men. S.

DRAW Net, for catching the young of Fowl.

DRAW'ING [among *Painters*] Representation of the Form or Things with Pen or Pencil.

DRAWING [among *Hunters*] the Bishes, &c. after a Fox.

DRAWING Amis [Hunting] when the Hounds hit the Scent Chase contrary, i. e. up the Wind down.

DRAWING in the Slot, is when Hounds having touched the Scent, till they hit on the same again.

DRAWING Table, a Table framed to draw in Draughts in Fortification, &c.
DRAWL out one's Words, to speak slowly and lazily.

DRAY (Trabe, L.) a Sort of Cart used by a Squire's Neff.

DRIZZLE, a dirty Slut. C.

DRIFT (Dreft, Sax.) great Fear.

DRIFT, causing great Fear, ter-

DRIFT, in a dreadful Manner.

DRIFT, Terribleness.

DRIFT (Draum, L. S. Traum,

by using of the Imagination in Sleep.

DRIFT (Draumen, L. S. Drommer,

an Aemon well known.

DRIFT (Dromer, L. S.) one who

is a lazy Person.

DRIFT, sluggishly.

DRIFT, Sluggishness.

DRIFT, Sorrow. Spenc.

DRIFT, Dead. O.

DRIFT Oats and Barley mingled to-

gether. C.

DRIFT Meat, to scatter Flour on

meat.

DRIFT, a Flour-Box.

DRIFT, Fishers for Oysters.

DRIFT (taken of a Way) long, tedious

action. N. C.

DRIFT, Sorrow, Heaviness. O.

DRIFT (of Dyrman, Sax. to make

lamentable, sorrowful, dismal. O.

DRIFT (Dreft, L. S. and Tent. Dreft,

Fish, Draft.

DRIFT, dratched, drowned. O.

DRIFT, a double Right, i. e.

and Dominion. F. L. T.

DRIFT, the Tenure by which the

hold their Lands.

DRIFT (Dranch, Tent.) a Phy-

si for a Horse.

DRIFT (Drecean, Sax. trent-

to drink, to water, to give a

to bathe or soak.

DRIFT such Tenants as being

DRIFT at the Conquest put out

from, were afterwards restored by

from, because they were not a-

either in Person or by Coun-

sel, drowned. Spenc.

DRIFT, sorrowful. O.

DRIFT, Sadness. Spenc.

DRIFT (of Dyrman, Sax.) Sor-

row.

DRIFT, a Threshold. Chanc.

DRIFT, sorrowful. O.

DRIFT (Dreft, F. to adorn; or

to direct or to shape; Driest,

to adorn or deck) to clothe; also

to dress.

DRIFT (Dreft, F.) to prepare.

To DRETCH, to dream, to tarry. O.

To DRETCH [of Dreccan, Sax.] to vex, or trouble. Chanc.

To DRIBBLE, [probably of triessen, to fall by little Drops, Tent.] to flabber, or let one's Spittle fall out of the Mouth.

A True DRIBBLE, a Servant that is truly laborious and diligent. C.

DRIBBLET, a small Portion. O. Still used for a small Sum of Money, of a larger Debt, paid at a Time.

DRIEN [of Dreogan, Sax.] to endure, to suffer. Chanc.

DRIFT [Irish, Tent.] the Impulse of the Mind, Aim, Purpose, Scope.

DRIFT [Sea Term] signifies any Thing that floats upon the Water; a Boat is said to go a-drift, when it hath no Body in it to row or steer it.

DRIFT-Sail, is a Sail only used under Water; it's veered out right a Head upon the Sea in a Storm, to keep the Head of the Ship right upon the Sea, &c.

DRIFT-Way [of a Ship] is the same as Lee-Way.

DRIFT [of the Forest] is an exact Examination what Cattle are upon the Forest.

DRILL, a Tool for boring; also an overgrown Ape or Baboon.

To DRILL [Dreilian, Sax.] to bore Holes with a Drill.

To DRILL one on, to draw on or entice, to protract Time.

DRILY, in a dry Manner, sily.

DRINESS, Sliness.

DRINK [Dreink, Sax.] any Liquor to be drank.

To DRINK [Dreincan, Sax. Dreinken, L. S. and Tent.] to sup up Liquor.

DRINKLESS, without Drink. Chanc.

DRINKHAM, a certain Quantity of

DRINKLEAN, Drink provided by Tenants for the Lord and his Steward: Scot.

Als.

DRIP [in Architecture] the most advanced Part of the Cornice; the Eaves.

To DRIP [Drepper, Dan.] to drop slowly.

DRIPPING, the Fat which drops from Meat while it is a roasting.

DRIPPING? [in Falconry] is when a DROPPING, Hawk mutes directly

downwards in several Drops.

To DRIVE [Dreivan, Sax. Dreiben, L. S. triben, Tent.] to put on, impel, or force; a Ship is said to drive, when an Anchor let fall will not hold her fast.

To DRIV'EL [Dreiffen, Tent.] to let the Spittle fall on one's Chin.

A DRIV'ELER, a silly Fellow.

DRIVELINGLY, silyly.

A DRIVER, one who drives or eggs on.

To DRIZ'LE [Dreiffen, Tent.] to fall in small Drops like the Rain.

M m & N n a

DRIZ'ZLY, full of small Drops.
DROFFEN [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Thicket of Wood in a Valley.

DROF'LAND } was antiently a Quit-
DRYF'LAND } Rent, or yearly Payment, made by some Tenants to the King or their Landlords, for driving their Cattle thro' the Manour to Fairs and Markets.

A DROIL [of *Diebel, Belg.*] a Drudge or Slave.

DROIT, Right, Justice, Equity. *F.*

A DROLL [*Droh, F.*] a merry Fellow, a boon Companion, a Buffoon; also a sort of Farce or mock Play.

To **DROLL**, to play the Droll, to be waggish, to joke or jest.

DROLL'ERY [*Drolerie, F.*] a merry and facetious way of speaking or writing, full of merry and waggish Wit.

DROM'EDARY [*Dromedaire, F. of Dromedarius, L.*] a sort of Camel, having two Bunches on the Back.

DROMO [*Δρόμων, Gr.*] a Caravel or Swift Bark, that scours the Seas; also a kind of Fish of great Swiftness.

DROMONES } at first signified high
DROMOS } Ships; but afterwards, those we now call Men of War. *O. L.*

A DRONE [*Dræn, Sax. Minibew* derives it of *Droomigh, Belg.* sleepy] a sort of Bee or Wasp without a Sting; also a slothful Fellow or Wench.

DRO'NISH, slothful.

DRO'NISH'LY, slothfully.

DRO'NISHNESS, slothfulness.

To **DROOP** [of *Droebigh, Belg.* sorrowful] to hang down the Head, to languish.

DROOP'INGLY, faintly, languishingly.

A DROP [*Drop, Sax. Dropp, L. S. Troppe, Teut.*] the smallest Quantity of any Liquor.

A DROP [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament of Pillars of the *Doric* Order, representing Drops or little Bells underneath the Triglyphs.

To **DROP** [*droppan, Sax. troppen, Teut.*] to fall by Drops.

DROPACISM [*Dropacismus, L. of δρόμαξ, Gr.*] an Ointment for anointing the Members of the Body.

DROPSICAL [*Hydropique, F. Hydropticus, L. of ὑδρωπικός, Gr.*] subject to, or troubled with, the Dropsy.

DROPSIED, dropsical, afflicted with a Dropsy. *Shakspe.*

A DROPSY [*Hydropisie, F. of Hydrops, L. of ὑδρωσις, Gr.*] the Settlement of a watry Humour either through the whole Body, or some Part of it.

DROSOMELI [*δρόσμηλι, of δρόσος, Dew, and μέλι Honey, Gr.*] Honey-Dew, or Manna.

DROSS [*drof, Sax. droes, Belg.*] the Scum of Metals.

DROSSINESS, the being drossy.
DROSSY, full of, or belonging to.
DRO'VA, a common Way of driving Cattle. *O.*

A DROVE [*drap, Sax.*] a Cattle.

DROVERS, [*Traber, Teut.*] who drive Cattle for Hire or for Sale.

DROUGHT [*drugot, Sax. Belg.*] excessive Thirst or Driness of Air, or Thirstiness of Animals.

DROU'SY } [*druglen, Belg.*]

DROW'SY } Number] Sleepy.

DROU'SILY, suggestively.

DROU'SINESS, Sluggishness.

DRO'VY, troubled, muddy.

To **DROWN** [*Skinner* deduced] to submerge, to sink, to be drowned, Teut. below or under, or over-whelm.

DROW'SY-Head, Drowsiness.

DROZEN, fond. *C.*

DRU [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Wood.

To **DRUB** [*g. d. to dub, j. upon a Drum; or from druben, nifying over-against, or on the other side, Gr. to bruise*] to cudgel soundly.

DRUBBING [in *Barbery*] beating upon the Bum or Belly.

A DRUDGE, one who does Services.

To **DRUDGE** [probably of *Sax. to vex or oppress, or of dragen, Teut. to bear Burthen*, and mail; also to fish for Oysters]

A DRUDGER, an Oyster-Fish.

DRUDGERY, dirty, laborious Slavery.

DRUDG'INGLY, laboriously.

DRUG'GERMAN } [*Druggier, Dra'goman* } *Druggier*]

DRA'GOMAN } [*Druggier*]

probably of *דרגמן Chald.*] an made use of in the *Eastern Countries*.

DRUG'GET, a sort of Wood.

DRUG'GIST } [*Druggist*]

DRUGS TER } Dealer in Drugs.

DRUGS [*Drugues, F.*] all kinds of simples, for the most Part dry, for *Physick, Painting, &c.* also secretaries, which stick on Hand.

DRU'IDS [either of *Druid, Sax. Man, or drū, Gr. an Oak*, and they celebrated their *Superstitions Ceremonies*] certain learned Priests of the antient *Britons* and *Gauls* lived naked in the Woods, giving to the Study of Philosophy, and Company as much as possible.

DRUM [*Trumme, Dan. L. S.*] a Musical Warlike Instrument, a fine Sieve; also a Membrane of the Bow.

To **DRUM** [*Trummen, Dan.*] to beat upon a Drum.

DRUM-Major, the Chief Drummer.

DRUNK, [drunk], intoxicated with Li-

DRUNKARD, a hard Drinker.

DRUNKENNESS, excessive drinking.

DRY, Sobriety, Modesty. *Q.*

DRY [δρυσ], *Gr. i. e.* dewy

the proper Name of Women.

DRY [with *Refiners*, &c.] *Da-*

the Water.

DRY [Sax. *Drucg*, *Belg.*]

no Juice or Moisture; empty,

reserved, &c., stinky.

DRY [Sax. *Drucg*, *Belg.*]

Wine that by

Age, is pretty well dephlegmated,

and much of its waterish Quality.

DRY [in *Urgy*] is when some-

times to be exchanged on both Sides,

being really passed but on one Side.

DRY [Korymbus, *Sax. Drucg*],

to make dry.

DRY above, to cheat, gull, or chowle

DRY [in *Surgery*] is when by means

of Linen Cloth with strong Glue,

on one Side a Wound, its Lips are

separated.

DRY [δρυσ, *Gr.*] certain

Myths, or Fairies, so called from

an Oak, because their Lives were

to be included in Trees.

DRY [in *Cockery*] a particular

Making of Pigeons, &c. F.

DRY [δρυσ, *L.*] belonging to two, as

in Number [in Grammar] is when the

signifies two Persons or Things, and

in

DRY, a Wife's Jointure, settled

in Marriage, to be enjoy'd after her

husband's Death.

DRY [of two, and *Apph*,

Conjunctive] a Form of Government,

two govern conjointly.

DRY, a Pool of Water. *N. C.*

DRY a Knight [probably of *ducher*, *F.*

Sax. to gird] to confer the Ho-

nour of Knighthood upon one.

DRY [of a Cock] in a cutting off

the Comb and Wattles.

DRY [δρυσ, *L.*] doubtful, un-

DRY, doubtfully.

DRY, Doubtfulness.

DRY [δρυσ, *L.*] belonging to a

DRY, a sort of Silk used for Wo-

DRY [to be called probably, be-

DRY [to be called probably, be-

DRY [to be called probably, be-

DRY [to be called probably, be-

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DRY [to be called probably, be-

DRY [to be called probably, be-

that of *Holland and Flanders*, is Valued about
6 s. 3 d. 3-4ths.

A DUCE [*un Dux*, *F. of Dux*, *L.*] the
Two of Cards or Dice.

DUCE take you [probably from *duer*,
Sax. a Specter] i. e. the Devil, or an evil
Spirit, take you.

DU'CES *scdm*, a Writ commanding one
to appear in Chancery, and to bring with
him some Evidence, or other Things which
that Court would view. *L.*

A DUCK [of *Ducken*, *Belg.* to dive] a
Water-Fowl.

To **DUCK** [of *Ducken*, *L. S. Duchen*,
Test. or Duchen, *Sax.*] to dive under Wa-
ter, to stoop, to bow.

DUCK'ER a Cock who in fighting
DOUK'ER runs about the Pit, almost
at every stroke he strikes.

DUCKING at the Main Yard, is when
a Malefactor at Ser, having a Rope fastened
under his Arms, about the Waist, and under
his Breech, is hoisted up to the End of the
Yard, and then violently let fall two or three
Times into the Sea.

DUCKS-MEAT, an Herb growing on
Ponds. Lens Palfisris. L.

DUCK'UP [*Sea-Term*] a Word used by
the Steersmen, or him who is at the Helm,
when either Main-fail, Fore-fail, or Sprit-
fail hinder his Sight, so that he cannot see
to sail by a Land-mark, &c. for then he
cries, *Duckup the Clew-Lines of those Sails.*

DUCTILE [*ductilis, L.*] that may easily
be drawn out into Wires, or hammered out
into thin Plates.

DUCTILITY is an easily yielding and
spreading the Parts of any Metal under a
Hammer.

DUCTION, a leading. *L.*

DUCTORIOUS, drawing or leading.

DUCTUS, guiding, leading, or draw-
ing; also a Conduit-Pipe for conveying Wa-
ter. *L.*

DUCTUS adiposi [in *Anatomy*] are cer-
tain Bladders of Fat about the Skin. *L.*

DUCTUS alimentalis, the Gullet, Sto-
mach, and Bowels, which make up but
one continued Canal or Duct. *L.*

DUCTUS biliaris, a Channel passing to
the lower End of the Gut *Duodenum. L.*

DUCTUS chyloferus, a Vessel conveying
the Chyle and Lympha from the lower Parts
to the Heart. *L.*

DUCTUS cysticus, a Pipe going from the
Neck of the Gall-Bladder to that Part
where the *Porus biliaris* joins it. *L.*

DUCTUS lacrymalis, a Passage whereby
the Water which moistens the Eyes is con-
veyed into the Nose.

DUCTUS pancreaticus, is a little Chan-
nel arising from the *Pancreas*, and running
along the middle of it, and is inserted into
the *Duodenum.*

DUCTUS

DUCTUS rosiferus, is the same with *Ductus Ghyliferus*. L.

DUCTUS salivares, are little Canals, which proceeding from the *Maxillary Glands*, go as far as the Jaws and Sides of the Tongue, where they reunit the Juice called Spitale. L.

DUCTUS thoracicus, the same as *Ductus Ghyliferus*. L.

DUCTUS Wirsungianus, so called from *Wirsungius*, the Inventor, and is the same with *Ductus pancreaticus*.

DUCTUS umbilicalis, the Navel-Passage of a Child in the Womb. L.

DUCTUS urinarius, the urinary Passage; the same with *Ureter* and *Urethra*. L.

DUDGEON, Stomachfulness, Grudge, Distain. O.

To take in **DUDGEON** [some derive it from *Dudgeon*, a Dagger, *q. d.* to resent a Thing so ill as to draw his Sword to be revenged; others from *bolg*, *Sax.* a Wound; and that from *dolendo*, L. grieving, *q. d.* to bear an Injury impatiently] to take in bad Part, to be displeased at.

DUDGEON Dagger, a small Dagger.

DUDMAN, a Malkin, or Scare-crow; a Hobgoblin, a Spright.

DUE [des of *devoir*, F.] to be owing or unpaid.

DUE, two. *Ital.*

DUEL [*Duellum*, L.] a Fight between two Persons, usually upon a Challenge. F.

DUEL [in *Low*] a Combat between two Persons for the Trial of the Truth.

DUELLER ? [*Duelliste*, F.] a Person

DUELLIST } who fights a Duel.

DUE'NESS, a being due.

DUETTI ? [in *Musick Books*] signifies

DUET'TO } little Songs, or Aires in two Parts. *Ital.*

A **DUG** [some derive it from *Dugge*, *Belg.* a Faucet, because the Milk is sucked out of it as Liquor out of a Faucet; others from 717 *Heb.* a Pap or Teat] the Teat of a Cow, or other Beast.

DUG Tree, a sort of Shrub.

DUI, two. *Ital.*

DUKE [*Duc*, F. from *Dux*, L.] the highest Title of Honour in England, next to the Prince of Wales: He is created by Patent, girded with a Sword, a mantle of State, a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his head, and a Rod of Gold in his Hand.

DUKE'DOM [*Duche*, F. *Ducatus*, L.] the Dominion and Territories of a Duke.

DULCAR'NON [*Arab.*] a certain Proposition, found out by *Pythagoras*, upon the Account of which he sacrificed an Ox to the Gods, in token of Thankfulness. Whence *Chaucer*, &c. uses it to signify any knotty Point or Question.

To be at **DULCAR'NON**, to be non-plussed, to be at one's Wits end.

DUL'CET, sweet. *Shakspear.*

DULCIFICATION, a making sweet.

To **DUL'CIFY** [*dulcifier*, F.] to sweeten.

To **DUL'CIFY** [in *Chymistry*] is to take the Salt off from any mixed Body, was calcined with it.

DULCIL'OUY [of *dulce* sweet, *guinn*, L. Speech] sweet-speaking.

DUL'CIMER [*Dolcime*, *Ital.*] a musical Instrument.

DUL'CINISTS, a Sort of Harp so called from one *Dakin*, their King, who asserted that the Father having come from the Beginning of the World, Coming of Christ, then the Son's began, and lasted till the Year 1500, the Reign of the Holy Ghost began.

DULCINO, a small Balloon.

DULCISONANT [*dulcisonant*, L.] singing sweetly.

DUL'CITUDE [*Dulcitude*, L.]

DULCORA'TION, a making sweet.

DU'LEDGE, a Peg of Wood,

joins the Ends of six Fellows, who the Round of a Wheel of a Gun.

DULOC'RACY [*Δουλοκρατία*, a Servant, and *κράτος* Power, Gr.] a government where Servants and Slaves much Licence and Privilege, that the mineer.

DULL [*fools*, *Sax.* *Dull*, *Belg.* *Tout*, *Idiot*, C. Br. a Blockhead] heavy, stupid.

DUL'LY, heavily, stupidly.

DUL'NESS, Heaviness, Stupidity.

DUL'WICH College, an Hospital in

DUM'MAL, pertaining to Briars and bles.

DUM *suit infra aetatem*, is a Wit cover Lands sold at Under-Age.

DUM *non fuit Compos Mentis*, is a recover Laps made over by one not of Mind.

DUMB [*dumbe*, *Sax.* *Dumm*, *Dum* *Test.* *stupid*] not having the Use of also silent.

DUMFLY, silently.

DUMBNESS, the being dumb.

DUMOSE [*dumosus*, L.] and full of Brambles and Briars.

DUMP [of *Dumb*] a sudden Accident, a melancholy Fit.

DUMPISH, somewhat melancholy.

DUMPISHLY, in a melancholy manner.

DUMPS, Melancholy, fixed Sadne

DUN [*dun*, *Sax.*] a Colour somewhat like brown.

A **DUN** [*dyn*, *Sax.* a great Noise] morous or pressing Demand of a Debt.

To **DUN** [*dynan*, *Sax.* to make a Noise] to demand a Debt clamorously, and frequently.

A DU

ADVICE [some derive it from *attenti-*
L. *ad* from *Dumb*, Eng. *g. d.* Dumps,
a blockish, stupid Person.

AD-WECK, a Bird.

AD-WECK, a Bank of Earth cast upon the
Falk. *O. L.*

AD-WECK, Deaf. *O.*

AD-WECK [Dung, Sax. *Dung*, Teut.] Or-
th. Fikh.

AD-WECK [Dungan, Sax. *Dungen*,
Dungure Land with Dung.

AD-WECK, Piss, where Dung,
It. are mixed to lie and rot to-
some time, for the Improvement of
the Soil.

AD-WECK [Dungem, F. a dark, strong,
It. *ad*; or probably from *Daug*, Eng.
a blackish] the darkest, closest,
and blackest Part of a Prison.

AD-WECK *Body*, a throwed Per-
son a devilish Fellow. *N. C.*

AD-WECK, a sort of Coin less than a Far-
thing. *O. L.*

AD-WECK [of Dunan Hill, and man-
now, Sax. It being a fruitful Hill
with a great Crop to the Mowers] a
Field.

AD-WECK, deafish, somewhat deaf.

AD-WECK, deafish.

AD-WECK, Deafishness.

AD-WECK [of *Dunau*, a Robber in
the of King Henry I. who made it
his for Travellers, by his continual
robbery] a Town in *Bedfordshire*, thirty
M. W. from London.

AD-WECK [of Dun a Hill, and man-
now, Sax.] a proper Name of an Arch-
bishop's See.

AD-WECK } [in *Doomsday-book*] a Down
} or hilly Place.

AD-WECK [of Dun a Hill, and Wic a
man. *g. d.* a Fort upon a Hill] a Town
in *Bedfordshire*, twenty-two Miles N. E. from
London.

AD-WECK, of twelve Years.

AD-WECK [i. e. the Twelfth] as a
Ducat, or Twelve, is one that
has Leaves in a Sheet. *I.*

AD-WECK, a Jury of twelve Men. *O. L.*

AD-WECK [in *Anatomy*] is the First
Intestine or Guts, in Length about
Fingers Breadth.

AD-WECK, a Cully, a Fool, or Nitty. *F.*

AD-WECK [Duplication, L.] any
Copy or Copy of Writing.

AD-WECK Proportion } [in *Arithme-*
} tick] is a
of Geometrical Proportions, the first
to the third, is said to be in Duplication
the first to the second.

AD-WECK Ratio [in *Geometry*] is the
of the Ratio multiplied by itself, or
of the Ratio.

DUPLICATION [in the *Civil Law*] is
the same with *Rejoinder* in the *Common Law*.

DUPLICATION [in *Rhetoric*] is the
same as *Anadiplosis*.

DUPLICATION [in *Law*] is an Al-
legation brought in to weaken the Pleader's
Reply.

DUPLICATION [in *Arithmetic*] is the
multiplying any Number by Two.

DUPLICATION [of the *Cube*] is when
the Side of the Cube is found, which shall
be the Double of the Cube given.

DUPPLICATION [in *Anatomy*] is the
Doubling of any Membranes, when they go
off to some Distance, and return again. *L.*

DUPPLICATION [Duplicité, F.] a being
double.

DURABLE [durabilis, L.] which is of
long Continuance, lasting.

DURABLY, lastingly.

DURABLENESS, Lastingness.

DURA Mater [among *Anatomists*] the
outward Skin, which encompasses or en-
wraps the Brain. *L.*

DURANCE [of *Durance*, F.] Confinement,
Imprisonment.

DURATION, Continuance. *L.*

DURATION [in *Metaphysics*] is the
Continuance of the Existence of any Thing,
and is the same with absolute Time. *L.*

DURATION of an Eclipse [in *Astronomy*]
is the Time the Sun or Moon remains e-
clipsed, or darkened in any Part of them.

DURDEN, a Coppice or Thicket of
Wood in a Valley. *O. R.*

DURESS [Durities, L.] Hardness or
Hardship, Severity, Confinement, Imprisonment.

DURESS [in *Law*] is where one is im-
prisoned, or restrained of his Liberty contrary
to Law.

DUR'GEN [Dyng, Sax.] a Dwarf, a
little, thick, and short Person.

DUR'HAM [of Dun-Holm, Sax. i. e.
a Town in a Wood] a Bishop's See, two
hundred and twelve Miles N. from London.

DUROTRI'GES, an ancient People of
England, who inhabited the County now
called *Dorsetshire*.

DUR'ZD Corn, Corn beaten out of the
Straw by the Wind turning it. *N. C.*

DUSKY [Dyrtse, Sax.] some-
what dark, obscure.

DUSK'ISHLY, darkly.

DUSK'ISHNESS, Darkness, Obscurity.

DUST [dyrt, Sax.] Earth dry'd to a
Powder.

DUSTINESS, the being full of Dust.

DUSTY, full of Dust.

DUSTY Foot, a Foreign Trader, or
Pedlar, one who has no settled Habitation.
O. L. T.

DUTCH'ESS [Duchesse, F.] a Duke's
Wife.

DUTCHY [*Duché*, F. *Ducatus*, L.] the Territory of a Duke; in *Great-Britain*, a Seigniorship or Lordship established by the King under that Title, with several Privileges, Honours, &c.

DUTCHY Court, a Court wherein all Matters belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaster* are decided, by the Decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

DUTIFUL, obedient, respectful.

DUTIFULLY, obediently.

DUTIFULNESS, Obedience.

DUTY [of *Den*, of *Devoir*, F. or *Debitum*, L.] any Thing that one is obliged to do; a publick Tax.

DUTY [in *Military Affairs*] is the doing what pertains to the Function of a Soldier.

DUTY [in *Merchandize*] is Money paid for Custom of such Goods.

DUUMVIRATE [*Duumvirdus*, L.] the Office of the *Duumviri*, a Roman Magistracy of two Persons in equal Authority.

DWALE, Deadly Night-mare. *Bella Dama*, Ital.

DWARF [*pygmaeh*, Sax. *Dwarfgh*, L. S. *zwarg*, Teut.] a Person of a very low Stature.

DWARFISH, like a Dwarf.

DWARF-TREES, low stunted Trees.

To DWELL [*dwelger*, Dan, to abide, *dwelian*, Sax. *dwale*, Belg. to wander, because our Ancestors once lodged in Tents, which they removed from Place to Place] to abide in, to inhabit

To DWINDLE [*wynan*, Sax. *schwin-* *ken*, Teut.] to decrease, decay, to waste.

DWINDLINGLY, decreasingly.

DWIND [of *wynan*, Sax.] consumed, pined away. O.

To DYE [*beazgan*, to tinge, Sax.] to dye Colours.

To DYE [*Mr. Caf.* derives it of *dya* or *dyu*, Gr. to inter. Dr T. H. from *Divier*, F. and that from *de Vie*, F. g. d. (to depart) from Life; *Minsbert* from *dein*, Gr. to affright, whence Death is called the King of Terrors] to give up the Ghost.

DYERS-WEED, an Herb with long narrow Leaves of a dark bluish green Colour, used in dying Yellow, &c. *Genifella tinctoria*, L.

DY'NASTY [*dynastia*, Gr.] supreme Government and Authority; also a List of the Names of several Kings, who have reigned in a particular Kingdom successively.

DYRKID, darkened. *Chaut*.

DYSAESTHESIA [*dysaesthesia*, of *dys*, and *aesthesia*, Sense, Gr.] a Difficulty or Fault in Sensation.

DYS'CINESY [*dyskinesia*, of *dys* and *kinesis*, Motion, Gr.] an Inability to move.

DYS'CRACY [*dyscrasia*, of *dys* bad, and *crasis* Constitution, Gr.] an unequal Mixture of Elements in the Blood, or nervous Juice.

DYSECOIA [*dyscoia*, of *dys*, and *coia*, Hearing, Gr.] Dulness of Hearing.

DYSENTERY [*dysenteria*, of *ivropos* a Bowel, and *enteros* to flow, Gr.] a Complaint, accompanied with Gripings in the Bowels.

DYSEPULOTICA [*dyspuletica*, of *dys* and *puleticos* cicatrizing, Gr.] Ulcers beyond Cure.

DYS'NOMY [*dysnomia*, of *dys* and *nomos* a Law, Gr.] an ill ordering.

DYSODES [*dysodes*, Gr.] a stinking, forth an ill Smell, stinking.

DYSOREXIA [*dysorexia*, of *dys* and *orexis*, Gr.] a Decay or Want of Appetite.

DYS'PATHY [*dyspathia*, of *dys* and *pathos*, Gr.] an Impatience in the Mind.

DYS'PEPSY [*dyspepsia*, of *dys* and *pepsis* to concoct, Gr.] a Difficulty in Digestion, or Fermentation in the Stomach or Guts.

DYS'PHONY [*dysphonia*, of *dys* and *phos* a Voice, Gr.] a Difficulty in Speaking.

DYS'PHORY [*dysphoria*, of *dys* and *phos* to bear, Gr.] an Impatience in the Mind.

DYSPNOEA [*dyspnœa*, of *dys* and *pneia*, Gr.] a Difficulty in Breathing.

DYSTHERAPEUTA [*dystherapeuta*, of *dys* and *therapeia* to heal, Gr.] a difficult Cure.

DYSTHYMY [*dysthymia*, of *dys* and *thymos* the Mind, Gr.] a Sickness of the Mind.

DYS'TOCHY [*dystochia*, Gr.] a Difficulty in bringing forth.

DYS'URY [*dysuria*, of *dys* and *uris* Urine, and *uris* to flow, Gr.] a Difficulty in the Passage of Urine.

E Often stands for *est*, L. for *id est*, that is.

EACH [*elic*, Sax. *allicen*, L.] one.

EADBERT [of *Ead*, Happy, Beopt, illustrious, Sax.] a King of *thumberland*.

EADITH [*Eadig*, Happy, Sax.] a Name of Women.

EADEL'MAN [*Eadelman*, a Nobleman.]

EADGAR [of *Eadig* Happy, Honour, Sax. But *Perfected* and *Ead* an Oath, and *Ead* to be one who keepeth his Oath, and is the same with *Edward*] the most puissant and peacable King of the *English Saxons*.

EADWIN [of *Ead* Happy, an Obtainer, Sax. i. e. one who obtains.] a Christian Name of Kings.

EAGER [*egor*, Sax. *agor*, L.]

EAGLE [Aquila, L.] sharp, four, tart; also car-
 sharp & vehement.
EAGER, the Current, the Tide, or
 Mouth of a River.
EAGERLY, sharply, earnestly.
EAGERNESS, Sharpness, Earnestness.
EAGLE [Aquila, F. of Aquila, L.] the
 most strongest of all Birds of Prey.
EAGLE-STONE, a Stone said to be found in
 the Nest.
EAGLET [Aquila, F.] a young Eagle.
EAGLE [Aquila, Sax.] Eternity.
EAGLE, Age. O.
EAGERMAN [Eagleman, Sax. G[e]
 the same with the Saxons
 fought with the Danes.
EAGERED [i. e. all Counsel] a proper
 of Men. Sax.
EAGER [Same, Sax. Dom, L. S. Dheim,
 an Uck, a Compeer, a Friend. C.
 to bring forth Young as a Fe-
 dom. See To Temp.
EAGER, spoken of a Horse.
EAGER, when he carries his Ears
 forward.
EAGER, Sax. Dye, Dan. Der, L. S.
 of an Animal Body.
EAGER [Same, Sax. G[e], Teut. Art,
 an Ear of Corn.
EAGER, to shoot out Ears as Corn.
EAGER, or ARE [of Caprian, Sax. of
 to till, to plow, or fallow the
 land.
EAGER [arabilis, L.] fit to be
 ploughed.
EAGER [in a Ship] is that Part of the
 which at the four Corners of the
 is open in Form of a Ring.
EAGER-TIME, Harvest.
EAGLE [Eagle, Sax. Easla, Dan.] a
 of Nobility between a Marquis and a
 Duke.
EAGLE [Eagle, Sax.] the Dig-
 and Jurisdiction of an Earl.
EAGLENESS, the being early.
EAGLE [Eagle, Sax.] before, probably
 [Eagle, Teut.] betimes.
EAGLE Caprian, Sax. of Eriten,
 [Eagle, Teut.] to get or obtain by Labour,
 to glean; also to run as new
 orders. C.
EAGLE, longed earnestly. Spens.
EAGLE [Eagle, Teut.] industri-
 eager, eager, vehement, important,
 any.
EAGLE [Eagle, Sax.] Money
 to bind a Bargain.
EAGLE, industriously, eagerly.
EAGLE [Eagle, Teut.] betimes.
EAGLE, Rannet to turn Milk into
 Curd. C.
EAGLE, before, formerly. Milton.
EARTH [Ere, Sax. Erda, L. S. Erde,

Teut. probably of *Ere*, Gr. the Ground] one
 of the four Elements.
EARTH [among Chymists] the last of the
 five Chymical Principles, that Part of Bodies
 that most answers to what they call *Caput
 Mortuum*, that is at last left in the Furnace,
 and neither capable of being raised by Distilla-
 tion, nor dissolved by Solution.
NEW EARTH, that which never serv'd
 to the Nourishment of any Plant, lying three
 Foot deep, or as far as you can go, if it be
 really Earth; or else Earth that has been a
 long Time built upon, tho' it had formerly
 bore; or Earth of a sandy, loamy Nature,
 where Cattle have been a long Time fed.
FALLOW EARTH, Earth left unemploy'd
 to recover and re-establish.
TO EARTH [Caprian, Sax.] to go in-
 to a Hole under Ground, as a Badger or Fox.
EARTH-NUT, a Root in Shape and Taste
 like a Nut. *Bulbocassanum*, L.
EARTHING [among Gardeners] is the
 covering of Trees, Plants, and Herbs, with
 Earth.
EARTHING [among Hunters] is the
 Lodging of a Badger, &c.
EARTHLINESS, the being earthy.
EARTHLY, belonging to the Earth.
EARTHQUAKE [of Ere and Cap-
 rian, Sax. to tremble] is a violent Shock or
 Shaking of the Earth, sometimes particular,
 and felt only by one Country or Nation; and
 sometimes general, and felt by several Nations
 at the same Time.
EARTHY, of the Nature or Quality of
 Earth.
EARTHY Triplex [in Astrology] the
 Signs *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricorn*.
EARTH-WIG [Earpix, Sax. *Wig-
 turm*, Teut.] an Insect.
EASE [Aise, F. *Menage* draws it from
Orium, L. but more probably of *Eas*, Sax.
 easy] Rest, Comfort, Pleasure.
TO EASE, to give Ease or Rest; also to
 slacken or let loose.
TO EASE the Helm, is to bear or let the
 Ship fall to the Leeward.
TO EASE [in a Ship] is to slacken the
 Shrouds when they are too stiff.
EASEL [of *Eisel*, an Ais, Teut.] a wood-
 en Frame, on which a Painter sets the Cloth,
 &c. to be painted.
EASEL Pieces, are such small Pieces as
 are painted on the Easel.
EASEMENT, Easing, Refreshment.
EASEMENT [in Law] a Service which
 one Neighbour has of another; as a Way
 through his Ground, a Sirk, &c.
AN EASEMENT [Aisement, F.] a Privy
 or House of Office.
EASILY, gently.
EASINESS, Gentleness, Contentedness.
EAST [Eart, Sax. *Osten*, Teut.] the
 Quarter of the Earth where the Sun rises.
EASTER [Earton of *Eastre*, Sax. a
 O o

Goddeſs of the Saxons, in Honour of which, Sacrifices were offered about that Time of the Year, *Odern, Teut.*] a ſolemn Feſtival appointed in Commemoration of Chriſt's Death and Reſurrection.

EASTER-Offerings, Money paid to the Pariſh-Prieſt at *Eaſter*.

EASTERLINGS, People living in the Eaſt of England; eſpecially Merchants of the *Hanz Towns* in Germany. Our Current Money was called *Sterling*, from a Coin there ſtamp'd by King *Richard 1.*

EASTERN Mile, a Scripture Meaſure of Length, containing one *Engliſh* Mile, 403 Paces, and one Foot.

EASY [*Aiſé*, F.] at eaſe, free, contented; ready, mild.

To **EAT** *Ætan*, Sax. *Edeſe*, L. *Æſten*, Teut. *Æſten*, L. S.]

An **EAT Bee**, a ſmall Bird feeding on Bees.

EAT'ABLE, which may be eaten.

EATH, eaſy, it is eaſy to do, i. e. eaſy to do.

EAT'ON [of *Ca*, Water, and *tun*, a Town, Sax.] a Town ſeated on the Shore of the River of *Thames*.

EAVES [*Eaux*, F. of *Ca*, Sax. Water] the Edges of the Tiling of a Houſe.

EAVES [in *Architecture*] is a flat ſquare Member of the Cornice.

EAVES-Dropper, a lurking Liſtner under the Eaves, or at the Window of a Houſe, to hear what People ſay.

EAVES-Catch [in *Architecture*] is a thick-feather'd edged Board, nailed round the Eaves of a Houſe.

EBB [*Obba*, Sax. *Æbbe*, Dan. and L. S.] the going out of the Tide.

To **EBB** [*Æbben*, L. S.] to flow back as the Tide does.

EBDOMADARIUS [of *Εβδομας*, Gr.] a Weeks-man, an Officer in Cathedral-Churches, appointed weekly to overſee the Performance of Divine Service. O. L.

EB'EN Tree, a Tree in *India*, &c. without either Leaves or Fruit.

EBEREMORTH } [*Ebene-morh*,
EBEREMURDER } Sax.] down-right Murder, in Diſtinction from Man-Slaughter and Chance-Medley.

EB'IONITES, Hereticks, A. C. 71. who deny'd the Divinity of our Saviour, and rejected all the Gospels but Saint *Matthew's*; ſo called from *Ebion* their Ring-leader.

EBON, made of Ebony. *Spenc.*

EBONIST [*Ebeniſte*, F.] one who works or deals in Ebony.

EBONY [*Ebène*, F. *Hebenum*, L. of *עֲבֹנִי* H.] a ſort of black Wood of the Ebony-tree.

EBRA'ICK [*Hebraique*, F. *Hebraicus*, L.] belonging to the Hebrew Tongue.

EBRAICK [the Hebrew Tongue. *Cbauc.*

EBRI'ETY [*Yuriffe*, F. *Ebrietas*, L.] Drunkenneſs.

EBRIOSITY [*Ebrietas*, L.] Drunkenneſs.

EBULLIENCY, Ebullition.

EBULLITION, boiling or bubbling

EBULLITION [among *Chymiſts*] Struggling or Efferveſcence which ariſes from the Mixture of an acid and alkaliſate

EBUR'NEAN [*Eburneus*, L.] made of Ivory.

ECBASIS [*Εκβασις* Gr.] a going-Event.

ECBASIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure of *Digreſſion*.

ECOL'ICA [of *Εκβολα*, Gr.] which help Delivery in hard Labour ſuch as cauſe Abortions.

ECCENTRICITY [of *εξ* and *Gr.*] the Diſtance of the Centres of concentrick Circles from one another.

ECCENTRICITY in the *Aſtronomy* is that Part of the *Line* lying between the Centre of the Earth and the Eccentrick.

ECCENTRICITY Simple or *Simpliciter* the *New Elliptical Aſtronomy* is that between the Centre of the *Ellipſe* and *Focus*, or between the Sun and the Centre of the Eccentrick.

ECCENTRICITY Double, is that between the *Foci* in the *Ellipſe*, and is twice the Eccentricity.

ECCENTRICK [*Εκκεντρικος*, Gr.] hath not the ſame Centre.

ECCENTRICK Circles, are Circles which have not the ſame Centre.

ECCENTRICK Equation [in *Aſtronomy*] an Angle made by a Line drawn from the Centre of the *Eccentrick*, to the Place of any Planet.

ECCENTRICK Place of a Planet, every Point of the Orbit, where the Inclination, coming from the Place of the Planet in his Orbit, falls there with Right Angles.

ECCHO [*Εχχο*, *ſonus*, Gr.] the Echo, the Echo of a Sound or Voice from Woods and hollow Places, but rather *Echo*.

ECCHYMO'MA } [*Εχχυμα*,
ECCHYMO'SIS } Marks and Swellings on the Skin, from the Extravaſation of the Blood.

To **ECCL**, to ſim or intend.

ECCLE'SIA [*Εκκλησία*, Gr.] the Congregation or the Congregation of People met together to worſhip God; alſo the Place ſet apart for that Uſe.

ECCLESIASTES [*Εκκλησιαστικος*, Gr.] the Preacher] the Title of a Book in the Bible, written by King *Solomon*.

ECCLESIASTICAL [*Εκκλησιαστικος*, Gr.] belonging to the Church.

An **ECCLESIASTICK**, a Clergyman.

ECCLESIASTICUS, a Book of Eccleſiaſtical Scriptures written by *Jeſus the ſirach*.

ECCO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies

Part of a Song or Tune in a
Particular Manner, in Imitation of a
single Echo. Ital.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*, Gr.] a cutting off.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*, Gr.] a cutting off any
 or Part of the Body.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*, Gr.] a Secretion of
 out of a Natural Body.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*, Gr.] an Attorney or
 of a Corporation, a Recorder. C. L.

ECCTO, to increase, add, or help out.

ECCTO Sands, [of *Plants*] are such
 and rough.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] the prickly Head or

the Seed on the Top of any Plant,
 in Likeness to a Hedge-hog.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] is a Member
 placed on the Top of the *Ionick*

ECCTO [*Ecctō*, Gr.] an airy Nymph, feign-

to be transformed into that
 sound that is reflected back from

below Places, and commonly called
 Gr.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] a Verse which re-
 syllable like an *Eccho*; as *grata*

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] the same as *Ec-*
 to.

ECCTO, to aim at, to intend. N. C.

ECCTOISEMENT, a making clear
 or unfolding. F.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] a Medicine to be licked or sucked,
 the Lungs in Coughs, Peripneumonies,

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] a Juice
 squeez'd out; also a Fracture of the Skull,

wherein the broken Parts press upon the *Me-*
 ninges, or Skins of the Brain. L.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] a very
 great Protuberance of the Eyes. L.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] a Fright or
 Consternation. L.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] the Faculty of breathing out.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] a being out
 of Joint, as the Bones.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] a falling or
 slipping down, the same with *Ecptoma*.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] the same
 with *Emptoma*.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] a Pulse which observes no Method
 or Order. L.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] the
 growing of Flesh in any Part.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] a Trance or
 Swooning; also a Transport of the Spirits by
 Passion.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] be-
 longing to an Extasy.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] Extension or
 stretching out; also a Figure in Grammar,

whereby a short Syllable is made long. L.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] an Ul-
 ceration arising from a violent Compression in

the Surface of the Skin. O. L.

ECCTO [*Ecctō*] the *New Astronomy*
 the Way or Path amidst the fix'd

which the Earth appears to describe,

to an Eye supposed to be placed in the Sun,
 as in its annual Motion it runs round the Sun
 from West to East.

ECLOGUE [*Ecloga*, L. *ἐκλογία*, Gr. i. e.
 a choice Piece] the Title of *Virgil's Pastoral*
Poems.

ECLYMPASTEYRE, a fictitious Name
 for the Successor of Sleep. *Chauc.*

E'CLYSIS [*ἐκλυσis*, Gr.] is when the
 Strength of the Patient is a little decayed,
 proceeding from a Want of sufficient Warmth
 and Spirits in the Body.

ECPHO'NEMA [*ἐκφώνημα*, Gr.] a
 breaking out of the Voice with some inter-
 jectional Particle.

ECPHO NESIS [*ἐκφώνησις*, Gr.] an Ex-
 clamation; a Rhetorical Figure whereby the
 Orator expresses his own Passion and Affec-
 tion, and fits up that of his Auditors. L.

ECPHRAC'TICKS [*ἐκφρακτικά*, of *ἐκ-*
φράσσω, to open, Gr.] Medicines good against
 Obstructions.

ECPHRAX'IS [*ἐκφραξις*, Gr.] a taking
 away of Obstructions.

ECPHY'S'ESIS [*ἐκφύσησις*, Gr.] a
 breathing thick.

ECPHY'SIS [*ἐκφυσis*, Gr.] a rising or
 springing up. L.

ECPHY SIS [*ἐκφυσis*, Gr.] the Part where
 the Guts take Rise from the lower Orifice of
 the Stomach, called *Pylorus*.

ECPHY'SIS [among *Surgeons*] a Process
 that coheres with the Bone.

ECPH'ESMA [*ἐκπίεσμα*, Gr.] a Juice
 squeez'd out; also a Fracture of the Skull,
 wherein the broken Parts press upon the *Me-*
ninges, or Skins of the Brain. L.

ECPH'ESMUS [*ἐκπίεσμός*, Gr.] a very
 great Protuberance of the Eyes. L.

ECP'PLEXIS [*ἐκπληξις*, Gr.] a Fright or
 Consternation. L.

ECPNEUMA'TOSIS [*ἐκπνεύματος*,
 Gr.] the Faculty of breathing out.

ECP'TOMA [*ἐκπτωμα*, Gr.] a being out
 of Joint, as the Bones.

ECP'TOSIS [*ἐκπτώσις*, Gr.] a falling or
 slipping down, the same with *Ecptoma*.

ECPY'ESMA [*ἐκπίεσμα*, Gr.] the same
 with *Emptoma*.

ECRITH'MUS [of *ἐξ* and *ἄριθμος*, Gr.
 Number] a Pulse which observes no Method
 or Order. L.

ECSAR'COMA [*ἐκσάρωμα*, Gr.] the
 growing of Flesh in any Part.

ECSTASY [*ἐκστασις*, Gr.] a Trance or
 Swooning; also a Transport of the Spirits by
 Passion.

ECSTAT'ICAL } [*ἐκστατικός*, Gr.] be-
 longing to an Extasy.

ECSTAT'ICK } long to an Extasy.

EC'STASIS [*ἐκστασις*, Gr.] Extension or
 stretching out; also a Figure in Grammar,

whereby a short Syllable is made long. L.

ECTHLIM'MA [*ἐκθλίμμα*, Gr.] an Ul-
 ceration arising from a violent Compression in

the Surface of the Skin. O. L.

ECTHLIPSIS [*ἐχθλίσις*, Gr.] a pressing, squeezing, or dashing out.

ECTHY'MATA [*ἐχθύματα*, Gr.] are Pimples, or certain Breakings out in the Skin, as Small-Pox, &c.

ECTHY MOSIS [*ἐχθύμοσις*, Gr.] is a Commotion and Intumescence of the Blood; also a Cheerfulness of Mind.

ECTILLO'ICA [*ἐκτίλλοικα*, Gr.] Medicines which consume callous Parts, and pull out Hairs.

ECTOME' [*ἐκτομή*, Gr.] the cutting off of any Thing,

ECIROPIUM [*ἐκρόπιον*, Gr.] a Fault in the Eye-lids, when they are turned downwards, or when the lower is shorter than the upper.

ECTYPE [*ἐκτύπον*, Gr.] a thing drawn after a Copy; also the Counterfeit.

EDACITY [*Edacitas*, L.] greedy eating or devouring.

EDDER, a kind of Fish.

EDDISH [*Edish* Sax.] the latter Part of a Sower, or Grains which comes after mowing, or after reaping.

EDDY [of *Ed* again, and *Ea* Water, Sax.] is the running back of the Water at any Place contrary to the Tide or Stream, and so falling back into the Tide or Current again; occasioned by some Head-land or Point jutting out suddenly.

EDDY Water, is that which falls back, as it were, on a Rudder of a Ship under Sail.

EDDY Wind, is that Wind which is reflected from a Sail, or any other Thing, and so goes contrary to its Course before it struck the Sail, &c.

E'DEN [*ἡ. i. e.* Pleasure] Paradise.

To **E'DEN TATE**, to make toothless.

E'DER Breche, the Trespas of Hedge-breaking.

EDGAR [of *ea'dig* happy, and *Ape* Honour, Sax.] the Name of a King of England. See *Eadgar*.

EDGE [of *Ege*, Sax. *Acies*, L. *Axu*, Gr.] the sharp part of a Weapon.

To **EDGE**, to make a Border or Edge.

To **EDGE**, to borrow, C.

EDGREW, Grass left growing after Mowing. Some call it the *latter Grass*, or *latter Mow*.

EDGE COMB [of *Edge* and *Comb*, Sax.] a Valley invironed with Hills] a Sirname.

EDIBLE [*Edibilis*, L.] eatable, or that may be eaten.

EDICT [*Edit*, F. *Editum*, L.] a Commandment, Publick Ordinance or Decree.

EDIFICA'TION, a building up, an Improving; also Instruction. L.

EDIFICE [*Edificium*, L.] a Building. F.

To **EDIFY** [*edifier*, F. of *edificare*, L.] to profit by Instruction.

EDINBURGH [of the Hill *Eden*, and *Burg*, Sax.] the Metropolis of the Kingdom of Scotland, 328 Miles N. from London.

EDINTON? [of *ea'd* easy, and *Ed* EDINDON } Hill, Sax.] a Town in *Wales*, memorable for King *Alfred's* Victory over the *Danes*.

EDITH [of *ea'd* prosperous, and ; to redound, Sax. *q. d.* one who overflows with Prosperity] the Wife of *Edwan Confessor*.

EDITION, a setting forth or publishing the Publication or putting out of a *L. F. of L.*

ED'MONTON [*q. d.* *Edmund's* Town probably of King *Edmund*] a Village Miles N. from London.

EDMUND [*Ed* Blessedness, and *D* Peace, *q. d.* Blessed Peace] a King of *East-Englsb*, martyred by the *Danes*.

EDMUNDSBURY [of St *Edmund* Burg, Sax.] a pleasant Town in *Suffolk*, Miles N. N. E. from London, so called St *Edmund*, that there suffered Martyr under the *Danes*.

EDOM [*Edom* H. *i. e.* red or red] the Sirname of *Esa*, from whence the *Israelites* descended.

To **EDUCATE** [*educare*, L. to bring up, to train up, to nurture, to nourish; to

EDUCA'TION, the bringing up of Children and Youth; Instruction. F.

To **EDULCORATE** [of *e* and *luc*, L.] to sweeten, to make sweet.

EDULCORA'TION [in *Chymistry*] signifies the clearing any Matter from that may be impregnated with, by washing with Water.

EDWARD [of *Ed* Blessedness, *Gerð*, Teut. Nature] a Name of a King.

EDWIN [of *Ed* and *win*, Sax. happy Conqueror] the Name of two Kings of England.

EEL [*El*, Sax. *Al*, Teut. and *L* long and roundish sort of Fish.

EEL Back [*Horse*] such as have Lifts along their Backs.

EEL-FARES } a Fry or Brood of

EEL-VARES }

EEL POUT, a kind of young Eel.

To **EEIN**, to be at Leisure. C.

EEVER, Corner or Quarter. C.

EFFABLE [*effabilis*, L. that is

spoken, uttered, expressed.

To **EFFACE** [*effacer*, F.] to destroy, to destroy.

EFFECT [*Effect*, F. of *Effectum*, L.] Thing done, finished, or brought to pass.

EFFECTS, the Goods of a Man, Tradesman, &c.

To **EFFECT** [*efficer*, F. *efficer*, L.] to perform or bring to pass; to put in Execution.

EFFECTIONS [in *Geometry*] signify Geometrical Constructions; or Problems, so far as they are deduced from some general Propositions.

EFFECTIVE [*effctivus*, L.] which accomplishes, real. F.

EFFECTIVELY, so as to produce the Effect.

EFFECTOR, the Author or Performer of an Effect.

EFFECTLESS, of no Effect.

EFFECTUAL, which necessarily produces; forcible, powerful. L.

EFFECTUALLY, thoroughly, completely.

EFFECTUATE, to accomplish, to bring thoroughly.

EFFEMINACY } a Womanish Softness. L.

EFFEMINATENESS } Softness. L.

EFFEMINATE [*effeminat*, F. *effeminat*] Woman-like, tender, delicate, nice.

EFFEMINATE [*effeminer*, F. *effeminer*] to make womanish, or lascivious, by Voluptuousness.

EFFERVESCENCE } [*Effervescentia*, L.] a boiling or

EFFERVESCENCY } L.] a boiling or

effervescing very hot, a greater Degree of

Heat, a Struggling of the small Parts of a

Body is commonly understood by Fermentation and Ebullition, and such as occurs in

Wine.

EFFERVESCENCE [in *Philosophy* and

Chemistry] signifies a greater Degree of Motion

or Struggling of the small Particles of a Body, than is usually understood by Fermentation, and denotes a great Ebullition or

Boiling, with some Degree of Heat.

EFFETE [*effetus*, L.] worn out, or past the Prime.

EFFICACIOUS [*efficax*, F. *efficax*, L.]

Powerful, effectual, powerful.

EFFICACIOUSLY, effectually.

EFFICACY [*Efficacia*, F. of *Efficacia*, L.] the same as Efficacy.

EFFICACY } [*Efficacia*, F. of *Efficacia*, L.]

EFFICACIOUSNESS } Efficacy, L.]

Operation, Virtue, Force, Strength.

EFFICACY } [*Efficacia*, L.] the

EFFICACY } Faculty or Power to do

Effect.

EFFICIENT [*efficiens*, L.] producing its Effect, accomplishing, causing. F.

EFFICIENT Cause, is the Cause which necessarily produces the Effect.

EFFIGIES [*Effigie*, F.] Image, Likeness, Picture or Portraiture of a Person, or Thing.

EFFLAGITATE [*efflagitare*, L.] to importune earnestly.

EFFLAGITATION, earnest Desiring.

EFFLORESCENCE } [of *efflorescere*, L.] a blowing

EFFLORESCENCY } L.] a blowing

ing out of almost all mixed Bodies, and are therefore called *Corpuscular Effluvia*.

EFFLUVIUMS [*Physically*] are Vapours which pass through the Pores of the Skin.

EFFLUX [*effluxus*, L.] a running or flowing out.

EFFLUXION, the same as *Effluxus*, but is more especially applied to Women when they bring forth an imperfect Birth. L.

EFFORT [*Effort*, F.] strong Endeavour, a forcible Attempt.

EFFRACATOR, a House-breaker. L. T.

EFFRONTERY [*Effronterie*, F. of *Effronter*, L.] Boldness, Impudence, Malapertness, Sauciness.

EFFULGENCE, a shining forth. L.

EFFUSIO Sanguinis, the Fine or Penalty imposed by the old *English* Laws for Bloodshed. L.

EFFUSION [in *Chymistry*] is a pouring out the Liquor by Inclination, when the Matter, by its Weight, is sunk to the Bottom of the Vessel.

EFT [*Ever*, Sax.] a venomous Creature in the Shape of a Lizzard.

EFT, against. O.

EFTERS, Walks, Entries, Galleries, Hedges. O.

EFTSOONS [*effrona*, Sax. *jetsum*, Teut.] immediately, often, ever and anon, afterwards. O.

E. G. an Abbreviation of the *Latin* Words *Exempli Gratia*, i. e. for Example.

EGALL, equal. Chauc.

EGBERT [*Ebert*, of *Ebe*, eternal, and *Beornht*, Sax. flourishing, *q. d.* always flourishing; but *Versagen* derives it from *Eight* Equity, and *beornht* propense, *q. d.* greatly inclined to Equity] the Name of the first Monarch of *England*.

To **EGELIDATE** [*eglidare*, L.] to thaw, also to make cold, or congeal.

To **EGERMINATE** [*egerminare*, L.] to bud or spring out.

EGERS, the Spring Tulips, or first blown Tulips. C.

EGESTION, an Evacuation of the Excrements, or going to Stool; also the discharging of Meat digested through the *Pylorus*, into the rest of the Entrails. L.

EGESTUOSITY [*Egestuositas*, L.] extreme Poverty.

EGESTUOUS [*egestuosus*, L.] extreme poor.

An **EGG** [*Æg*, Sax. *Æg*, Dan. *Æg*, Teut.] the Production or Semen of Fowls, Insects, &c.

To **EGG** on [*egger*, Dan.] to provoke, stir up, or set on.

EGGMENT, egging, promoting, Procurement. O.

EGISTMENTS [in *Law*] Cattle taken in to graze, or to be fed by the Week, &c.

EG'LANTINE [*Æglantier*, F. a wild Rose] Sweet-brier.

EGO'ITY [of *Ego*, L. I.] the Being or Essence of I, or Myself.

EGRE, Sore. C.

EGREGIOUS [*egregius*, L.] choice, excellent, singular, rare, remarkable.

EGREGIOUSLY, remarkably.

EGRESS [*egressus*, L.] a going forth.

EGRESSION, the same. L.

E'GRET, a Fowl of the Hern Kind.

E'GRITUDE [*Ægritudo*, L.] Sickness, Grief.

To EGRO'TE [*ægrotare*, L.] to be sick, or to feign himself sick.

E'GULA, a sort of Sulphur used in working woollen Cloth, which makes it soft and white.

To EGUR'GITATE [*egurgitare*, L.] to empty or discharge.

EGYPT'FIANS, Natives of Egypt; also Gypsies.

EGYPTIAN *Tborn*, a Shrub.

E'HUD [עִיִּד *H. i. e.* a praising] a Judge of Israel.

EIA, an Island, an Eit, or Ait. Sax.

EJACULA'TION, a shooting forth, a short Prayer poured out with Fervency.

EJACULA'TORY [*ejaculatorius*, L.] shooting forth, ejaculative.

EJACULA'TORY Vessels [among Anatomists] Vessels serving to discharge the Semen in the Act of Copulation.

To EJECT' [*ejectare*, L.] to cast or throw out.

EJECTION, a casting out.

EJECTION [in *Physick*] is the discharging of Meats into the Entrails.

EJECTIONE *Custodie*. is a Writ lying against one who casts out a Guardian from any Lands during the Minority of the Heir. L.

EJECTIONE *Firme*. is a Writ lying for the Lessee for Term of Years, who is ejected before the Term is expired. L.

EJECTUM, a Jetson, or Goods thrown out of a Ship. O. L.

EIGN, Eyes. O.

EIGHT [Ehta, Sax. Acht, Teut. Huit. F. Octo, L. Οκτω. Gr.] VIII. 8. in Number.

EIGHT, an Island in a River.

EIGHT *Alney*, a little Isle in Gloucestershire, where Edmund King of England, and Canutus King of the Danes, in a single Combat try'd their Right to the Kingdom.

EIGHTETH *Mow*, might grant. O.

EIGHTEEN [Ehtahtyne, Sax. Achtysten, L. S.] XVIII. 18 in Number.

EIGHTH [Ehtahtō, Sax.] VIIIth, or 8th, an Adjective Numeral.

EIGHTY [Ehtahty, Sax. Achtzig, Teut.] LXXX. or 80 in Number.

E'GNE, the Eldest or First born. F. L.

EINECIA, Eldership. F. L. T.

EIRENARCHY [*ειρηναρχία*, of *Ειρηνη* Peace, and *Ἀρχη* Dominion, Gr.] a peaceable Government.

EISIL [Eisig. Teut.] Vinegar. O.

EITHER [Æðer, Sax.] or.

EJULATION, a yelling, howling. L.

EJULA'TOR, a wild Beast called which makes a Noise like the young Child. L.

EJURA'TION, a renouncing one's Place. L.

EKE [eac, Sax. eok, L. S. auch, Teut.] also, likewise.

To EKE out [eacan, Sax. w. derives of *Augere*, Gr.] to add, larger, by adding another Piece.

ELA' [perhaps of *Elewa*, L.] highest Note in the Scale of Musick.

ELABORATE [*elaboratus*, with Exactness and Pains.

ELABORA'TION, the working with the Hands. L.

ELABORA'TION [among Physicians] Digestion or Concoction of the Food.

An ELABORATORY, a Place in; more properly of a Chymist.

To ELACERATE [*elacere*] to break in Pieces.

E'LAM [עֵלָם *i. e.* a young] the Father of the *Elamites*.

E-LA-MI', the sixth ascending each Septenary in the Scale of Musick.

To ELAP'IDATE [*elapidare*] to clear a Place of Stones.

ELAPIDA'TION, a clearing of a Place.

ELAPSED [*elapsus*, L.] past.

ELAPSION, a passing or sliding.

To ELA'QUEATE [*elaquare*] to disengage, to set free from a Snare.

ELASTICITY [of *Elasticus*] Springiness which most Bodies have, a Power to return to its first Condition; as a Stick which is forced the Air has it in a very remarkable and being compressed, it endeavours very great Force to restore itself to State.

ELASTICAL? [*elasticus*, F.] ELASTICK } L. of *Elasticus*

springy, or endued with Elasticity.

ELASTICK Body, is that which is pressed for a while yields to the Pressure, afterwards can recover its former Form and own natural Power.

ELASTICK Force, the Force which, when bent, and endeavouring to return again.

ELASTICK Force [in a Medicine] is such an Expulsion of animal Spirits frequent in Cramps and Convulsions.

ELA'TED? [*elatus*, L.] puffed up.

ELA'TE } proud, haughty.

To ELA'TE, to lift up or exalt.

ELA'TEDNESS, Loftiness, Pride.

ELA'TERISTS; a Name given by Boyle to those Persons who held the Theory of *Elastium*.

ELATERIUM [*ελαιριον*, Gr.] Elasticity or springing Faculty of the

STERNUM [in *Physick*] the Juice of *Cambars*, made up in a thick and *Sulphur*; also any Medicine which warms the Belly.

STON, a sitting up, Haughtiness, &c.

STRATE [*clatrare*, L.] to bark or bark blood.

STRATE [*claxare*, L.] to unloose or strike.

STR [Ebz, Sax. *Ellenbogen*, Dan.] Part of the Arm.

STRICITE, a Sect of Hereticks in the 14th Century, who rejected all Saints, and taught that there were only one in Heaven, and the other was that the Holy Ghost was a Sister.

STR [Ebz, Old Sax. *Alt*, Teut.] Old, Antiquity, Forefathers, Old Times, &c.

STR Tree. *Sambucus*, L.

STR [Ebz, Sax.] Fuel for Fire.

STR Hb, a Hole in *Derbyshire*, remarkable in Deepness.

STR [Ebz, Sax. *sefter*, Teut.] further advanced in Years.

STR [Ebz, Sax. *Military Term*] that which was first raised, and has the Honour according to its Standing.

STR Officers, such Officers whose Names bear the eldest Date.

STR [Ebz, Teut.] an Udder of a Cow.

STR, oldest.

STR [Ebz, Teut.] to grow old.

STR Assistance, Help. O.

STR [Canaan] supposes it to be a Name of *Belus*; others derive it from *Str*, Sax. all fruitful, *g. d.* a Teem-
[Ebz] a Name of Women.

STR [Ebz, H. of *ל'ל* God, *Help*, i. e. the Help of God] the Successor of *Aaron*.

STR CAMPA'NE, an Herb. *Enula*, L.

STR [Ebz, L.] chosen appointed.

STR [among Divines] the Faithful or Blessed Saints.

STR [Ebz, F. *Elutem*, Sup. *Str*, L.] to chuse, or make choice of.

STR ACTION, Chusing or Choice. F. of L.

STR ACTION [in Numbers] the several of taking any Number of Quantities without having respect to their Places.

STR ACTIONS [among *Astrologers*] are Times pitched upon as fittest for the doing a particular Business.

STR ACTION de Clerk, a Writ for the Clerk, assigned to take and make a Statute Merchant. F.

STR ACTION [Ebz, F. *electivus*, L.] relating to Election or Choice.

ELECTOR [*Electeur*, F.] a Ghuser. L.

ELECTORS, certain Princes of the Empire of *Germany*, who, according to the Institution of *Charles* the Vth, have a Right to chuse the Emperors. There are Nine in Number: Three Spiritual and Six Temporal, in Rank as follows: *Mentz*, *Treves*, *Cologn*, *Bohemia*, *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, *Brandenburg*, *Palatine*, *Brunswick*.

ELECTORAL of, &c. the Electors. F.

ELECTORATE [*Electorst*, F. *Electo-ratus*, L.] the Dignity or Territory of an Elector of the Empire.

ELECTRESS [*Electrice*, F.] the Wife of an Elector.

ELECTRICAL [of *ηλεκτρον*, Gr. Amber] that attracts like Amber.

ELECTRICITY, is the Quality that Amber, Jet, Sealing-wax, &c. have of attracting and repelling very light Bodies, when the attracting Body is rubbed or chafed.

ELECTRIFEROUS [*electrifer*, L.] bearing Amber.

ELECTUARIUM *Theriacum*, a sort of Cordial for weak and consumptive Horfes.

ELECTUARY [*Electuaire*, F. of *Electuarium*, L.] a Medicinal Composition made to the Consistence of a Conserve.

ELECTUARY of *Kermes*, a Composition made of the Grain of *Kermes*, Juniper-Berries, &c.

ELEEMOSYNARY, a Place in a Monastery, where the common Alms were laid up; also the Almoner's Office, to which peculiar Rents were allowed. L.

ELEEMOSYNARIUS, the Almoner or Officer who received the Eleemosynary Gifts and Rents, and disposed of them to charitable and pious Uses.

ELEEMOSYNARY [*Eleemosynarius*, L. of *ἐλεημοσύνη*, Gr.] belonging to Alms freely given by Way of Alms; also an Almoner.

EL'EGANCE } [*Elegantia*, L.] Fine-
EL'EGANCY } ness of Speech, Polite-
ness of Language, Neatness in Apparel. F.

EL'EGANT [*elegans*, L.] eloquent, handsome, fine, neat. F.

EL'EGANTLY, eloquently, handsomely.

ELEGIACK [*Elegiacus*, F. *Elegiacus*, L. *ἐλεγιακός*, Gr.] belonging to an Elegy.

ELEGIACK Verse, a sort of Verse in Latin and Greek, called *Pentameter*.

ELEGIAM' BICK Verse, a sort of Verse used in *Horace's* Poems, called *Ep'ides*.

ELEGIORAPHER [*Elegiographus*, L. *ἐλεγιογράφος*, of *ἐλεγία* and *γράφω*, to write, Gr.] a Writer of Elegies.

ELE'GIT, Writ that lieth for him who has recovered Debt or Damage in the King's Court against one not able in his Goods to satisfy.

EL'EGY [*Elegie*, F. *Elegia*, L. *ἐλεγία*, G.] a mournful Poem, a Funeral Song.

ELEMENTARY [*elementaire*, F. *elementarius*, L.] belonging to Elements.

ELEMENTS [*Elementa*, L.] among *Natural Philosophers* and *Chymists*, are the simplest Bodies that can be, neither made of one another, nor of any thing else, but of which all Things are made, being four in Number, viz. *Fire, Air, Earth, Water*. F.

ELEMENTS [among *Artists*] signify the Principles of any Art or Science, or those *Definitions, Axioms, and Postulates*, upon which any Art or Science is founded.

First **ELEMENTS** of *Magnitude* [in *Geometry*] are a Point, a Line, and a Surface.

ELEMI, a sort of Gum.

ELENCHUS [*ἔλεγχος*, Gr.] a Sophistical Argument, a Confutation; also an Index to a Book.

ELENTICAL [*elenticus*, L. of *ELENCICAL*] [*ἔλεγχος*, Gr.] belonging to an Elenchus.

ELENCE, strange, foreign. O.

ELENGELICK, strangely, or miserably.

ELEOT [in *Cyder Countries*] an Apple much esteemed for its excellent Juice.

ELEOSACCHARUM [of *ἔλαιον*, Gr. Oil, and *Saccharum*, L. Sugar] a Mixture of Oil and Sugar together, which is used with the distilled Oils, to make them mix with aqueous Fluids for present Use.

EL'EPHANT [*Elephas*, L. of *ἑλέφαντες*, Gr.] the biggest, strongest, and most intelligent of all four-footed Beasts. F.

ELEPHANT'IA, the Leprosy, which makes the Skin rough, like that of the Elephant. L.

ELEPHANT'IASIS [*ἑλεφαντίασις*, Gr.] the same with *Elephantia*.

ELEPHANT'INE [*elephantia*, L.] belonging to an Elephant.

To **ELEVATE** [*elevare*, F. *elevare*, L.] to lift up, to raise, to make cheerful or merry.

ELEVATED [*elevé*, F. *elevatus*, L.] raised, lifted up, made cheerful.

ELEVATED [in *Astrology*] a Planet is said to be elevated above another, when, being stronger, it weakens the Influence of the other.

ELEVATION, a lifting up, an exalting. F. of L.

ELEVATION [in *Chymistry*] is the rising up of any Matter in the Manner of Fume and Vapour.

ELEVATION [in *Gunnery*] is the Angle which the Chace of a Cannon or Mortar, or the Axis of the hollow Cylinder, makes with the Plane of the Horizon.

ELEVATION of the Pole [in *Astronomy*] is the Height of the Pole above the Horizon, or the Number of Degrees the Pole is raised above the Horizon.

ELEVATION of the Pole [in *Dialling*] is the Angle which the Style makes with the Substylar Line.

ELEVATOR, a Person who helps or lifts up. L.

ELEVATORS [amongst *Anatomists*] those Muscles which serve to draw the of the Body upwards.

ELEVATOR Labiorum, a Muscle between the *Zygomaticus* and the *Labii superioris proprius*. L.

ELEVATOR Labii inferioris, a that with its Partner lies within the Lip, and draws it upwards. L.

ELEVATOR Labii superioris, springing from the fourth Bone of the Jaw, serving to draw up the upper Lip. L.

ELEVATOR Oculi, the Muscles of the Eye, rising near the Place where the Nerves enter the Orbit. L.

ELEVATORIUM [*Elevatorium*] Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith the are depressed, are raised up again.

ELEV'EN [*Endyllyan*, Sax. one after the Computation of Ten] XL.

ELF [*Ælf*, or *Elfenne*, Sax. *Teut.*] a Fairy, an Hobgoblin, a To **ELFE the Hair**, to tie it up and Ringlets.

ELF-Arrows, Flint-stones jagged like Arrow-heads, used in ancient Britons.

ELFIN, belonging to Fairies.

ELI [עֲלִי H. i. e. offering as a Judge of Israel.

ELIAKIM [אֱלִיאִקִּים H. of and אֱלִי he arose, i. e. God with per Name of a Man.

ELIBATION, a tasting or Sacrifices. L.

ELICITATION, a drawing or luring. L.

To **ELIDE** [*elidere*, L.] to or knock out.

ELIGIBLE [*eligibilis*, L.] fit to be chosen.

ELIHU [אֱלִיהוּ H. of אֱלִי and הוּא He, i. e. He is my God Job's Friends.

ELI JAH [אֱלִיָּהוּ H. of אֱלִי and הוּא He, i. e. He is my God Job's Friends.

ELIAS [אֱלִיָּהוּ H. of אֱלִי and הוּא He, i. e. He is my God Job's Friends.

ELIMINATION, a sining off, or ing. L.

ELIMINATION, a throwing or Threshold, a turning out of Doors.

ELIPHAZ [אֱלִיפָאָז H. of אֱלִי and פָּאָז he strengthened, H. the Son of God] one of Job's Friends.

ELIQUAMENT [*Eligament*, L.] Juice squeezed out of Flesh or Fish.

ELI'SHA [אֱלִישָׁע H. of אֱלִי and שָׁע Salvation, &c. i. e. the Health of a Prophet.

ELISION, a striking or dashing.

ELISION [in *Grammar*] a cutting a Vowel at the End of a Word as *ab*.

ELIXATION, a seething or boiling; also meaning the Virtues out of Ingredients

ELIXIR [*Arabick*, i. e. Strength] in every fine and useful Tincture; *Proprietary*, &c. or a Medicine requiring Intuition, where the Ingredient dissolved in the *Menstruum*, makes a thicker Consistence than a

ELIZABETH [*Ελισαβετ*, Gr. of *El*, *η*, & God hath sworn] the

[*Ελκ*, Sax. *Elend*, Teut.] a

Elk Head, in Shape like a Hart,

[*Ελκ*, Sax. *Elk*, L. S. and Teut.

[*Ελκ*, L.] a Measure containing

[*Ελκ*, Sax. Valour] the first

[*Ελκ*, Sax. Valour] the first

[*Ελκ*, Sax. Valour] the first

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[*Ελκ*, Sax. Valour] the first

To **ELOIN** [*eloier*, F.] to remove, or send away to a great Distance.

To **ELONGATE** [*elongare*, L.] to remove afar off.

ELONGATION, a Lengthening or prolonging. L.

ELONGATION [in *Astronomy*] is the Removal of a Planet to the farthest Distance it can be from the Sun, as it appears to an Eye on the Earth.

ELONGATION [in *Surgery*] is when the Ligament of a Joint is stretched and extended, but not so that the Bone goes quite out of its Place.

To **ELOPE** [of *elabi*, L.] to leave her Husband, and dwell with an Adulterer; also to go away by Stealth.

An **ELOPEMENT**, a going away from a Husband, &c. for which, without voluntary Reconciliation to her Husband, a Wife shall lose her Dower; nor is he obliged to allow her any Maintenance.

ELOQUENCE [*Eloquentia*, L.] that has the Gift of speaking well, or with a good Grace. F.

ELSE [*Eller*, Sax. prob. of *Alis*, L. *Mingow* derives it of *Αλλως*, Gr.] otherwise.

ELSE [*Eller*, Sax.] before, already. C.

To **ELT**, to knead. C.

To **ELUCIDATE** [*elucidare*, L.] to make clear or plain.

ELUCIDATION, a making clear; an explaining or clearing the Difficulties of any crabbed Author. L.

ELUCUBRATION a Writing or Studying by Candle-light. L.

To **ELUDE** [*eluder*, F. of *eludere*, L.] to escape any impending Trouble or Danger, to shift off, to wave.

EL'V'ERS, a sort of Greys or small Eels which at a certain Time of the Year swim on the Top of the Water about *Brissol*.

EL'V'ES [*Elpenno*, Sax.] Scare-crows to frighten Children.

EL'VISH, froward, morose, wicked, hellish. O.

E'LUL [*חשוון* H.] a Jewish Month; answering to part of *August*.

ELUM'BATED, lamed about the Loins, L.

ELU'SIVE, evasive. L.

ELU'SIVELY, evasively.

ELU'SORY [*eluforius*, L.] serving to elude or shift off.

ELUX'ATED, wrenched, strained. L.

ELY [probably of *ελας*, Gr. a Marsh, or *Heilig*, C. Br. a Willow, because it, as other Fenny Places do, aboundeth with Willows] a Place in *Cambridgeshire*, fifty-four Miles N. E. by E. from *London*.

ELYSIAN Fields, a certain Paradise of delightful Groves and Meadows, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of good Men passed after Death.

ELYSIUM [*ἑλύσιον*, Gr.] the Paradise last mentioned.

EMACERA'TION, a making lean or wasting; also a soaking or sowing. *L.*

To **EMACIATE** [*emaciare*, *L.* of *macies*] to make lean.

EMACIA'TION, a making lean. *L.*

EMACITY [*Emacitas*, *L.*] a Desire to be always buying.

To **EMACULATE** [*emaculare*, *L.*] to take out Spots.

EMANA'TION, that which flows from another. *L.*

EMANATION [with *Divines*] is used to express the Proceeding of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son.

EMANA'TIVE, that floweth from.

To **EMANCIPATE** [*emanciper*, *F.* *emancipare*, *L.*] to set at Liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION [among *Surgeons*] is the taking away the Scars from the Brims of Wounds or Sores. *L.*

To **EMASCULATE** [*emasculare*, *L.*] to geld, to enfeeble, or weaken.

EMASCULA'TION, a Gelding, Unmanning, or making Effeminate. *L.*

To **EMBALE**, to make up into Bales or Packs.

EMBAL'ING, making up into Bales or Packs. *Shakspeare.*

To **EMBAL'M** [*embaumer*, *F.*] to dress a dead Body with Balm, Spices, &c. to preserve it some Time from Putrefaction.

An **EMBALM'ING**, such a dressing or seasoning of a dead Body.

To **EMBAR'K** [*embarquer*, *F.* *imbarcare*, *Ital.*] to go on Ship-board; also to enter upon a Design.

An **EMBARKA'TION**, a going or putting on Ship-board.

EMBAR'GO, a Stop or Arrest of Ships. *Span.*

To **EMBAR'RAS** [*embarrasser*, *F.*] to gester, to clog, to encumber.

EMBAR'RAS } [*Embarras*,

An **EMBAR'RASMENT** } *F.*] a perplexing, intangling, or hindering.

EMBASSADOUR [*Ambassadcur*, *F.*] one appointed to act for, and represent the Person of a Prince or State in a Foreign Country.

EMBASSADRESS [*Ambassadrice*, *F.*] an Embassadour's Wife.

EMBASSAGE } [*Ambassage*, *F.*] the

EMBASSY } Commission given by a Prince or State; the Errand an Embassadour is sent upon.

EMBA'TER, the Hole or Look-through to take Aim by in a Cross-Bow.

EMBATEU'TICON *Jur.* a Law by which People might keep Things pawned to them, in their own Possession. *C. L.*

EMBATTELED [of *em* and *Bataille*, *F.*] put in Array.

EMBATTELED [in *Heraldry*] the Out-line of any Ordinary representing Battlement of a Wall, &c.

To **EMBAY**, to cherish, for bathe. *Spence.*

To **EMBEL'LISH** [*embellir*, *F.*] beautify, or set out to the Eye.

EMBEL'LISHMENT [*Embellir*, *F.*] an Ornament or setting off.

EM'FER [of *Emmer*, *Dan.*] a Coal of Fire or Cinder.

EMBER Days [so called from anciently of putting Ashes on their those Days, in Token of Humility the *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays* the Ember Weeks.

EMBER Weeks, four Seasons in set apart more particularly for *Prayer* and *Fasting*, viz. the first Week in *January*, the next after *Whitsunday*, the 14th *tember*, and the 13th of *December*.

To **EMBEZ'EL** } to spoil or

To **EMBEZ'ZLE** } pilfer or p

An **EMBLEM** [*Embleme*, *F.* *L.* of *ἔμβλημα*, *Gr.*] a Represent

some moral Notion by way of Picture; as a Lion is a Device of Ge

EMBLEMAT'ICAL } [*Emblemat'ick*, *F.*] of a

EMBLEMAT'ICK } *F.*] of a

ing to an Emblem.

EMBLEMATICALLY, by Emblem.

EMBLEMATIST, a Contriver of Emblems.

EMBLEMENTS [in *Law*] are fits of Lands which have been

EMBOLEDDED, swelled. *O.*

EM BOLISM [*ἔμβολισμός*, *Gr.*] ding a Day to a Year, which mak

Year.

EMBOLISMICAL Lunation [in *Astronomy*] is when the Lunation happen every successive Year 11 Da

than in the foregoing, and amou

Days, and make a new additional

to render the common Lunar Year

the Solar.

To **EMBOSS** a Deer [*embosquer*, *Ital.* of *Bosco* a Wood] to

into a Thicket.

To **EMBOSS** [*embossare*, *Ital.*] with embossed Work.

EMBOSSED [in *Architecture*] with Bunches or Knobs.

EMBOSSED, covered, overlaid.

EMBOSsing, a sort of *Scallop* Carving, where the Figure is protu

sicks out from the Plane on which

EMROST [*Hunting Term*] is

at the Mouth, or a Deer so hard ch

he foams at the Mouth.

EMBOUNDED, limited, kept

strained within Bounds. *Shakspeare.*

To **EMBOWEL**, to take out the

EMBRACE [*embrasser*, F. *imbrac-*
[*br.*] to encompass in one's Arms.

EMBRACEOUR } [in *Levee*] is he who
EMBRASOUR } when a Matter is in
known Party and Party, comes to
with one of the Parties, being brid-
gess, and either speaks in the Case,
or lawyer, or endeavours to corrupt
the Party.

EMBRACERY, is the Office of an
[*embrasser*].

EMBRASURE [in *Architecture*] is an
[*embrasure*] made in the Wall to give more
[*embrasure*] Convenience to the Windows,
[*embrasure*].

EMBRASURES [in *Fortification*] are the
[*embrasures*] in a Rampart, through which the Can-
[*embrasures*] nions are to fire into the Moat or Field.

EMBRAVE, to adorn, to make
[*embraver*].

EMBRICATION [of *ἐμβροχὴ* of *ἐμ-*
[*embrication*] to sink in, Gr.] is a kind of Fo-
[*embrication*] ment, wherein the fomenting Liquor
[*embrication*] falls from aloft Drop by Drop, very
[*embrication*] upon the Part or Body to be fomented.

EMBROIDER, to work Figures on
[*embroider*] Cloth with gold or silver Thread, &c.

EMBROIDERER, one who works such
[*embroiderer*].

EMBROIDERY, Works wrought by an
[*embroiderer*].

EMBROIDILL [*embrouiller*, F.] to di-
[*embroidill*] scuss, or set together by the Ears.

EMBROIDID, embroidered. *Chauc.*

EMBRYO [*Embryon*, F. *ἐμβρυον*, of
[*embryo*] to grow out, Gr.] the Fetus or
[*embryo*] in the Womb, as soon as its Members
[*embryo*] are distinctly formed.

EMBRYOTHLASTES [*ἐμβρυοθλάστης*
[*embryothlastes*] to break, and *θλάω* to break,
[*embryothlastes*] is a woman's Instrument, wherewith
[*embryothlastes*] she breaks the Bones of a dead Child, that
[*embryothlastes*] may be more conveniently taken out of
[*embryothlastes*] the Womb.

EMBRYOTOMY [of *ἐμβρυον* and *τομή*,
[*embryotomy*] Gr.] an Anatomical Dissection
[*embryotomy*] of a new-formed Child.

EMULCUS [of *ἐμβρυον* and *ἐμω*
[*emulcus*] to crush the Bones
[*emulcus*] of a dead Child, so as to be
[*emulcus*] easily extracted, and to lay hold of,
[*emulcus*] and to take out of the Womb.

EMBURSE [*embourser*, F.] to re-
[*emburse*] ceive Money owing.

EMMET, the Emmet or Ant. O. An Uncle
[*emmet*] on Mother's Side. *Spence.*

EMMALS, Remainers; an old Word
[*emmal*] in the *Inner Temple*, where so much
[*emmal*] is to much in Bank, in the
[*emmal*] of the House.

EMMATION, a Correcting or A-
[*emmatio*] djustment. *L.*

EMMATIO Panis [*Low Term*] the
[*emmatio panis*] of taking to the Assize of Cloth. *L.*

EMENDATIO Panis & Cervisia [*Low*
[*emendatio panis & cervisia*] Term] the Power of supervising the Weights
[*emendatio panis & cervisia*] and Measures of Bread and Beer. *L.*

EMERALD [*Esmeralde*, F. *Esmeralda*,
[*emerald*] Span. *Esmeraldas*, L. of *ἐσμάραδος*, Gr.] a
[*emerald*] precious Stone of a green Colour.

EMERALD [in *Heraldry*] the green Co-
[*emerald*] lour in the Coats of Noblemen.

To **EMERGE** [*emergere*, L.] to arise
[*emerge*] with Difficulty or Surprise.

To **EMERGE** [among *Naturalists*] when
[*emerge*] a Natural Body, in Specie lighter than Wa-
[*emerge*] ter, being thrust down forcibly into it, rises
[*emerge*] again, then it is said to emerge out of the
[*emerge*] Water.

EMERGENT [of *emergere*, L.] a
[*emergent*] Thing which happens suddenly, an unex-
[*emergent*] pected Circumstance of Affairs; as an emer-
[*emergent*] gent Occasion, *i. e.* Business of Consequence
[*emergent*] happening on a sudden.

EMERGENT [*emergens*, L.] rising up
[*emergent*] above Water; also accidental, appearing on a
[*emergent*] sudden, momentous.

EMERGENT [in *Astronomy*] when a Star
[*emergent*] is getting out of the Sun's Beams, and is
[*emergent*] ready to become visible, it is said to be *emergent*.

EM'ERIL } a sort of Stone used in our-
EM'ERY } nishing Metals, &c. also a
[*emery*] Glassier's Diamond to cut Glass.

EMER'SION [in *Astronomy*] is when a
[*emersion*] Star that is so nigh the Sun that it cannot
[*emersion*] be seen, begins to appear again; also the com-
[*emersion*] ing of the Sun or Moon out of an Eclipse.

EMET'ICAL } [*emetikus*, F. *emeticus*,
EMET'ICK } L. *ἐμετικὸς*, Gr.] that
[*emetick*] provokes Vomiting.

EMET'ICKS of [*ἐμετα*, Gr. to vomit]
[*emeticks*] Medicines which cause Vomiting.

EMET'ICK Tartar, Cream of Tartar
[*emetick tartar*] powdered and mingled with *Crocus Mula-*
[*emetick tartar*] *lorum*, prepared according to Art.

EMFORTH, according to. *Chauc.*

EMICATION, a shining forth. *L.*

EMIGRATION, a departing or going
[*emigration*] from one Place to another to live. *L.*

EM'INENCE } [*Eminentia*, L.] Excel-

EM'INENCY } lency, high Degree of
[*eminency*] Quality; a Title given to Cardinals, ac-
[*eminency*] counted to be above *Excellent*.

An **EM'INENCE**, is a little Hill or ri-
[*eminence*] sing Ground.

An **EM'INENCE** [in *Fortification*] is a
[*eminence*] Height which overlooks and commands the
[*eminence*] Place under it.

EM'INENT [*Eminent*, L.] excellent,
[*eminent*] high, great, renowned. *F.*

EMINENTLY, excellently.

EMINENTNESS, Excellency.

EM'IR, a *Turkish* Lord, especially one
[*emir*] descended from the Prophet *Mahomet*.

EMIS'SARY [*Emissaire*, F. *Emissarius*,
[*emis'sary*] L.] a Person sent out to observe the Motions
[*emis'sary*] of an Enemy; or to sound the Thoughts of
[*emis'sary*] another; a Spy, a Scout.

EMISSION, a sending forth, a taking out, a hurling or shooting forth. *F. of L.*
To **EMIT** [*emittere*, *L.*] to send forth or cast out.

EMMENAGO'GICKS } [*εμμεναγογικα*,
EMMENAGO GUES } *na*, of *iv* in,
only a Month, and *αγω* to lead, *Gr.*] Medicines which excite the Courses in Women.

EM'MET [*Emet*, *Sam. Arznel*], *Tart.*] an Ant or Pissmire.

EMMO'ISED, comforted. *O.*

EMOL'IENT [*emolliens*, *L.*] making soft, pliant, loose.

EMOL'IENTS [*emollientia*, *L.*] softening Medicines, such as sheathe and soften the Asperities of the Humours, and relax and supple the Solids at the same Time.

EMOL'UMENT [*Emolumentum*, *L.*] Advantage, Profit. *F.*

EMOLUMENTAL, profitable. *L.*

EMO'TION, a stirring or moving forth; a violent Motion of the Mind. *F. of L.*

To **EMPAIR** [*empirer*, *F.*] to injure, to weaken, to make less. *Spenc.*

EMPAIRIN, to impair. *Chauc.*

EMPALEMENT, the outward Part of the Flower of a Plant encompassing the Foliage or Attire.

To **EMPAN'NEL**, to set down the Name of a Jury in a Roll called the *Pannel*. *L. T.*

EMPAR'LANCE [*of parler*, *F.* to speak] a Motion or Petition made in Court for a Day of Respite. *F. L. T.*

EMPASM'S [*εμπασμα*, *Gr.*] Medicines composed of sweet Powders, to take away Sweat and allay Inflammation.

EMPAT'EMENT [*in Fortification*] the same as *Talus*.

To **EMPEACH** [*empescher*, *F.*] to hinder.

EMPEROUR [*Empereur*, *F.* *Imperator*, *L.*] a Sovereign Prince who bears Rule over several large Countries.

EM'PHASIS [*Emphasis*, *F.* *εμφασις*, *Gr.*] a strong or vigorous Pronunciation of a Word; Earnestness, or an express Signification of one's Intention. *L.*

EMPHAT'ICAL } [*emphaticus*, *F.* *em-*

EMPHAT'ICK } *phaticus*, *L.* of *εμ-*
φαντικός, *Gr.*] spoken with Earnestness, significant, forcible.

EMPHAT'ICAL Colours [*in Philosophy*] are such as are often seen in Clouds, before the Rising, or after the Setting of the Sun; or in the Rainbow.

EMPHAT'ICALLY, significantly.

EMPHAT'ICALNESS, Significantness.

EMPHRAX'IS [*εμφραξις*, *Gr.*] an Obstruction in any Part. *L.*

EMPHY'SEMA [*εμφύσημα*, *Gr.*] an Inflammation proceeding from an Effervescence, or otherwise.

EMPHY'TON *Thermos* [*εμφύτων θερμός*, *Gr.*] the innate Heat, or Heat first supposed to be produced in a *Fœtus* or Child in the Womb.

EMPIGHT, fixed, placed. *Sp.*
EM'PIRE [*Imperium*, *L.*] the | one of an Emperor; Authority, Power
EMPIR'ICAL [*Empiricus*, *F.*] | ing to a Quack.

EMPIR'ICE [*εμπιρικια*, *Gr.*] |
Physick gotten by meer Practice.

EMPIR'ICISM, the Profession or |
tice of a Quack or Empirick.

EM'PIRICK [*εμπιρικός*, of *ε* |
to try, *Gr.*] a Physician by bare P
Mountbank or Quack.

To **EMPLAIS'TER**, to paint |
forth with Advantage. *Chauc.*

EMPLAS'TRUM [*εμπλαστρ*,
Plaster or Salve.

EMPLAS'TICKS [*εμπλαστικά*,
Medicines which constrict and close
Pores of the Body, so that sulphureous
pours cannot pass.

EMPLEACHED, bound together
terwoven, &c. *Shakspe.*

To **EMPLEAD** [*implaider*, *F.*] |
at the Bar.

To **EMPLOY** [*employer*, *F.*] |
at work, or about some Business; |
use of.

EMPNEUMATOSIS [*εμπνευ-*
μα, *Gr.*] an alternate Dilatation of the
by which the external Air is con-
breathed in, and communicated to the

To **EMPOISON** [*empoisonner*,
poison. *O.*

EMPORET'ICAL } [*εμπoret-*
EMPORET'ICK } *ικός*, *Gr.*] |
belonging to Markets, Fairs, or Markets

EMPO'RIMUM [*in Anatomy*] |
mon Sensory of the Brain.

EM'PORY [*εμποριον*, *Gr.*] a |
Town, a Place where a general
Fair is kept. *L.*

EM'PRESS, the Wife of an Emper-
To **EMPRESS'**, to imprint.

EMPRIMED [*Hunting Term*] |
Deer has left the Herd.

To **EMPRISON** [*emprisonner*, *F.*] |
into Prison.

EMPRIZE, Enterprize. *Spencer.*

EMPROSTHO'TONOS [*εμπρο-*
σθονος, *Gr.*] a kind of Cramp, or draw-
together the Muscles of the Neck and
Fore-parts.

EMPTION, a buying. *L.*

EMPTIONAL, to be bought.

EMPTUR'ITION, a longing or
Desire to buy.

EMPTILY, without Solitary, or
EMPTINESS, the being empty.

EMPTY [*Æreus*, *San.*] void, |
To **EMPTY** [*Emptian*, *San.*] |
void, &c.

EMPHY'MA [*εμφύημα*, of *εμ-*
and *πύον*, Matter, *Gr.*] a Collection
rulent Matter in the Cavity of the

ly taken, signifies the same in the
also an Operation to discharge
of Matter with which the Midriff
by making a Perforation in the

HYLAUM *Calum*, the highest
in which is the Throat of God,
and Angels and glorified Spirits. *L.*
HYAL [*Emphyre*, *F.* *ἔμψυ-*
HYALIAN] [*αἶρ*, *Gr.*] of or be-
longing to the highest Heaven.

HYAL *Substance* [with *Phibis-*
standing above the Ethereal.
HYALMA [*ἑρμύρεμα*, of *ἑρ-*
μα, *Gr.*] that Taste and Smell
are, which in Distillations happens
to the Spirit, &c. *L.*

HYALMATA [*ἑρμύρεματα*,
Bubbs of a Fever after the critical
of the Disease; also a Settlement in
them.

HYALUMATICK, belonging to, or
of Hyaluma.

HYDRO, or *Eury*, a Glazier's Diamond.
HYDRO, a sort of Flower.

HYDRO [*amida*, *L.*] mouthy.

HYDRO [*amideri*, *L.*] to vic-
tise; to strive, to envy or go beyond
in any thing; to envy or disdain.
HYDRO, a striving to excel or go
beyond in any thing; also envying
thing. *F.* of *L.*

HYDRO [*amideri*, *L.*] to milk
a Unit.

HYDRO [*amideri*, *L.*] stroking
a Unit.

HYDRO [*amideri*, *L.*] stroking
a Unit.

HYDRO [*amideri*, *L.*] stroking
a Unit.

HYDRO [*amideri*, *L.*] stroking
a Unit.

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a Unit.

HYDRO [*amideri*, *L.*] stroking
a Unit.

HYDRO [*amideri*, *L.*] stroking
a Unit.

ENALURON [in *Heraldry*] a Border
charged with Martlets, or any other kind of
Birds.

To **ENAMEL** [*emailer*, *F.*] to vary
with little Spots, to paint with Mineral
Colours.

ENAM'OURED [*enamouree*, *F.*] in love
with.

ENANTI'OSIS [*Enantiosis*, *Gr.*] Con-
trariety; a Rhetorical Figure, when that
is spoken by a Contrary, which is intended
should be understood, as it were, by Affirma-
tion; as, *There was Rage against Resolution,*
Pride against Nobility.

ENAR'GIA [*Ἐνάργεια*, *Gr.*] Evident,
or Clearness of Expression.

ENARRATION, a plain Declaration, a
Recital or Rehearsal. *L.*

ENAR'THROSIS [*Ἐνάρθρωσις*, *Gr.*] a
sort of Joining [in *Anatomy*] when the Ca-
vity that receives it is deep, and the Bone
that is inserted is long.

ENAUINTER, left that. *Spenc.*

ENBLAUNCHED, whitened, adorned. *O.*
ENBOLNED, swelled. *O.*

ENBRASE, to embrace. *Chauc.*

ENBRAUDIN, to embroider. *Chauc.*

ENBUSHMENT, Ambush. *Chauc.*

ENCÆ'NIA [*Ἐνκαῖνια*, *Gr.*] yearly
Festivals anciently kept on the Days which
Cities were built. Among the *Yews*, *The*
Fest of the Dedication of the Temple. Among
Christians, it signifies the Consecration or
Wake-Day of Churches.

ENCAN'THIS [*Ἐγκανθίς*, *Gr.*] an Ex-
crecence and Swelling of the inner Angles of
the Eye.

ENCAR'DIA [*Ἐνκαρδία*, *Gr.*] a precious
Stone, bearing the Figure of an Heart. *L.*

ENCAR'PIA [*Ἐνκαρπία*, *Gr.* in *Archite-*
cture] Flower-Work or Fruit-Work on the
Corners of Pillars. *L.*

ENCA'THISMA [*Ἐνκάθισμα*, *Gr.*] a
Bath for the Belly. *L.*

ENCAU'MA [*Ἐγκαυμα*, *Gr.*] a Burn-
ing in any Part of the Body; also an Ulcer
in the Eye with a filthy Scab.

ENCAUSTICE [*Ἐνκαυστική*, *Gr.*] the
Art of Enamelling or Painting with Fire. *L.*

ENCEIN'TE, a Compass, or Enclosure. *F.*
ENCEINTE [in *Fortification*] the whole
Compass of Ground fortified.

ENCEPH'ALOS [*Ἐγκέφαλος*, *Gr.*] is
all that Substance which is contained within
the Skull. *L.*

ENCHAFED [of *echauffé*, heated. *F.*]

To **ENCHANT'** [*enchanter*, *F.* of *incan-*
tere, *L.*] to conjure or bewitch.

ENCHANT'MENT [*Enchantement*, *F.*
Incantatio, *L.*] Witchcraft, Conjuraton.

ENCHAR'AXIS [*Ἐγχάραξις*, *Gr.*] an
Engraving; also scarifying or lancing the Flesh.

To **ENCHASE** [*enchasser*, *F.*] to set any
thing in Gold, Silver, or any other Me-
tals.

ENCHAS'NED, Engraven. *Spenc.*
 ENCHAUFEN, to warm, to chase, to heat. *Chauc.*

ENCHEINEN [*encheine*, Fr.] to be chained together. *Chauc.*

ENCHE'SON, Occasion, Cause, or Reason why any thing is done. *F. L. T.*

ENCHESON, Accident. *Spenc.*

ENCHI'RESIS *Anatomica* [*Ἐνχίρσις*, Gr.] a Readiness or Dexterity at Dissections.

ENCHIRID'ION } [*Ἐνχίριδιον* of *iv*
 ENCHIRID'IUM } and *χειρ* the Hand
 Gr.] a small portable Pocket-Book.

ENCHRIS'TA [*Ἐνχρίστα*, Gr.] thin Ointment.

ENCHY'MOMA [*ἐγχύμαμα*, Gr.] an Afflux of the Blood, whereby the external Parts become black and blue, as in the Scurvy.

ENCHYTA [*ἐνχυτον*, Gr.] an Instrument for Infusion of Liquor into the Eyes, Ears, or Nostrils.

To ENCIR'CLE [of *in* and *circular*, *F.* *circularis*, *L.*] to encompass about.

ENCLIT'ICKS [in *Grammar*] certain Particles joined to the End of a Word; as, *que, ne, me.*

To ENCLOSE [*enclosre*, *F.*] to include.
 ENCOLAP'TICE [*Ἐνκολαπτική*, Gr.] the Art of making Bras Plates, and cutting in the Figures and Letters for Inscriptions and Laws.

To ENCOM'BÉR } [*encombrer*, *F.* *In-*
 To ENCUMBER } [*gombiare*, *Ital.*] to trouble or vex.

ENCOMBERMENT, Encumbrance. Trouble, Distress. *Chauc.*

An ENCO'MIAST [*Ἐνκομιαστής*, Gr.] a Maker of Encomiums.

ENCOMIAS'TICAL } [*Encomiasticus*,
 ENCOMIAS'TICK } *L.* *Ἐνκομιαστικός*, Gr.] belonging to an Encomium.

An ENCOMIAS'TICK, a Copy of Verses in the Praise of a Person.

ENCOM'IUM [*Ἐνκομίου*, Gr.] a Speech, Copy of Verses, &c. in Praise and Commendation of a Person. *L.*

To ENCOMPASS [of *en* and *compasser*, *F.*] to surround, or stand about.

To ENCONTREWEIL, to prevent. *O.*
 ENCOPE' [*Ἐνκοπή*, Gr.] is an Incision of any Part of the Body.

An ENCOUNTER [of *Encontrer*, *F.*] a Meeting, a Fight.

To ENCOUNTER [of *Encontrer*, *F.*] to meet, to engage with in Fighting.

To ENCOUR'AGE [*Encourager*, *F.*] to animate, incite, or stir up.

ENCOUR'AGEMENT, an Excitement, a Reward or Recompence.

ENCRA'NIUM [with *Anatomists*] the Hinder-part of the Brain. *C.*

ENCRA'TITÆ, Hereticks who condemned Marriage, and forbid their Disciples the Use of Wine and Flesh.

To ENCREASE [*increfcere*, *L.*] and wax more and more.

To ENCRO'ACH [*encrocher*, *F.*] to trench upon.

ENCROACH'INGLY, by way of encroachment.

ENCROACH'MENT, Usurpation.

ENCROACH'MENT [in *Law*] unlawful gaining upon the Rights of another.

ENCUM'BERANCE, a Hindrance being involved.

ENCYCLICAL [*Ἐγκυκλιος*, *G.*] circular, to his whole Jurisdiction.

ENCYCLOPEDIA [*Ἐγκυκλοπαιδία*, of *iv* in, *παιδία* a *Compendium* Learning, *Gr.*] the whole Compend of Learning which comprises Liberal Arts and Sciences.

END [Ἐνδ, *Sax.* *Ende*, *L. S.*] the last Part of a Thing, a Conclusion.

To END [Ἐνδιαν, *Sax.* *Enden*, *Teut.*] to conclude, to finish.

END for End [*Sea Term*] what runs all out of the Pulley, or off the end of what it is wound upon.

To ENDAMAGE [*endammagen*, *D.*] to do Damage, to hurt.

To ENDEAR' [*en* and *dear*, of *dean*, *Sax.* to count dear to] to make dear and beloved.

An ENDEARMENT, an endearing Cause of Affection.

To ENDEAVOUR [*en* and *deav*] to perform a Thing according to Ability.

ENDE'CAGON [*ἐνδεκάγωνος*, plain Figure of Eleven Sides and Angles.]

ENDEIXIS [*Ἐνδείξις*, Gr.] a declaring.

ENDEIXIS [in *Physick*] as a sign of Diseases, shewing what is to be expected.

ENDEMICAL } [*Endemical*, *L.*] of *iv* and *ma*
 ENDEM'IAL } [*Dispersers*, *ma*] infect a great many in the same Country where it reigns, as the *Ireland*, &c.

ENDE'IZONED, naturalized.

To ENDEW' [in *Falcons*] as a Hawk digests her Meat so, that not only discharge her Gorge of it, but cleanses her Pannel.

ENDEINOS, disdainful. *O.*

To ENDI TE [*endite*, *F.*] to write the Matter of a Letter, &c.

EN'DIVE [*Endivia*, *L.*] a Salads.

To ENDOC'TRINATE [*endoc'trinare*, *L.*] to teach or instruct.

ENDOMAGEN, to do Damage, to hurt. *Chauc.*

To ENDORSE [*endorse*, *F.* of *an* *sum*, *L.* the Back] to write on the back of a Bill, &c. See *Indorse*.

END

ERSE [in *Heraldry*] is an eighth Pale.

ERSED [in *Heraldry*] is where in other Animals are borne Rambs with their Backs to each other.

ERSEMENT [*Endossement*, F.] a mark on the Backside of a Bill, &c.

ERDOSS, to endorse. *Spencer*.

ERSTED, feared, doubted. *O*.

ERDOW [*endouair*, F.] to give one the right to invest in a Right to an Estate, &c.

ERWMENT, a natural Gift or

ERWMENT [in *Law*] the giving or a Dowry to Women.

ERWMENT *de la plus belle part*, is the young possessed of Lands held in Service, and other in Succage, who has her Dowry cut of the Succage to make the fairer Part.

ERWMENT [of a *Vicarage*] a sufficient Maintenance for a Vicar, the expense is appropriated.

ERYTE [of *Endroit*, F.] a Place, cut off a Joint of Meat. *Chaucer*.

ERDRY, to endure. *O*.

ERDCE [corrupt of *Endow*] to furnish, to qualify, to supply.

ERDU-E [*enduror*, F. *durare*, L.] to undergo.

ERRED, hardened. *Spencer*.

ERRED in *Urtime*, yearned before the *O*.

ERATED [*emecatus*, L.] killed.

ERMA [of *Ensis*, Gr. to send in] a

ERMY [*Enemi*, F. *Inimicus*, L.] an enemy, or one who is against one.

ERREMA [of *Ensis*, Gr. to lift up] the Contents of the Urine which is in the middle, resembling a Cloud.

ERGETICAL [*emergique*, F. *emergere*, L.] is credible, efficacious, emphatical.

ERGETICAL Bodies, are Bodies which are eminently active, and very efficacious in promoting their Operations of different.

ERGY [*Energia*, F. *Energia*, L. of *Gr.* Force, Efficacy.

ERGY [in *Rhetoric*] is a Figure where Force or Expression is used.

ERGY [in *Physic*] is an Operation of the natural Powers and Body.

ERNER VATE [*enervor*, F. *enervare*, L.] to weaken or deprive of Strength.

ERVATION, a weakening or enervating, a Loss of Strength to Action.

ERVATION [in *Surgery*] a Weakness of the Nerves and Tendons.

ERVED, made new. *O*.

ERVITY [*Enervitas*, L.] Weakness.

ERVINED, furnished or starved. *O*.

ENFANS Perdues [*Military Terms*] the forlorn Hope of an Army. *F*.

ENFAUNCE, [*Enfance*, F.] Infancy. *Chaucer*.

To **ENFEE-BLE** [of *en* and *feble*] to make weak.

ENFEOF-FED *himself*, took Possession of the Inheritance, &c. *Shakespear*.

ENFILA'DE, a Ribble-row of Rooms, &c. a long Train of Discourse. *F*.

ENFILA'DE [in *Military Affairs*] is the Situation of a Post, so as to discover and scour all the Length of a Freight Line. *F*.

To **ENFILA'DE** the *Curtain*, &c. is to scour or sweep the whole Length of such a Work with Shot, &c.

To **ENFIRE**, to set on Fire. *Chaucer*.

To **ENFOR-CE** [*enforcer*, F.] to constrain or force to do a Thing.

ENFOULDRED, mixt with Flame. *Sp*.

To **ENFRAN-CHIZE** [of *affranchir*, of *Frane*, free] to make Free, to incorporate a Man into a Body Politick.

ENFRAN-CHISEMENT, the Act of Enfranchising, making Free, &c.

To **ENFREE-DOM**, to set a Person free.

To **ENGA-GE** [*engager*, F.] to draw in or persuade; to pass one's Word to, to take upon one's self; to encounter or fight.

ENGAGE-MENT, a Tie or Obligation; also a Fight. *F*.

ENGASTRIMYTHOS [of *en* in, *γαστήρ* the Belly, and *μῦθος* a Word, *Gr.*] one who emits Sounds like the Voice of one speaking out of the Stomach or Belly, without using the Organs of Speech; such as is reported of the *Pythian* Prophetess, &c.

To **ENGENDER** [*engendrer*, F.] to beget, to breed; most commonly apply'd to Animals not human, which yet are produced by the ordinary Methods of Generation.

ENGENDRIN, to engender, to beget. *Chaucer*.

ENGENDURE, Generation, Procreation. *Chaucer*.

An **ENGINE** [*Engin*, F.] is any Mechanick instrument composed of Wheels, Skrews, &c. in order to raise, cast, or sustain any Weight, &c.

ENGINEED, racked. *O*.

ENGINEER a Person skilled in Fortification, building, Attacking, and Defending Castles, Forts, &c. also in making Fire-works. *Fr*.

ENGINERY, Arms, Instruments. *Sp*.

ENGI'SOMA [*Epylosoma*, Gr.] a Fracture in the Skull, which links the Bone to the inner Skin of the Brain; also an Instrument used about such a Wound.

ENGLAND [*Anglia*, L. from the *Angles*, a People in *Denmark*, who, with the *Jutes* and *Saxons*, subdued and settled themselves in this Island] since the Union with *Scotland*, called *Great-Britain*.

ENGLECE'RY } an old Law Term,
 ENGLECHE'RY } the being an Eng-
 ENGLECHIRE' } lishman.
 ENGLEMED, maledict. O.
 ENGLISH, belonging to England.
 To ENGLUT, to surfeit one's self with any thing.

To ENGLUTE, [of *Gluten* Glue, L.] to glue or fasten together. *Chaucer*.

ENGONASI ['*Εγώνας*, Gr.] a Northern Constellation containing forty-eight Stars.

ENGOR'GED, sticking in the Throat.

ENGOUT'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Hawk's Feathers have black Spots in them.

To ENGRAFF [of *en* and *graffer*, F.] to inoculate Trees, &c.

ENRAIL'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Border is formed by an arched Line, the little Arches of which turning outward from the Center of the Escutcheon.

ENGRAINED, dyed in Grain. *Spenc.*

To ENGRAVE [*engraver*, F. *engrave*, *Teut.*] to cut any Figure in Wood or Metal.

To ENGRE'VIN, to grieve. *Chaucer*.

To ENGROSS [of *en* and *grosser*, F.] (in Law) is to write fair over the rude Draught of a Thing.

To ENGROSS' [in *Trade*] is to buy up all of a Commodity, in order to enhance the Price.

To ENHAN'CE } [of *enhausser*, F.]

To ENHAUN'CE } to advance or raise the Price of Things.

ENHANCE'MENT, an enhancing.

ENHARMON'ICAL } a Musical Term

ENHARMON'ICK } usually apply'd to the last of the three Sorts of *Musick*, and abounds in *Diess* or *Sharps*.

ENIG'MA [*Enigme*, F. *Αίγυμμα*, Gr.] a Riddle, a dark or intricate Speech, a difficult Question or Proposition.

ENIGMAT'ICAL } [*enigmatique*, F. *α-νιγματικος*, Gr.]

ENIGMAT'ICK } belonging to, or full of Riddles, or dark Sentences.

ENIGMAT'ICALLY, by way of Riddle.

ENIGMATIST [*Enigmatistes*, L. *Αιγυματιστής*, Gr.] a Maker or Proposer of Riddles, &c.

To ENJOIN [*enjoindre*, F.] to bid, charge, or order.

To ENJOY [of *en* and *jouir*, F.] to have the Use or Profit of.

ENJOY'MENT, Enjoying, Joy, Pleasure, Possession.

ENIXUM Sal [in *Chymistry*] a neutral Sal, partaking both of the Nature of an *Acid* and an *Alkali*.

ENLACED, intangled. O.

ENLANGOURED, languid, faint. *Chesh.*

To ENLARGE [*Enlargir*, F.] to amplify, or make larger.

ENLARGEMENT, a making large; also a Discharge from Prison.

To ENLASE, to intrap. *Chaucer*.
 To ENLIGHT'EN [of *en* and *lumen*, *Sax.* *erleuchten*, *Teut.*] to put Light to make clear.

To ENLIV'EN [of *en* and *libben*, to put Life into, to make brisk or lively]

EN'MITY [*Inimicitia*, F. *Inimicitia*, Hatred, Grudge, Variance.

ENMOIS'ED [of *animosus*, L.] com- ed, encouraged. *Chaucer*.

ENNEAD ['*Εννὰς*, Gr.] the Nine.

ENNEADECATER'IDES [of *en* and *duodecim*, Gr.] in *Astronomy* Revolution of 19 Years, called the Cycle, or Golden Number.

ENNE'AGON [of *ennea* 9, and *gon* Gr. a Corner] in *Geometry*, a regular of equal Sides and nine Angles.

ENNEAT'ICAL [*εννεατικός*, Gr.] relating to the Number Nine, as *commemorate* every ninth Day of a Sickness; or Year, every ninth Year of a Man's Life.

ENNEE'MBRIS ['*Εννεμβρις*, Gr.] Figure *Cæsara*, in a *Greek* or *Latin*.

To ENNO'BLE [*ennobler*, F.] to Noble, to render more Renowned.

ENOCH [עֲנוֹךְ *H. i. e.* dedicated Son of *Setb*.

ENOCH's Pillars, two Pillars, which the whole Art of *Astronomy* has been engraven by *Enoch*.

ENODAT'ION, an asking, a any Difficulty plain. L.

ENODATION [in *Husbandry*] knotting or cutting away the Knots of Trees.

ENOR'MITY [*Enormité*, F. of *enormus*, L.] Heinousness, High Misdemeanor.

ENOR'MOUS [*Enormus*, L.] out of or Square, exceeding great, heinous.

ENOR MOUSLY, heinously.

ENOS [עֲנוֹשׁ *H. i. e.* Mortal, Miserable] a Son of *Setb*.

ENOUGH [*enough*, *Sax.* *genug*, sufficient.

ENPATRONED, had gotten a *Shakespear*.

EN PASSAN'T, by the Bye. F.

ENPITED, pitted. O.

To ENPLEET, to implead. O.

ENPRICE, the Fashion. O.

ENQUI'RAUNCE, Enquiry. O.

To ENQUIRE [*enquirir*, F. of *inquire*, L.] to ask, to search narrowly.

To ENRAGE [*enrager*, F.] to put a Rage, to make mad.

ENRA'GEDLY, furiously.

ENRA'GEDNESS, Furiousness.

To ENRICH [*enrichir*, F.] to make a Ring.

To ENRIN'G, to put on, or adorn a Roll.

To ENROL [*S'enroller*, F.] to enroll.

To ENROL, to enroll.

EN [*En*] is used to express some thing as pretended to contain all the Virtues of the Ingredients they contain in a little Room.

EN [*En*] a real or positive Being } or Existence. *L.*

EN [*En*] an imaginary Being. *L.*

EN [*En*] the most efficacious Part of a Body. *L.*

EN [*En*] among Chymists the Substantial Parts of calcined Powder of Iron, and of *Sal Armoniac*.

EN [*En*] Example or Pattern. *O.*

EN [*En*] set down in a Writing or Book. *Shakspr.*

EN [*En*] [*ein*chantzen, or *en*chant, *Ital.*] to intrench. *O.*

EN [*En*] [*Falconry*] to bring the Feet of a Hawk by purging.

EN [*En*] [*Falconry*] said of a Hawk when a Thread is drawn through the Eye-Lids, and made fast under the beak away the Sight.

EN [*En*] to breed. *Spenc.*

EN [*En*] [*en*fer, *L.*] Sword-bearing.

EN [*En*] [*en*fermis, *L.*] in the Form and, like a Sword.

EN [*En*] [*Anatomy*] the lowest of the breast bone, so called from its triangular Shape.

EN [*En*] [*Ensigne*, *F.*] an Officer in a Regiment of Foot-Soldiers, who carries the

EN [*En*] [*Heraldry*] an Escutcheon or the Trophies of Honour of a particular Family are painted.

EN [*En*] Bleeding, or Blood-letting; to let or let Blood. *F. L. T.*

EN [*En*] Quality, Stern. *O.*

EN [*En*] [*of en* and *pyllan*, *Sax.*] to put into the Number, and create a new of the Garter, &c.

EN [*En*] a Creation of Knights,

EN [*En*] [*en*fer, *F.* of *in*fer, *L.*]

EN [*En*] [*of en* and *Tabla*]

EN [*En*] [*en*fer, *F.*] is proper for Flooring with Boards.

EN [*En*] [*in* *Architecture*] the lower, Frise, and Cornice of a Pillar.

EN [*En*] [*en*fer, *F.*] a Fee-tail, or Fee

EN [*En*] [*en*fer, *F.*] a Fee-tail, or Fee

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EN [*En*] [*en*fer, *F.*] a Fee-tail, or Fee

ENTELECHIA [*Εντελεχία*, *Gr.*] a Word used by *Aristotle* to express the human Mind: The *Modern Philosophers* take it for a kind of Motion and happy Modification of Matter, qualifying the whole to be able to perform Acts proper to it.

ENTENDAUNCE, Attendance. *O.*

ENTENDMENT [*Entendement*, *F.*] the true Meaning of a Word or Sentence. *L. T.*

TO ENTER, [*entrer*, *F.* of *intrare*, *L.*] to go into, to set down in Writing.

TO ENTER [*in* *Architecture*] is to let the Tenon of one Piece of Timber into the Mortise of another.

TO ENTER a Hawk [*in* *Falconry*] is a Term used when the first begins to kill.

TO ENTERCHANGE [*enterchanger*, *F.*] to change mutually.

ENTERCOURSE [*Entrecours*, *F.*] Commerce or Freedom of Discourse to one or with another.

ENTERDEAL, Mediation. *Spenc.*

ENTERFERING, a Distemper in Horses, causing them to hit or fret one Foot against another.

TO ENTERLA'CE [*entrelasser*, *F.*] to lace between.

ENTERLA'CING [*of entrelasser*, *F.*] intricate, full of Windings and Turnings.

TO ENTERLINE [*entreligner*, *F.*] to write between the Lines.

ENTERMEDDLED, Intermixed or intermingled. *O.*

ENTERMINED, robbed, emptied. *O.*

ENTERMEWER [*in* *Falconry*] is a Hawk which changes the Colour of her Wings by Degrees.

ENTEROCE'LE [*Εντεροκήλη*, of *ἔντερον* a Gut, and *κύλη* a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Bursting or Falling of the Entrails into the Groin or Skin which covers the *Scrotum*.

ENTEROL'OGY [*Εντερολογία*, of *ἔντερον*, and *λόγος*, a Word, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Treatise of the Entrails.

ENTEROM'PHALUS [*Εντερομφαλός*, of *ἔντερον* and *ὄμφαλος* the Navel, *Gr.*] a Rupture, when the Entrails burst out at the Navel.

ENTEROPIPOCE'LE [*Εντεροπιποκήλη*, of *ἔντερον* and *ἑπιπλοή* the Caul, and *κύλη* a Swelling, *Gr.*] a sort of Rupture, when the Caul and Intestines fall both together into the Cords.

ENTERPARTIN, to divide, to share, to bear a Part with one. *Cbauc.*

TO ENTERPEN' [*in* *Falconry*] as *the Hawk interpenneb*, i. e. has his Feathers snarled or entangled.

TO ENTERPLEAD [*enterplaid*, *F.*] in Common Law, is to discuss a Point, incidentally falling out before the Principal Cause can have an End.

TO ENTERPRISE, to give Reception to one. *Spenc.*

EN'TERPRIZE [*enterprise*, F.] an Attempt, Undertaking, or Design.

To ENTERPRIZE [*entreprendre*, F.] to take in hand, to undertake.

To ENTERR [*enterrer*, F.] to bury.

To ENTERTAIN [*entretenir*, F.] to receive, or accept; to treat; to keep, lodge, or maintain.

ENTERTAIN'ING, diverting.

ENTERTAIN'INGLY, divertingly, pleasantly.

ENTERTAIN'MENT [*Entertainment*, F.] entertaining, receiving, Treatment, good Welcome.

To ENTERTAKE, to entertain. *Spenc.*

INTERVIEW [in *Falconry*] is the second Year of a Hawk's Age.

ENTERYNCE, [*Enterrement*, F.] interment, Burial. *Chauc.*

ENTHE'MATA [in *Husbandry*] Grafts Buck into the Clefts of Trees. *Gr.*

ENTHE'MATA [in *Surgery*] Medicines applied to Green Wounds, to stop the Blood and Course of Humours. *Gr.*

To ENTHRAL' [of *en* and *Dnæl*, *Sax.* a Vassal or Slave] to bring into Slavery.

To ENTHRONE [*entroner*, F. 'Eyspouze', *Gr.*] to place upon the Throne.

ENTHUSIASM [*Entusiasme*, F. *Entusiasmos*, L. of 'Ενθουσιασμός, *Gr.*] an Inspiration, whether real or imaginary, Faticism; a Revivment of the Spirit, a Poetical Fury.

ENTHUSIAST [*Entusiast*, F. *Entusiast*, L. of 'Ενθουσιастή, *Gr.*] one who fancies himself inspired with the Divine Spirit, and so to have a true Sight and Knowledge of Things.

ENTHUSIAS'TICAL } [*Entusiasticus*,
ENTHUSIAS'TICK } L. 'Ενθουσι-
αστικός, *Gr.*] belonging to Enthusiasm.

ENTHYMEM [*Entymeme*, F. *Entymema*, L. of 'Ενθύμημα, *Gr.*] an imperfect Syllogism, where either the Major or Minor Proposition is wanting, as being easily to be supplied by the Understanding.

To ENTICE [*attiser*, F. or probably of *en* and *tihtran*, *Sax.* to over-persuade] to draw in cunningly, to tempt.

ENTICEMENT, an Enticing, Allurement, &c.

ENTI'INGLY, alluringly.

ENTIERITY [*Entierité*, F.] Entireness, or the Whole.

ENTIRE' [*Entier*, F.] compleat, perfect, whole.

ENTIRE Pertingents [in *Heraldry*] Lines which run the longest Way of the Shield's Position, without touching the Centre.

ENTIRE Pertransient [in *Heraldry*] a Line crossing the Middle of the Escutcheon, and running diametrically the longest Way of its Position.

ENTIRE Tenancy [Law Term] is contrary to several Tenancies, signifying the sole Possession in one Man.

ENTIRELY, [*entièrement*, F.] pletely, wholly.

ENTITATIVELY, according to Enty or Being.

EN'TITY [*Entitas*, L.] a Being.

To ENTOMB' [*entomber*, F.] to a Tomb.

ENTOYRE (of *entourer*, F. to see [in *Heraldry*] is when a Border is set with any sort of Things which have except Leaves, Flowers, and Fruits.

ENTRAILS [*Entrailles*, F.] the Stomach, Guts, or Bowels, generally used to include the Contents of the Cavities, the Head, Breast, and Belly.

To ENTRAP' [*entraper*, F.] to in a Trap, to ensnare.

ENT'RANCE [of *intrare*, L.] going in, Admittance.

ENTRAYDED, wrought between ENTRE *ad communem Legem*, for a Tenant in Reversion, against he comes into a Tenement after the former Tenant.

ENTRE' } [in *Musick Books*]

ENTRE'E } particular sort of Address

To ENTREAT' [of *en* and *trahere*, L.] to beg earnestly, or to court with fair Words; also to or handle. *O.*

ENTREAT'INGLY, by way of supplication.

ENTREATY, Request, Supplication, Court with fair Words.

To ENTRECOMMUNIN, to correspond with one. *Chauc.*

ENTREMEES, Intermesses. *C.*

ENTREMEES, Intermingled.

ENTRIKED, deceived. *O.*

ENT'RING a Ship [in a Fight] the sinking of her.

ENT'RING-Ladder, a Ladder, and out of a Ship.

ENT'RING Rope, a Rope fastened to the Sides of a Ship, to hold by, in going down the Side.

ENTRUSION [*intruso*, L.] an Entrance into Lands or Tenements, Possession, by him that hath no Right to them.

ENTRUSION de Gard, is a Ward Lord, where an Infant within Age is brought into the Lands, and held his Lord's Ward.

EN'TRY [*Entrée*, F.] entering or in, a Passage, a formal Procession of Princes, &c.

ENTRY [in Law] is the taking possession of Lands.

To make an ENTRY of Goods, Passing the Bills through the Hands of proper Officers; also the setting down Particulars of Trade in the Account-Book.

ENTRY *ad communem Legem*, is a dying where a Tenant for Life alienates and dies, then the Party in Reversion

with Writ against the Person who is in Possession. L.

WIT *ad Terminum qui præterit*, is a Writ which lies where a Man leases Land to another for a Term of Years, and the Tenant dies over his Term. L.

WIT *in causa Matrimonii prælocuti*, is a Writ which lies where Lands or Tenements are given to a Man, on Condition that he make the Donor to his Wife within a Time, and he espouses another, or he disables himself that he cannot perform according to the Condition.

WIT *in causa consimili*, is a Writ which lies where a Tenant for Life, or Tenant for Years, aliens in Fee. L.

WIT *in causa pro viso*, a Writ which lies where a Tenant in Dower aliens in Fee, or for a Term of Life, or for another's Life, the Tenant dies living, he in the Reversion shall have this Writ.

WIT *sub Affensu capitali*, when an Abbot, or such as has Convent or Monastery, alienates Lands or Tenements to the Right of the Church, without the Consent of the Convent or Chapter, and dies, the Abbot shall have this Writ. L.

WIT *per se cui & post*, a Writ lying where an Offizor or turned out of his Freehold, when the Offizor aliens, and dies in his Life, and his Heirs enter. L.

WIT *[Hunting Term]* Places or Bounds through which Deer are found to have passed.

WIT, to tune, to sing. Chauc.

WIT *[of en and twine]*, to twist or wind about.

WIT, to twist together.

WIT *[ἐπὶ ὤμῳ, Gr.]* the Writ of the Shoulder with the Arm.

WIT *[enucleatus, L.]* having the Nucleus taken out, thoroughly sifted and cleaned.

WIT, a taking out the Nucleus, or opening or explaining a difficult Point.

WIT *[envelope, F.]* to cover, to wrap up, to hem in, to surround, to encompass.

WIT *[in Fortification]* a Work or Rampart raised either in the Ditch of a Fortification, or beyond it, sometimes of the Form of a Parapet or Breast-work, and sometimes like a little Rampart with a Work to work it.

WIT *[evenimer, F.]* to inhale Poison.

WIT, full of Envy.

WIT, invidiously.

WIT, being full of Envy.

WIT, painted with Vermilion.

WIT *[environer, F.]* to encompass, or beset.

To **ENUMERATE** [*enumerare, L.*] to number or reckon up.

ENUMERATION, a numbering, a summing up. L.

ENUNCIATION, Utterance or Pronunciation. L.

ENUNCIATION [*in Logick*] is a Proposition which simply affirms or denies.

ENVYTE, Enmity. Chauc.

ENVOY [*Envoyé, F.*] a Person of a lower Degree than an Ambassador, sent by one Prince to another for the Transaction of an Affair; a Resident.

To **ENURE**, to take Place or Effect, to be of Force, available. L. T.

To **ENURE** [*of en and Ure, ant. for Use, L.*] to accustom to.

ENURNY [*in Heraldry*] is a Border of a Coat of Arms, being charged with any kind of Beasts.

ENVY [*Envis, F. of Invidia, L.*] an uneasy Passion of the Mind, on beholding the Prosperity of others.

To **ENVY**, to be uneasy at the Success of others.

ENWOMB'ED, enclosed in the Womb. Shakspeare.

EO'LIAN, appertaining to *Eolus*, the God of Winds.

EOLIPYLE [*Æolipyle, F. of Eolus, and εὐλάι, Gr. Gates*] an Instrument in *Hydraulicks*, being a round Ball of Iron or Copper, with a Tail to it, and a Hole to fill it. F.

EPACMAS'TICA [*ἐπακμαστική, Gr.*] a Fever which continually grows stronger.

E'PACT [*Epactæ, F. Epacta, L. of ἐ-πακτὰ, Gr.*] is a number whereby is noted the Excess of the common *Solar Year* above the *Lunar*, and thereby may be found out the Age of the Moon every Year; for the *Solar Year* consisting of 365 Days, and the *Lunar* but of 354, the *Lunations* every Year get 11 Days before the *Solar Year*; but thereby in 19 Years the Moon completing 20 times 12 *Lunations*, gets up one whole *Solar Year*; and having finished that Circuit, begins again with the Sun, and so from 19 Years to 19 Years: for the first Year afterwards the Moon will go before the Sun but 11 Days; the second Year 22 Days; which is called the *Epact* of that Year; the third Year 33 Days, but 30 being an entire *Lunation*, cast that away, and 3 shall be that Year's *Epact*; the next Year 14; and so adding yearly 11 Days, and casting away 30, when the Number amounts to more.

E'PACT [*of the Year*] is the Moon's Age at the Beginning of every Year, i. e. the Time between the first Minute of the first Day of *January*, and the last New Moon of the foregoing Year.

EPAGO'GE [*ἐπαγογή, Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which Things are compared.

EPAGO'GIUM, the Fore-skin of the Penis. L.

EPANADYPLOSIS [*ἑπαναδιπλοῖς*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, wherein a Sentence begins, and ends with the same Words.

EPANALESIS [*ἑπαναλήσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the same Word is, for Enforcement sake, repeated.

EPANAPHORA [*ἑπαναφορά*, Gr.] a Figure in which the same Word begins several Sentences; as *Ver adus frondi, Ver utile Sylvis.*

EPANODOS [*ἑπανόδος*, Gr.] a Figure wherein the same Sound or Word is twice repeated in the same Sentence, in an inverted Order; *Nec sine sole suo lux, nec sine luce sua Sol.*

EPANORTHOSIS [*ἑπανόρθωσις*, Gr.] is a pathetic Form of Speech, in which the first Expression appearing too weak, the Speaker still endeavours to correct and mend it by using a stronger Expression; as *O clementia, seu potius patientia mira!*

EPARCH [*ἐπαρχος*, Gr.] the President of a Province.

EPARMATA [*ἐπαρματα*, Gr.] Tumours of the Glandules, called *Parotides*, behind the Ears.

EPAULE, the Shoulder. F.

EPAULE [in Fortification] is the Shoulder of a Bastion, or Angle of a Face and Flank, which is often called the Angle of the *Epaule*.

EPAULEMENT, a Shouldring-Piece. F.

EPAULEMENT [in Fortification] is a Side-Work, made either of Earth thrown up, or Bags of Earth, Gabions, or Fascines, and Earth: It sometimes signifies a *Demi-Bastion*, and sometimes a square *Orillon*.

EPAUXESIS [*ἐπαύξησης*, Gr.] an Increase, a Figure in Rhetorick.

EPENTHESIS [*ἐπένθεσις*, Gr.] is the Interposition of a Vowel or Consonant in the Middle of a Word. *Gram.*

E'PHA [פֶּה] an *Hebrew* Measure, containing, dry, 3 Pecks, 3 Pints, 12 solid Inches, and 4 decimal Parts; and in liquid Things, 4 Gallons, 4 Pints, and 15 solid Inches, Wine Measure.

EPHEBEUM [in Anatomy] the Space

EPHEBIUM } from the Hypogastrium or lower Part of the Belly, to the Privy Parts.

EPHEBIA [*ἐφεβία*, Gr.] a Stripling's Age, at the Entry of 15 Years.

EPHEL'GIS [*ἐφέλγεις*, Gr.] the bloody Substance which is brought up in spitting of Blood; also a Shell or Crust that is brought over Ulcers.

EPHE'LIS [*ἐφέλις*, Gr.] a Spot or Freckle which proceeds from Sun-burn.

EPHE'MERA [of ἐπὶ upon, and ἡμέρα, a Day, Gr.] a continual Fever which lasts but one Day. L.

EPHEMERIDES [*ἐφημερίδες*, Gr.] Registers of *Astronomical* Tables, calculated to shew the diurnal Motions of the Planets, with their Places and Aspects, &c. through-

out the Year; which Tables are used by *Astrologers* to draw Horoscopes and Signs of the Heavens. F. of L.

EPHEMERID'IAN, of an *Ephemeral* **EPHE'MERIS** [*ἐφημερίς*, Gr.] Diary or Daily Register of the Motion of the Planets, and other Circumstances relating thereto, and is commonly called a *phabet*. L.

EPHE'MERIST [*ἐφημερίστας*, Gr.] Maker of *Ephemeries*, or Almanacks.

EPHESUS, a City of *Asia*, now *Efese*, once famous for the stately Temple of *Diana*, counted one of the seven Wonders of the World: It was 200 Years in building, all *Asia* contributing to its Building, the Pillars were 70 Feet high, and Marble: This prodigious Fabric was consumed by *Herostatus*, the same Night *Alexander the Great* was born.

EPHIAL'TES [*ἐφιάλτης*, Gr.] a case called the Night-Mare or Hag, depraved Imagination, whereby Persons fancy that their Windpipe is oppressing some superincumbent Body, and that Breath is stopped.

EPHIDROSIS [*ἐφιδρωσις*, Gr.] Discharge of Humours through the Skin in Sweat.

EPHIPPIUM [in Anatomy] the Bone *Spheonoides*, wherein the Glandule is placed.

EPHOD [עֹדֶן H.] a linen Garment worn by the High Priest, and other Priests among the *Jews*.

EPHRAIM [עֹפְרַיִם H.] *Isaiah's* second Son.

EPI'ALA [ἐπιήλας, Gr.] a *Fever*, wherein the Patient feels both Heat and Cold at once.

EPICARPIUM [*ἐπικάρπιον*, Gr.] a medicine applied to the Wrist to drive out the Fevers.

EPI'CAUMA [*ἐπίκαυμα*, Gr.] a crusty Ulcer that sometimes happens on the Black of the Eye.

EPICE'DIUM [*ἐπικέδιον*, Gr.] a *Song*, or Copy of Verses in Praise of the Dead.

E'PICENE [*ἐπιεικής*, Gr.] common to both Sexes.

EPICERASTICKS [*ἐπικερστικαί*, Gr.] upon, and *κατέργασται* to correct, Medicines which moderate sharp Humours.

EPICHARIKA'KY [of ἐπὶ upon, and χαρὴ Joy, and κακὸν Evil] a Joy at the tunes of others.

EPICHI'REMA [*ἐπιχειρήματα*, Gr.] complex Argumentation, consisting of five Propositions, proving one or some Point to be made out.

EPICHI'RESIS [*ἐπιχειρήσεις*, Gr.] same with *Enchiridia*.

EPICK [ἑπικός, Gr.] consisting of Heroic, or Heroic Verse.

EPICK Poem, a Poem written in Heroic Verse, whose Subject is always a Hero, or Great Person.

EPICK Poet, a Writer of such Poems.

EPICKS, Epick Poetry.

EPICOLICK Regions [in *Anatomy*] that are on both Sides where the Gut Colon is situated.

EPICOPHOSIS [of ἐπι and χόφωσις, Gr.] a Swelling.

EPICRASIS [ἑπικράσις, Gr.] a gradual Mixture of all Humours in the Blood by Nature.

EPICRAISIS [ἑπικρίσις, Gr.] a judgment or Decision.

EPICURETUS [ἑπικουρῆς, Gr.] a famous Greek Philosopher, born at *Hierapolis*, who was in such high Esteem for Study, that his Lamp, which was made of Iron, was sold for 4000 Attick Groats, or about 92 Pounds Sterling. He reduced all Philosophy in these two Words, *to eat and to drink*; he wrote a Book now called *Epicurus's Enchiridion*.

EPICURE, one given to excess of Eating and Voluptuousness.

EPICUREAN Philosophy, the Natural Philosophy, taught by *Epicurus* and Democritus, and afterwards delivered in Verse by Lucretius. It is much the same with the Epicurean Philosophy in our Days.

EPICURISM, the Doctrine of *Epicurus*, who taught the Practice of an Epicure, Gluttony and Lust.

EPICURIZE, to live voluptuously.

EPICURUS [ἑπικουρος, Gr. i. e. an Epicure], a famous Philosopher at *Athens*, who held that Pleasure, or rather an Inactivity, i. e. a being free from Pain, was the greatest Blessing, or chiefest Good; that all voluptuous Persons are called Epicurians; though some affirm that *Epicurus* himself lived not a voluptuous Life.

EPICURUS [ἑπικουρος, Gr.] a little Planet, whose Centre or small Orb being in the Defect of a Planet, is carried with its Motion, and yet with its own Motion carries the Body of the Planet to it, round about its proper Centre, which the *Ptolemaick Astronomers* attribute to all the Planets, except the Sun, who has his own Appearance.

EPICYCLOID [in *Geometry*] is a Curve described by the Revolution of the Periphery of a Circle along the Convex or Concave of another Circle.

EPYEMA [ἑπύημα, Gr.] a Suction, or coagulating again before the thing is brought forth.

EPIDEMICAL [ἑπιδημικός, F. *Epidemique*, L. *epidemicus*, Gr.] common among all the People, universal.

EPIDEMICAL Disease, a Disease proceeding from a Common Cause, and spreading itself over a large Space, or several Countries; as the Plague, malignant Fever, Small-Pox, &c.

EPIDEMIUM [of ἐπι upon, and ἄμος the People, Gr.] the same as *Endemism*, but is often used in a more extensive Signification to express an Infection, as that of the Plague, which reaches several Countries at the same Time.

EPIDERMIS [ἑπιδερμὶς, Gr.] the outward Skin, which covers the main Skin of a Man's Body.

EPIDESIS [ἐπιδήσις, Gr.] the binding up a Wound to stop the Blood.

EPIDIDYMIÆ [ἑπιδιδυμίδες, Gr.] in *Anatomy*, Vessels making, with their various Windings, that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Testicles.

EPIGE'UM [ἐπιγεῖον, Gr.] the Part of a Circle in which a Planet moves, which is nearest to the Earth.

EPIGASTRICK Artery [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Black Artery*, distributing itself among the Muscles of the *Epigastrium*.

EPIGASTRIUM [ἑπιδιδυμίδες, F. of ἐπι upon, and γαστήρ the Belly, Gr.] is the Fore and Upper Part of the Abdomen, or lower Belly. L.

EPIGLOTTIS [ἐπιγλωττίς, of ἐπι above, and γλῶσσα the Tongue, Gr.] is the fifth Cartilage of the *Larynx*, the Cover of the Opening of the Windpipe.

EPIGONATHIS [ἐπιγονάτις, Gr.] the Pan of the Knee.

EPIGRAM [ἑπigramme, F. *Epigramme*, L. of ἐπιγραμμα, Gr.] it is usually taken for a short witty Poem, playing upon the Fancies and Conceits which arise from any kind of Subject; also an Inscription upon a Statue, &c.

EPIGRAMMATIST [ἑπigrammatistḗ, F. *Epigrammatarius*, L. *ἐπιγραμματιστής*, Gr.] a Maker of Epigrams.

EPIGRAMME [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Meat. F.

EPIGRAPHE [ἐπιγραφή, Gr.] an Inscription or Title on a Statue, &c.

EP'ILEPSY [ἐπιληψία, of ἐπιλαμβάνω, to seize, Gr.] a Falling Sickness, so called, because the Persons afflicted with it fall down on a sudden.

EPILEPTICAL [ἐπιληπτικός, Gr.] troubled with an Epilepsy.

EPILEPTICKS [ἐπιληπτικά, Gr.] Medicines good against an Epilepsy.

EP'IOLOGUE [ἑπilogos, L. of ἐπilogos, Gr.] a Conclusion of a Speech; also a Speech made at the End of a Play. F.

TO EPIL'OGIZE [*ἐπιλογίζομαι*, Gr.] to make a Conclusion or End; to recite an Epilogue.

EPIMONE' [*ἐπιμονή*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when, to move Affection, the same Word is repeated.

EPIMY'THIUM [*ἐπιμύθιον*, Gr.] the Moral of a Fable.

EPIN'CIION [*ἐπινίκιον*, Gr.] a triumphal Song after Victory.

EPYNIC'TYDES [*ἐπυνικτίδες*, Gr.] Pimples painful in the Night; Sores which make the Corners of the Eyes water.

EPINYC'TIS, an angry Tumour affecting the Skin in the Arms, Hands, and Thighs.

EPIPAROX'ISMS [of *ἐπι* and *παροξωμός*, Gr.] a double Fit in a Fever.

EPIPODOM'ETRY [among *Mathematicians*] signifies the measuring of Figures standing on their Bases.

EPIPH'ENOMENON [of *ἐπι* and *φαινόμενα*, Gr.] Signs in Diseases which appear afterwards.

EPI'PHANY [*ἐπιφανία*, Gr.] an Appearing of Light, a Manifestation; also the Feast celebrated the twelfth Day after *Christmas*, or our Saviour's Nativity, wherein he was manifested to the Gentiles, by the Appearance of a miraculous Blazing Star, conducting the *Magi* to the Place of his Abode.

EPIPHO'NEMA [*ἐπιφώνημα*, Gr.] an Exclamation; a Figure in Rhetoric, a smart Cloze at the End of a Narration, or a lively Reflection on the Subject treated of, as, *So inconstant is the Favour of Princes.*

EPI'PHORA [*ἐπιφορά*, Gr.] an Attack, &c. a Figure in Rhetoric, in which one Word is repeated at the End of several Sentences.

EPI'PHORA [in *Logic*] is a Conclusion or Consequence drawn from the Assumption in a Syllogism.

EPI'PHORA [in *Physick*] is a Defluxion of Humours into any Part; but more especially a Defluxion of thin Rheum from the Eyes; also an Inflammation of the whole Body.

EPIPHYLOSPER'MOUS *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are the same with *Capillaries*, which bear their Seed on the Back-part of their Leaves.

EPI'PHYSIS [*ἐπιφύσις*, of *ἐπιφύω* to grow to, Gr.] one Bone which grows to another by simple and immediat Contiguity.

EP'IPLEXIS [*ἐπιπλοήσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, which, by an elegant kind of Upbraiding, endeavours to convince.

EPIPLOCE' [*ἐπιπλοή*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure; a gradual Rising of one Clause of a Sentence out of another.

EPIPLOIS *dextra* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Celiac Artery, which runs

through the Right-side of the kind of the Caul, and the *Cela* that is next Gr. and L.

EPIPLOIS *fistula*, a Branch of the black Artery, springing out of the lower of the *Splenica*, and running to the Leaf of the *Omentum*. Gr.

EPIPLOIS *fistula*, a Branch of the black Artery, bestowed on the Lower Left-side of the *Omentum*.

EPIPLOOCE'LE [*ἐπιπλοή* and *κύμα*, Gr.] a kind of Rupture, when the thin Skin which covers the Entrails into the Code.

EPIPLOOM'PHALUM [of *ἐπι* and *ὄμαλος*, Gr.] a Navel Rupture.

EPI'PLOON [*ἐπιπλοή*, Gr.] Caul.

EPIPORO'MA [*ἐπιπορόμα*, Gr.] hard Brawn in the Joints.

EPISARCID'UM [of *ἐπι* and *σάρξ*, Gr.] a Sort of Dropsy.

EPIS'COACY [*Επισκοπία*, Gr.] Church-Government by the Office or Dignity of a Bishop.

EPISCOPAL [*ἐπισκοπικός*, L.] belongs to a Bishop. L.

EPISCOPA'LIA, Synodals, Penalties and other customary Payments from Clergy to their Diocesan. L.

EPISCOPA'LES *Valvula* [in *Anatomy*] two thin Skins in the Pulmonary which hinder the Blood from flowing to the Heart.

EPIS'COALLY, by a Bishop.

EPISCOPA'RIANS, those who are of the Episcopal Party.

EPIS'COATE [*Επισκοπία*, L.] Office of a Bishop.

EPISCO'PICIDE [of *Επισκοπία* and *κτείνω*, L.] the killing of a Bishop. L.

EPISEMASI'A [*ἐπισήμασις*, Gr.] every Time when a Disease first takes place, properly called *Signification*.

EPISODE [*ἐπισόδιον*, Gr.] is a separate Story or action, which a Poet puts in the Main Plot of his Poem, in order to give it a plain Diversity; as the *Didon* in *Virgil*. F. and L.

EPISPA'TICKS [of *ἐπισπαστικός*, Gr.] Medicines which draw Blisters.

EPISPH'ERIA [in *Anatomy*] Windings and Turnings in the outward Surface of the Brain, that the sanguiferous Vessels may pass more securely.

EPIS'TLE [*Επιστολή*, F. *Epistole*, L.] a Letter.

EPIS'TLER, he who reads the Epistle in a Cathedral Church, &c.

EPIS'TOLAR [*ἐπιστολαίριος*, F. of *Epistolaris*, L.] belongs to a Letter or Epistle.

EPISTOL

EPYOMIA ['Επιτίμια, Gr.] the
Group and Meetings of Vessels,
L.

EPYPHIE ['Επιρροή, Gr.] a Fi-
gure in Rhetorick, in which diverse Sentences
begin with the same Word.

EPYPHIEUS ['Επιρροεύς, of
to turn about, Gr.] the second
of the Neck. *Anat.*

EPYLIIUM ['Επιύλιον, Gr.] a
Beam, or Mass of Timber, laid upon
the top of a Pillar. *Architect.*

EPYPHIE ['Επιτάφιος, of ἐπὶ upon
a Tomb, Gr.] an Inscription on a

EPYTHOS ['Επιθύσις, Gr.] is the se-
cond Part of a Comedy, wherein
the Action, and is, as it were, brought
to its End. *L.*

EPYBALMIUM [*Epithalamium*, F.
Epithymus, Gr.] a nuptial Song or
Paean of the Bride and Bridegroom,
then Happiness and Fruitfulness,
then at Weddings. *L.*

EPYEMA ['Επιθήμα, of ἐπιτί-
ναι upon, Gr.] a Medicine ap-
plied upon the more noble Parts of the
Body outward Application, gene-
rally in liquid Form, like a Fomenta-

EPYTHOS ['Επιθύσις, Gr.] a Word ex-
pressing the Nature and Quality of another
Word which it is joined.

EPYTHOSIS ['Επιθύσις, Gr.] a Re-
ference; a Figure in Rhetorick,
as in *Epithymus*.

EPYTHOS ['Επιθύσις, Gr.] an Abridg-
ment, or short Draught of a Book,
as *L.*

EPYTHOSISE, to make an Epitome
of a Thing.

EPYTHOSMUS ['Επιθύσις, Gr.] a
Figure in Rhetorick, wherein we
compare several Things.

EPYTHOS ['Επιθύσις, Gr.] Per-
mission; a Figure in Rhetorick, in which
we permit one to do what he will,
without any Restriction.

EPYTHOSIS ['Επιθύσις, Gr.] in Rhe-
torick Repetition of the same Word in
the same or Verse, no other Word
between.

EPYTHOS [*Epochs*, F. 'Επιτύχθαι, of
ἐπιτίναμι, Gr. to stop or stay,
the Measures of Time are thereby
determin'd] in *Chronology*, is some
Occurrence from whence some
Time is measured and measure their Computations

from the Creation of the
World's Flood; the Birth of *Christ*;
the Building of *Rome*, &c.

EPYTHOS, has its Name
from *Cæsar's* Reformation of the
Calendar, which was in the 708th

Year from the Building of *Rome*, and 45
Years before the Birth of *Christ*.

EPOCHA [of the *Abyssinians* or *Ethiopi-
ans*] is so called from its being in use among
the *Abyssinians*. This *Epocha* began *A. C.*
1284, August 29.

EPOCHA [of the *Arabians* or *Turks*]
takes its Beginning from the Flight of *Ma-
homet* the Importer from the City of *Macca*
in *Arabia*, *A. C.* 722, July 16.

EPOCHA [of the *Perfians*] bears Date
either from the Coronation of *Joseligerdis*,
the last *Perfian* King, or from his being
vanquished by *Ottoman* the *Saracen*, *A. C.*
623, June 16.

EPODE ['Επώδης, Gr.] a *Pindarick*
Ode; also a Title of one of *Horace's* Books
after his *Odes*. *F.* and *L.*

EPODIS ['Επωδία, Gr.] a Hood, such
as Graduates in an University, and Livery-
men of a Corporation, wear.

EPODIS [in *Anatomy*] is the upper
Part of the Shoulders.

EPODISPHALUM ['Επιμόρφασον, Gr.]
a Plaster, or any Thing applied to the Navel
when it starts. *L.*

EPULARY [epularis, L.] belonging to
a Feast or Banquet.

EPULIS ['Επύλλης, Gr.] an Excrecence
in the Gums, so large as sometimes to hinder
the Opening of the Mouth.

EPULOTICKS ['Επυλωτικές, of ἐπύλλω
to cicatrize, Gr.] are Medicines to dry up
Sores and Ulcers.

EQUABILITY [*Æqualitas*, L.] E-
quality, Evenness, Steadiness; also the ex-
act Agreement of two Things in respect of
Quantity.

EQUABLE [*æqualis*, L.] equal, a-
like, or of the same Proportion, steady.

EQUABLE Acceleration, is when the
Swiftness of any Body in Motion increases
equally in equal Time.

EQUABLE Motion, is that which is per-
formed with the same Velocity, and is nei-
ther accelerated nor retarded.

EQUABLE Retardation, is when the
Swiftness of any Body in Motion, is equally
lessen'd in equal Terms.

EQUABLY [*æqualiter*, L.] equally,
evenly, steadily.

EQUAL [*ægal*, F. *equalis*, L.] like,
even, just.

An **EQUAL** [*Æqualis*, L.] one who
is upon the same Level with another.

To **EQUAL** [*ægalis*, F. *æquare*, L.] to
make equal, to answer, to be agreeable to.

EQUALITY ? [*Egalité*, F. *Æqualitas*,
ÆQUALNESS, L.] a being Equal or
Like, Agreeableness, Likeness.

To **EQUALIZE**, to make Shares equal,
to compare.

EQUALLY [*æqualiter*, L.] alike, even,
the being equal.

EQUA-

EQUANIMITY [*Equanimitas*, L.] Evenness of Mind, Contentedness, an even and calm Frame of Mind and Temper under Fortune, either good or bad, so as neither to be puffed up, nor overjoyed in Prosperity, nor dispirited or uneasy under Adversity.

EQUANIMOUS [*equanimis*, L.] even tempered, contented in Mind.

EQUATION [*Aequatio*, L.] a making Equal, an Equal Division.

EQUATION [in *Algebra*] is a mutual comparing of Things of different Denominations; as $32 = 36d$.

EQUATION [in *Astronomy*] the proportioning or regulating of Time, or the Difference between the Time marked out by the apparent Motion of the Sun, and the Time measured by the real or middle Motion of it, according to which Clocks and Watches are to be adjusted.

EQUATION, or *Total Prosthaphæsis*, [in the *Ptolemaick Theory* of the Planets] the Difference between the Planets *mean and true Motion*, or the Angle made by the Lines of the *true and mean Motion* of the Centre.

EQUATION, or *Physical Prosthaphæsis*, is the Difference between the Motions of the Centre of the *Epiycle* in the *Equant*, and in the *Eccentric*.

EQUATION, or *Optical Prosthaphæsis*, is the Angle made by two Lines drawn from the Centre of the *Epiycle* to the Centre of the World, and of the *Eccentric*.

EQUATION of Time, is the Difference between the Sun's true Longitude, and the right Ascension.

EQUATOR [*Equator*, F. *Aequator*, L. one who makes equal] the *Aequinoctial Line*; which see.

EUER'RY [of *equus*, L.] an Officer who has the Care and Management of the Horſes of a King or Prince.

EQUES, an Horseman; also a Man of Arms. L.

EQUES Auratus [i. e. a gilded Knight] the Latin Term for an *English Knight*, because in ancient Times none but Knights were allowed to gild their Armour and other warlike Furniture.

EQUESTRIAN [*equestris*, L.] belonging to a Horseman or Knight.

EQUIANGLAR [*equiangle*, F. of *aequus* and *angulus*, L.] that has equal Angles or Corners.

EQUICRURAL [of *aequus* and *cruralis*, L.] that has equal Legs or Sides.

EQUIDISTANT [of *aequus* and *distans*, L.] that is of an equal Distance, equally distant from another Thing.

EQUIFORMITY [of *aequus* and *forma*, L.] Likeness in Form.

EQUILATERAL [*aequilateral* equally sided, or whose Sides are all

EQUILIB'RY [*Aequilibrium* equal weighing or poising.

In **EQUILIB'RIO** [in *Mechanics*] the two Ends of a Balance hang equal and level, so that neither can ascend; they are said to be in *Equilibrium*.

EQUILIBRIUM [*Aequilibrium*, L.] Equality of Weight or equal Balance.

EQUIMULTIPLES [of *Equimultiples*, L.] Numbers or Quantities multiplied by the same Number or Quantity. Numbers and Quantities which contain Submultiples an equal Number of times as 16 and 8 are of their respective multiples, 4 and 2, because each contains multiple 4 times.

EQUINOCTIAL [*Aequinoctialis*, Equal, and *Nox*, Night] *Equinoctial Line* or *Aequator*, sailors emphatically *the Line*; is a primary Circle in the Heavens, equidistant from the Poles of the World, and the Heaven, or Globe of the Universe, into two equal Parts, North and South, called the *Equinoctial*, because the Sun passes through it, the Day becomes of an Equal Length in every part of the Earth. Some distinguish between *Equinoctial* and *Equator*, for there be both Circles in the same Plane. The *Equator* is a great Circle of the Earth equally distant from the Poles of the Earth, and it is that which is commonly called *the Line* by the Sailors. F.

EQUINOCTIAL Dial, a Plane lies equal to the Horizon.

EQUINOXES [of *aequus* and *nox*, the Times wherein the Sun enters the Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, when Day and Night are of equal Length in every part of the Earth, except just under the Poles.

The *Vernal EQUINOX*, is the 21st Day of March.

The *Autumnal EQUINOX*, is the 23rd of September.

To **EQUIP** [*equipper*, F.] to or accout, to furnish, to provide with necessaries.

EQUIPAGE [*Equipage*, F.] the Equipage of all Things necessary for a Journey; as Attire, Furniture, Attendance, &c. It is frequently used to signify the Coach and Number of Footmen.

EQUIPARABLE, Comparing Things compared and made equal.

EQUIPOLLENCE [*Equipollentia*, a being of equal Force and Value in Logick, used when several Things signify one and the same Thing expressed after different Manner.

Man's Interest, and every Man is Interest.

EQUOLLENT [*equipollent*, F. *equi-*
L.] being of equal Force or Signifi-

EQUONDERANCY [*equipondium*,
L.] Weighing or Posing.

EQUONDERATE (of *equus* and
L.) to weigh equally.

EQUONDEROUS (of *equus* and *pon-*
L.) that is of equal Weight.

JUSTITABLE, just, righteous, reason-

LIBERTURA, a Liberty of Riding;
carrying Grisk or Meal from a Mill
back. O. L.

EQUITY [*Equus*, F. of *Equitas*, L.]
Virtue of treating all Persons according
to Rules of Reason and Justice, as we
are treated by them, were we in their
places.

EQUITY [in Law] is the Correction
of Common Law in some Part wherein
it is defective.

OF EQUITY, is the Court of Chan-
cellery, in which the Rigour of the Common
Law and the Severity of other Courts, is
mitigated, and where Controversies are sup-
ported and determined according to the exact
Rules of Equity and Conscience.

EQUIVALENCE [*aequivalentia*, L.] the
Equality in Nature, Quality, and Circum-
stances, between two or more Things proposed.

EQUIVALENT [*aequivalent*, L.] being
of equal Weight, Value, or Worth. F.

EQUIVALENT, a Thing of equal
Value with another.

EQUIVOCAL [*equivocus*, F. *equivoc-*
L.] that which hath a double or doubt-
ful Signification, or whose Meaning and
Sense is taken several Ways. *Logick*.

EQUIVOCALS [*equivoca*, L.] are such
as whose Names are the same, but their
Significations are very different. *Logick*.

EQUIVOCAL Generation [in *Philosophy*]
the Production of Plants without Seed:
and of Animals without Parents, in the
usual Way of Coition between Male and Fe-
male, which is now believed never to happen,
and all bodies are univocally produced.

EQUIVOCAL Signs [in *Surgery*] are
such as Accidents or Signs of the Fracture
of the Skull, which confirm other Signs
and are *Univocal*.

EQUIVOCAL Word [in *Grammar*] a
Word comprehending more Significations than
one, as *being* for different Notions.

EQUIVOCALLY [*equivocus*, L.] dubi-
tously, ambiguously, with a mental Refer-

ence. **EQUIVOCATE** [*equivocare*, F.] to
use a Word ambiguously, to say one Thing and
mean another.

EQUIVOCATION, a double Meaning. L.

EQUOREAN [*aequoreus*, L.] belonging
to the Sea.

EQUUS Copertus, a Horse set out with
a Saddle and other Furniture. O. L.

ER [עַר H. i. e. a Watchman] Judah's
first-born Son.

ERA. See *Æra*.

To **ERADICATE** [*eradicare*, L.] to
pull up by the Roots.

To **ERADICATE** a Disease, &c. to de-
stroy it utterly.

ERADICATION, a Rooting out, De-
stroying, &c. L.

ERADICATIVES [in *Physick*] Medi-
cines that work powerfully, and, as it were,
root out the Distemper; it is used in Opposi-
tion to Palliatives, which operate but gently.

ERASED [*erassus*, L.] scraped or scratch-
ed out.

ERASED [*Eraldry*] any thing violently
torn off from its proper Place.

ERASEMENT, a blotting or dashing out.

ERASMUS [*Ερασμους*, Gr. Amiable,
Lovely] a proper Name.

ERASTIANISM, the Doctrine of *Era-*
stus.

ERASTIANS, Hereticks, Followers of
Erastus, a Swiss Physician, who, among
other Tenets, held, that the Power of Ex-
communication in a Christian State was
lodged in the Civil Magistrate.

ERATO [*Ερατώ*, Gr.] one of the nine
Muses, the Patroness of amorous Poetry.

ERATOSTHENES, a famous Historian,
Poet, Philosopher, and Astronomer, who
for his great Learning was called *Plato Minor*,
and was especially eminent for his Skill in
the *Mathematics*.

ERBER, an Arbour. O.

ERE [ερε, Sax.] before that, rather than.

EREBUS [*Ερεβος*, Gr.] an Infernal Po-
etical Deity, said to be the Father of Night
and Hell.

ERECT [*erectus*, L.] raised, upright.

To **ERECT** [*eriger*, F. *erigere*, L. *erectum*,
sup.] to raise, to set up, to build.

To **ERECT** a Figure [with *Astrilegers*]
is to divide the 12 Houses of the Heavens
aright; putting down the Sign, Degree, &c.
in the Right Place, according to the Positions
of the heavenly Bodies, at the Moment of
Time the Scheme is erected.

ERECT Flowers, are such as grow up-
right, without hanging the Head.

ERECTION, a raising or causing to
stand upright. F. of L.

ERECTOR'S, Lifters up. L.

ERECTOR'S Penis [among *Anatomists*]
a Pair of Muscles, which cause the Erection
of the Yard.

ERECTOR'S Clitoris [in *Anatomy*]
Muscles inserted into the spongy Bodies of
the *Clitoris*, which they erect in Coition.

EREMIT'ICAL [*eremiticus*, L. of *ἐρημικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Desert, or leading the Life of an Hermit.

ER'EMITE [*eremita*, L. of *ἐρημίτης*, Gr.] an Hermit.

EREMITO'R'IUM, an Hermitage, or desert Place, for the Retirement of Hermits. *O. L.*

EREPT'ION, a snatching or taking away by Violence and Force. *L.*

ERES'SES } Canary-birds above two
ERISSES } Years old.

ERE'WHILE, lately, not long since, or not long hence.

ERIDA'NUS [in *Astronomy*] a Southern Constellation of 68 Stars.

ER'GO, therefore. *L.*

ERIN'GO, a Plant; called also Sea-Holly, the Roots of which are esteemed good against the Plague and Contagions.

ERIS'MA [in *Architecture*] an Arch-buttress, Shore-post, or Prop, to hold up a Building, that is otherwise like to fall.

ERKE, weary, loitering. *O.*

ER'MINE [*ermine*, F. probably from *Armenia*, the Country from whence these Skins were brought] a very rich Fur of a Weasel or Field-Mouse, worn by Princes or Persons of Quality.

ERMINE [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field is Argent, and the Powdering Sable, or White interspersed with black Spots.

ER'MINE-Street, } one of the noted
ER'MINAGE-Street, } Roman High-

ways, in *England*, from *St David's* to *Southampton*.

ER'MINES [in *Heraldry*] a Sable Field with the Powdering Argent.

ERMINITES [in *Heraldry*] a white Ground powdered with black, to which a red Hair is added.

ERMINOIS' [in *Heraldry*] a Ground Or, or Gold Colour, powdered or patched with Black.

To **ERN** [probably of *ernzen*, to reap, *Teut.*] to glean. *G.*

ERNES, Promises. *O.* Also the loose scattered Ears of Corn on the Ground after the cocking it; also Affections. *Cbauc.*

ER'NEST [*Ernestus*, L. *Gonnert*, *Sax.* i. e. Earnest] a proper Name of Men.

ERNFUL, sorrowful, lamentable. *S. C.*

EROD'ING Medicines [of *erodere*, L. to gnaw] are such as prey upon the Flesh by their acute Particles.

EROGA'TION, a bestowing or laying out, a profuse Spending of Money. *L.*

E'ROS [*Eros*, Gr.] Cupid. *Cbauc.*

EROSION, a gnawing, eating away, or consuming. *L.*

EROSTRATUS, an Incendiary, who, it is said, only to get himself a Name, set the magnificent Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus* on Fire.

ERO'TEMA [*ἐρώτημα*, Gr.] Interrogation or Question.

ERO'TESIS [*ἐρώτηση*, Gr.] the **EROTE'SIS** [in *Rhetoric*] a when by asking any Question we agitate Matter.

To **ERR**, [error, F. of *errare*, L. out of the Way, or mistake.

ER'RAND [*Errand*, *San.*] a Messenger.

ER'RANT [*errans*, L.] wandring straying out of the Way. *F.*

ER'RANT [in *Law*] is applied to cases who go the Circuit; and to Bill velling at large.

Knights ERRANT, those fantastick Knights, feigned to travel the World in Search of Adventure, do great Feats at Arms, with unusual Hazard of their own Persons.

ERRA'TA, Faults or Omissions, have escaped Correction in Printing.

ERRAT'ICAL, } [*erraticus*, F.
ERRAT'ICK, } [*erratus*, L.] wandring straying out of the Way.

ERRAT'ICK Stars, the Planets in Contradistinction to the fixed Stars, in reason of their having each a peculiar Motion.

ERRAT'ICUM, a Waif, or errant or wandering Beast. *O. L.*

ER'RHINES [*Erhyn*, of *Erin*, the Nose, Gr.] Medicines to put Moisture to cleanse the Head, either without Sneezing, or to enliven the Senses.

ERRONEOUS [*erratus*, F. of *erro*, L.] subject to, or Full of Errors or mistakes.

ERRONES, the same as *erraticus*.

ER'ROR [*Error*, F. of *Errare*] Mistake, Oversight, false Opinion.

ER'ROR [in *Law*] is a Fault in pleading, or in the Process.

A Writ of **ERROR**, is that writ to redress false Judgment in any Court Record.

Clerk of the **ERRORS**, a Clerk Office it is to copy out the Tensured Records of a Cause, upon which a Error is brought.

ERS, bitter Vetch, a sort of Pulse.

ERSK, Strubble after Corn is cut.

ERST [probably of *erst*, first, long since, formerly. *Spas.*

E'RTHELESSE, without Earth.

ERUBES'CENCY [*erubescencia*, Blushing for Shame: An Uneasiness of Mind, by which it is hindered from acting, for Fear of Loss of Reputation.

ERUCTA'TION, a belching forth.

ERUDI'TION, Instruction in good literature, Learning, Scholarship. *F. C.*

ERUPT'ION, an issuing or breaking forth with Violence. *L.*

ERUNCA'TION, a Weeding or pulling up of Weeds. *L.*

ERUPTUR'IENT [of *erupturus*, apt or ready to break forth.

STYCELAS [*ερυπελες*, Fr. 'ερυσι-
[Co.] a Disease called *St Anthony's*

ERYFILATODES [*ερυφιλαιτιδες*,
Latin *Erypholus*.

ERYFELATOUS, belonging to, or of
the, as *Eryphelus*.

ERYEM'MATA, [of *ερυθρος* and
[Gr.] Red Spots like Flea-bites,
in Psittacine Fevers.

THROIDES Membrana [of *ερυθρος*,
Red, Appearance] is a red Skin of
the, the first of the proper Coats.

[Ery H. i. e. doing or working]
[as of Jacob.

MACATUR'A, the cutting off of
the boughs in a Forest. O. L.

MADE [*esfalede*, F.] is a furious
upon a Wall or Rampart, carried
bladders to mount up upon, with-
out it in Form, breaking Ground,

as of Works to secure the Men.
ES [*echappe*, Fr.] getting away
sight.

ESCAPE [*echapper*, F. *scappare*,
[Sp.] to make one's Escape,

Fr.

ESCAPE [in a Law Sense] is when
a prisoner comes to his Liberty, be-
cause of Order of Law.

ESPEM, what comes by Accident,
[as Hip. O. L.

ES [*ερχεσθαι*, Gr.] a Scar remaining
the healing of a Sore, or one raised by

ES [as Hip. O. L.

ES [as Hip. O. L.

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ES [as Hip. O. L.

may be eaten; Plants and Roots for Food,
as Carrots, Turnips, &c.

ESCU'RIAL, a famous Monastery in
Spain, built by King Philip II. in the Shape

of a Gridiron, in Honour of St Laurence,
and takes its Name from a Village near

Madrid: It contains a King's Palace, St
Laurence's Church, and the Monastery of

the Jeronimites, and the Free-Schools.

ESCUTCH'EON [*scutum*, L.] a Shield,
the Coat or Field on which Arms are borne.

ESCUTCH'EON [of *Prentice*] is an In-
escutcheon, or little Escutcheon, which a

Man who hath married an Heiress may bear
over his own Coat of Arms, and in it the

Arms of his Wife.

ESHIN, a Nail or Kit. C.

ESILICHE, easily, *Chauc.*

ESKEKTORES [of *esker*, F.] Rob-
bers or Destroyers of other Mens Lands and

Estates. O. S.

ESKIP'PESON, Shipping or Passing by
Sea. O. L. T.

E'SHAM [formerly *Eversham*, from one
Eoves Egrwias, a Shepherd, who was after-

wards Bp of Worcester] a Town in Wor-
cestershire, anciently called *Eashome*, or

Heathfield.

To **ESLOIN** [of *desloier*, Fr.] to with-
draw to a Distance. Spacc.

ESNE'CY [*Aisneffe*, Eldership, F.] the
Right of choosing first in a divided Inheri-

tance, which belongs to the eldest Copartner.

ESPALIE'RS, a Row of Trees planted
in curious Order against a Frame, spreading

upon the Side of the Wall, &c. F.

ESPA'REC'T, a kind of *St Fois* Grass.

ESPEALTA'RE, to expedite or law
Dogs, either by cutting off the three Fore-

Claws of the right Foot, or by cutting out
the Balls of the Foot, so that they may be

disabled from running and hunting hard in
the Forest. O. L.

ESPI'AL, a Watch or Guard.

ESPERA'NCE, Hope. F. *Chauc.*

ESPIGURNAN'CIA, the Office of Spi-
gurnel, or Sealer of the King's Writs.

To **ESPI'RE**, to expire. O.

ESPIRITUELL, Spiritual. *Chauc.*

ESPLEE'S [*expletia*, L.] the full Profits
that the Ground or Land yields.

ESPLEE'S [*Law Term*] the full Profits
that the Ground yields, as the Hay of Mea-

dows, the Feeding of Pastures, the Corn of
ploughed Lands, the Rents, Services, and
such like Issues.

ESPLENA'DE ? [in *Fortification*] pro-

ESPLANA'DE } perly the Glacis or

Slope of the Counter/carp; now taken for

the void Space between the Glacis of a Ci-

tadel, and the first Houses of a Town. F.

ESPLOIT, Accomplishment, Perfection.

Chauc.

ESPOI'SE, Hope. *Chauc.*

ESPOU'SALS [*esposuallas*, F. *spousalia*,
R 1 2

L.] Betrothing, Wedding, Marriage; the Ceremony used on that Occasion.

To ESPOUSE [*espouser*, F.] to betroth, take in Marriage, to wed: To adhere to, or embrace a cause, Opinion, or Party.

ESPRIN'GOLD, a Warlike Engine for the casting great Stones.

To ESPY' [*espier*, F.] to perceive or discover, to observe or watch.

ESQUIRE [*escuir*, or *scuyer*, F.] a Gentleman who bears Arms, a Degree of Gentry next below a Knight.

ESQUIRES, are also created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of SS, and bestowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs.

ESQUIRES [*of the King's Body*] are certain Officers belonging to the Court.

To ESSA'RT, to extirpate, or clear the Ground of Shrubs. O.

ESSAY' [*essai*, F.] Attempt, Proof, Trial, also a short Discourse upon a Subject.

ESSAY of a Deer [*Hunting Term*] the Breast or Brisket of a Deer.

To ESSAY' [*essayer*, F.] to make an Essay, to try.

ESSAY Hatch [among *Miners*] a Term for a little Trench or Hole, which they dig to search for Ore.

ESSE [of *Afche*, Teut.] Ashes. *Chefb.* *Sher* the ESSE, i. e. separate the dead Ashes from the Embers. *Chefb.*

ESSENCE [*essentia*, L.] that which constitutes the peculiar Nature of any Thing, and makes it to be what it is: The Nature Substance, or Being of a Thing. F.

ESSENCE [in *Physick*] is the chief Properties or Virtues of any Simple or Composition so collected together.

ESSENCE [in *Chymistry*] is a Spirit drawn out of certain Substances, or the Balsamick Part of any Thing separated from the thicker Matter by Extraction.

ESSENCE [of a *Circle*] is, that its Semi-diameters be all equal.

ESSENCE [of a *Square*] is, that it have four Right-Angles, and as many equal Right-Lined Sides.

ESSENCE [of *Ambergrease*] is an Extract of the more oily Parts of *Ambergrease*, Musk, and Civet, in Spirit of Wine.

ESSENCE de *Fambon* [in *Cookery*] Gammon Essence, a Liquor made of a Gammon of Bacon, &c. to be put into all Sorts of Messes in which Gammon is used. F.

ESSENDI *quatum de Telonio*, a Writ lying for the Citizens and Burgeses of a Town, who have a Charter to exempt them from paying Toll through the whole Realm.

ESSE'NES, a Sect of Monastick Philosophers among the *Yevos*, who referred all to Destiny; held the Mortality of the Soul, &c.

ESSENTIAL [*essentiel*, F. *essentialis*, L.] belonging to Essence or Being, necessary.

ESSENTIAL *Debilities* [in *Astro*] are when the Planets are in their Fall, triment, or Peregrine.

ESSENTIAL *Dignities* [in *Astro*] are certain Advantages by which Planets are strengthened.

ESSENTIAL *Properties*, such Properties necessarily depend on the Nature or Essence of any thing, and are inseparable it, in Distinction from accidental.

ESSENTIAL *Salt of Plants* [in *Chymistry*] is made of the Juice of the Plant for some time in a Cellar, till the Salt is out into Crystals.

The **ESSENTIALS** [of *Religion*] fundamental Articles and Points of it.

ES SERS [among *Physicians*] are Pushes or Wheels, reddish and hard, & quickly infect the whole Body with a itching.

ESSEX [*Esse-SEXa*, and *Esse-ripe*, Sax.] the County th t lies in *Middlesex*; so called, because it was the Country of the *East-Saxons*.

ESSOIN [*essoin*, F.] is an Excuse alleged for one who is summoned to a Court, and answer to a real Action, &c. upon just Cause of Action.

To ESSOIN, to excuse a Person sent. F.

Clerk of the ESSOINS, an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas, who keeps the *Essoin* Rolls, &c.

ESSONIO de *moth leri*, a Writ to the Sheriff, to send four lawful men to view one that has effoined himself in sick.

To ESTABLISH [*etablis*, F. *etabli*, L.] to make stable, firm, and sure, or settle.

ESTABLISHMENT [of *etablismentum*, L.] Settlement upon a Foundation.

ESTABLISHMENT [of a *Dower*] Assurance of a Dower or Portion to the Wife about the Time of Marriage.

ESTANDARD [*etandard*, F.] a Flag or Ensign; more especially the Standard Measures of the King, to the Standard which all Measures throughout the Kingdom to be framed.

ESTATE [*etat*, F. *status*, L.] a Condition or condition of Things or Affairs, also Means, Revenues, &c.

ESTATE [in *Law*] is that Title or Interest which a Man has in Lands or Tenements, or what a Man is worth in Money, &c.

The Three **ESTATES** [of the Kingdom] are three Orders of the Kingdom, viz. the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons.

ESTATUTES, Statutes, Provisions, or established Rules.

EST [*estimare*, F. of *estimatio*, L.]

to Value, Account, Reputation.

ESTIM [*estimare*, F. of *estimare*, L.]

to make account of, to begin, to reckon.

ESTER [Heb. *Esther*, i. e. Secret, or

proper Name of Women.

ESTLING, the same as *Sterling*.

ESTIMENOS [*ιστιμηνος*, Gr.] an

man which grows and consumes

the Crangrene, or Disposition to

the same.

ESTIMABLE [*estimabilis*, L.] worthy

of, the being of Value. F.

ESTIMATE [*estimatio*, L.] the

ESTIMATION } set Price or Value,

Rating, or Rating.

ESTIMATE [*estimatum*, L.] to

value; to appraise, or set a Piece up-

on.

ESTIMATOR [*estimator*, L.] a Judge

of Things.

ESTIVAL [*estivalis*, L.] of Summer.

ESTRE [*estrepere*, F.] an

ESTRE } pediment or Bar of Ac-

cusing from his own Fact, which

might have had his Action.

ESTRADE [in *Cookery*] a particular

of Meat, &c. F.

ESTERS [*estere*, or *estover*, F.]

signifies that Subistence which a

Man of Felony is to have out of his

Cock, during his Imprisonment.

ESTRANCE of Wood, to be taken

from Man's Woods.

ESTRANGE [*estranger*, F.] to draw

affections, to alienate, to become

estranged.

ESTRANGEMENT, Estranging.

ESTRANGERS [*Law Term*] Foreign-

ers born beyond Sea; they who

are in the levying a Fine, &c.

ESTRAY [from *estrayer*, Q. E.] a

good found, having no Owner

which, if it be not reclaimed in

one Day, falls to the Lord of the

land.

ESTREAT [*estreatum*, L.] the Copy

of a Writing; but especially of

the down in the Rolls of a Court, to

be set down by his Officer.

ESTRETS of the ESTREATS, a Clerk that

draws the Estreats out of the Lord Treas-

urer's Office, and writes

the same for the King.

ESTRENT, Estraited, or blocked

up.

ESTREPE [*estrepere*, F.] to make

noise in Lands and Woods.

ESTREPEMENT, Spoil made in Lands

by a Tenant for Term of Life,

Damage of the Reversioner.

ESTREPE, Lotings. *Chauc.*

ESTUARY [*estuarium*, L.] any

Ditch or Pit where the Tide comes, or is

overflowed by the Sea at High Water.

ESURINE Salts [*Chymistry*] are Salts

which are of a fretting or eating Quality,

which abound in the Air of Places situate

near the Sea-Coasts, and where great Quan-

tities of Coals are burnt.

ETCH'ING, [of *etzer*, *Teut.*] a Way

used in making Copper-Plates for Printing,

by eating in the Figures with *Aqua Fortis*.

ETERNAL [*eternal*, F. *eternus*, L.]

an infinite Duration, which neither had a Beginning, nor will ever have an End.

ETERNE, eternal. *Chauc.*

ETERNITY [*eternitas*, F. *eternitas*, L.] an infinite Duration, without Beginning and End, Everlastingness.

To **ETER'NIZE** } [*eterniser*, F.

To **ETER'NALIZE** } *eternare*, L.]

to make eternal.

ETHE, easily. *Spence.*

ETHELBALD [of *Æðel* and *Bald*,

Sax. i. e. nobly bold] the Name of two

Kings of this Nation.

ETHELBERT [*Æðel* and *Beorht*,

Sax. i. e. nobly bright] the Name of several Kings.

ETHELFRED [*Æðel* and *fræde*,

Sax. i. e. noble Peace] a King of the

Northumbrians.

ETHELRED [*Æðel* and *rede*, *Sax.*

i. e. noble in Council] a Name of several

English Saxon Princes.

ETHELSTAN } [*Æðel* and *stan*,

ATHELSTAN } *Sax. i. e. the noble*

Gem] a renowned King, the Ninth

Saxon Monarch from Egbert.

ETHELWARD [*Æðel* and *weard*,

Sax. i. e. a noble Keeper] a Name.

ETHELWIN [*Æðel* and *winna*, *Sax.*

to acquire, *i. e. noble Purchaser*], a proper

Name.

ETHELWOLD [*Æðel* and *wealdan*,

Sax. to govern, i. e. noble Governor] a Bishop

of Winchester, a Founder of an Abbey at

Abingdon.

ETHELWOLF [*Æðel* and *Ulf*, *Sax.*

i. e. the noble Helper] the Name of the

Second of the Saxon Monarchs.

ETHEREAL [*æthereus*, L.] belonging

to the *Æther* or Air.

ETHE'REAL Oil [among *Chymists*] is a

very fine or exalted Oil, or rather Spirit,

which soon takes Fire.

ETHICKS [*ἠθικά*, Gr.] Moral Philo-

sophy: An Art which shews those Rules

and Measures of Human Actions which

lead to true Happiness; and that acquaints

us with the Means to practise them.

ETHIMOLOGISE, to give the Etymo-

logy or Derivation of a Word. *Chauc.*

ETHMOIDALIS [in *Anatomy*] a Suture

or Seam surrounding a Bone called

Ethmoides.

ETH-

ETHMOR'DES [*ἰθμοειδής*, of *ἰθμός*, a Sieve, and *ειδής*, Form, Gr.] a Bone in the inner Part of the Nose resembling a Sieve.

ETH'NARCHY [*ethnarchia*, L. or *ἰθναρχία*, of *ἰθνος*, a Nation, and *ἀρχή*, Principality, Gr.] Principality and Rule.

ETH'NICK [*ethnics*, L. *ἰθνικός*, of *ἰθνος*, a Nation, Gr.] Heathenish, of or belonging to the Heathens.

ETHOLOGY [*ethologia*, L. of *ἠθολογία*, of *ἠθος*, Custom, and *λόγος*, to describe, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of Manners.

ETHOLOGY [in *Rhetoric*] the Art of shewing the Manners of others.

ETHOPOE'IA [*ethopoeia*, L. *ἠθοποιία*, of *ἠθος*, and *ποιία*, to feign, Gr.] a Representation of Manners.

ETIOLOGY [*aitiologia*, of *αἰτία*, Cause, and *λόγος*, to say, Gr.] a giving the Reason of.

ETYMOLOGICAL [*etymologique*, F. *etymologicus*, L. of *ἔτυμολογικός*, Gr.] belonging to Etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST [*etymologiste*, F. of *ἔτυμολόγος*, Gr.] one skilled in searching out the true Interpretation of Words.

To ETYMOLOGIZE [*etymologizare*, L.] to give an Account of the Derivation of Words.

ETYMOLOGY [*etymologie*, F. *etymologia*, L. of *ἔτυμολογία*, of *ἔτυμον*, and *λόγος*, to say, Gr.] is a Part of Grammar, shewing the Original of Words, in order to fix their true Meaning and Signification.

ETYMON [*ἔτυμον*, Gr.] the Original of a Word.

To EVACUATE [*evacuare*, F. *evacuare*, L.] to discharge, to empty, to void.

EVACUA'TION, an emptying, &c. F. of L.

EVACUA'TION [among *Physicians*] any Diminution of the animal Fluids, whether it be by Catharticks, or Blood-letting, or any other Means.

To EVA'DE [*evadere*, F. *evadere*, L.] to escape, to shift off.

EVAGINA'TION, an Unsheathing, or Drawing out of a Sheath or Scabbard. L.

EVAN [*Ebon*, *Welsb*] *John*. This Word has a great Affinity with the Russian *Ivan* for *John*.

EVANGE'LIA, among the Ancients, was used to signify Processions and Prayers made for Joy of good Tidings.

EVANGELICAL [*evangelique*, F. *evangelicus*, L. of *εὐαγγελικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Gospel, Gospel-like.

EVANGELIST [*evangeliste*, F. *evangelista*, L. of *εὐαγγελιστής*, Gr.] a Messenger of good Tidings.

EVANGELISTS, the Penmen of the Gospel. L.

EVANGE'LIIUM [*evangile*, F. of *εὐαγγέλιον*, Gr.] a Gospel.

To EVAN'GELIZE [*evangelizare*, L. of *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι*, well, and *ἀγγαλίζεσθαι*, to bring Tidings, Gr.] to bring good Tidings, to preach Gospel.

EVAN'ID [*evanides*, L.] soon fading, changing Colour.

To EVAPORATE [*evaporare*, F. *aporare*, L.] to breathe or steam or dissolve into Vapours.

To EVAPORATE to a Pellick [*mistry*] is to consume a Liquor by Heat, till a thin Skin is perceived on the Top of it.

EVAPORA'TION [in *Chymistry*] dispersing the superfluous Moisture, liquid Substance, by Means of a gentle or a driving it away with Steam, to some Part stronger, or of a higher temperature than before.

EVAPORA'TION [with *Physicks*] the Discharging of Humours through Pores of the Body.

EVA'SION, an Escape; also a Trick. F. of L.

EVA'SIVE [*evasivus*, L.] crafty, deceitful.

EUCHARIST [*Euchariste*, F. *Eucharistia*, L. of *εὐχαριστία*, of *εὖ*, well, and *χάρις*, Grace, Gr.] a Thank from whence the Sacrament of the Supper is so called.

EUCHARIS'TICAL [*Eucharisticus*, Gr.] belonging to charist.

EU'CHYLOS [*Euchylos*, of *εὖ*, and *χυλός*, a Juice, Gr.] one who with good Juices or Humours; also which afford good Nourishment.

EU'CHYMY [*Euchymia*, L. of *εὖ*, and *χύμος*, a Juice, Gr.] the Temper of Blood, or other Juices in an animal Body.

EU'CHRASY [*Euchrasia*, of *εὖ*, and *χράσις*, Temperature, Gr.] a good temperature of Body.

EUDIAPNEUS'TES [*Eudiapneustes*, of *εὖ*, and *διαπνεύω*, to perspire, Gr.] sweats kindly.

EUDOX'IANS, Hereticks, so called from *Eudoxus*, their Ring-leader, who his Son was differently affected in his Will the Father, and made of nothing.

EUDOX'Y [*Eudoxia*, L. of *εὐδοξία*, Gr.] good Name or Fame.

EVE [*חַוָּה* H. i. e. the lived] the first of *Adam*.

EVE [Contract. of *Even*] the Day or a Festival or Holiday.

EVE-Cburr, a Worm.

E'VECK, or Ebeck, a Beast like a Goat.

EVETICA [*evetice*, L.] that Part of Cook which teaches how to acquire a Habit of Body.

EVCTION, a lifting up, a carrying as also praising, an extolling. L.

EVCTION [in *Astronomy*] is an Influx is the Motion of the Moon.

EVEN [*epen*, Sax. *eben*, Teut. *essen*, Ital. *alke*.]

EVENING [*Æpen*, Sax. *Abend*, L. S. *vesper*] the Close of the Day.

EVENTIDE [*Æpentid*, Sax.] the Tide.

EVINGS, a Portion of Grass or Corn given to his Tenant in the Evening for service done.

EVEN Number [in *Arithmetic*] is a Number which may be divided into two equal without any Fraction.

EVENLY Even Number, is a Number whose even Number may measure by an even Number; as 32, which 8, an even Number measures by 4, which is also an even Number.

EVENLY Odd Number, is a Number whose even Number may measure by an odd Number; as 30, which 2 or 6 being even Numbers measure by 15 or 5, that are odd Numbers.

EVENT [*eventus*, L.] the Issue or Success.

EVENTILATE [*eventilatum*, L.] to stir or fan.

EVENTILATE [in *Law*] to estimate an Estate.

EVILATION, a Winnowing; a selection or sifting into a Business.

EVILICAL [of *eventus*, L.] pertaining to an Event, actually come to pass.

EVIL [*Æppe*, Sax. *Æwig*, Teut.] bad.

EVILARD [prob. of *Æpion*, a Boar, or a Keeper; or of *Ever*, Eng. and *Hamour*, *g. d.* one always much] a proper Name for Men.

EVILBERATE, to bear. L.

EVILCH, every, each. O.

EVILCHONE, every one. Chauc.

EVILNESS, Eternalness, Continualness.

EVILTRUATE, to take away the strength.

EVILTRON, an Overthrowing, Overthrowing, Overthrow. L.

EVILTRY [*Æppe*, Sax.] every one.

EVILTRIGATE [*evigatum*, L.] to follow, to hunt after, to find out.

EVILTRIGATION, a seeking or finding.

EVILTY [*Evynitas*, L. of *Evynic*, properly born] a proper Name of Men.

EVILTY [*evynitas*, Gr.] Nobleness of Birth, Gentility, Nobility.

EVILTRATION, a Shaking, Brandishing. L.

EVICITION, a Convincing, either by Argument or Law. L.

EVIDENCE [*evidentia*, L.] Perspicuity, Plainness. L.

EVIDENCE [in *Law*] any Proof by Testimony of Men or Writings.

An **EVIDENCE**, a Witness against a Person accused.

EVIDENCES [in *Law*] Deeds, or authentick Writings of Agreements, Contracts, &c. that are Sealed and Delivered.

EVIDENT [*evidens*, L.] apparent, clear, manifest, plainly made out. F.

EVIL [*Æpel*, Sax. *Æbel*, L. S. *Æbel*, Teut.] Ill, Mischief; also a Disease, the King's Evil.

EVIL Deed [*Æpeldæd*, Sax. *Æbel-dæd*, Teut.] an ill Turn, Treachery, mischievous or hurtful Act.

EVIN, the Evening. Chauc.

To **EVINCE** [*evinere*, F. *evinere*, L.] to vanquish, to overcome; also to prove by Argument.

To **EVINCE** [in *Civil Law*] to convict, and recover by Law.

EVINDIS TANT, equidistant. Chauc.

EVINLICHE, evenly, equally. Chauc.

EVIRMO, evermore. Chauc.

To **EVISCERATE** [*evisceratum*, L.] to unbowel, to take out the Bowels.

EVISCERATION, an Unbowelling. L.

EVITABLE [*evitabilis*, L.] that may be avoided or shunned.

EVITATION, a Shunning. L.

To **EVITE** [*eviter*, F. *evitare*, L.] to escape, avoid.

EVITERNITY [of *eviternus*, L.] Everlastingness.

EU'LOGY [*eulogia*, L. *εὐλογία*, Gr.] a praising, or speaking well of.

EUNOMIANS, a Sect of Heretics in the 4th Century, who held, that Faith alone was acceptable without good Works.

EU'NUCH [*eunuque*, F. *εὐνοχος*, L. of *εὐνοχος*, Gr.] a gelded Man, or one deprived of his Genitals.

To **EU'NUCHATE**, to geld.

EU'NUCHISM, the State of an Eunuch.

EVOCATION, a calling out or upon, a Summons. F. of L.

EVOLAT'ICAL, flying abroad. L.

To **EVOLVE** [*evolvere*, L.] to turn over, or unfold.

EVOLUTION [in *Algebra*] the Extraction of Roots of and Power. F. of L.

EVOLUTIONS [in *Military Affairs*] are the Doubling of Ranks or Files, Wheelings, and other Motions.

EVOLUTION, an Unfolding, Unrolling. F. of L.

EU'NOMY [*eunomia*, L. of *εὐνομία*, of *εὖ*, well, and *νόμος*, a Law, Gr.] a good Constitution or Ordination of Laws.

EVOMITION, a vomiting up. *L.*
EUPATHY [*Eupathia*, *L.* of *Euthra-
 dela*, of *eu* and *πάθος*, suffering, *Gr.*] an
 Channels in suffering.
EUPEPSY [*Eupēpsia*, *Gr.*] a good and
 easy Concoction or Digestion.
EUPHEMISM [*Euphemismus*, *L.* of *Euph-
 rasmos*, of *eu*, well, and *φράσις*, to say,
Gr.] a letting forth one's Praise; a good
 Name or Reputation.
EUPHEMISM [in *Rhetoric*] is a Fi-
 gure whereby a harsh Word is changed into
 one that is inoffensive.
EUPHONY [*Euphonia*, *L.* of *Euphonia*, of
eu, and *φωνή*, a Voice, *Gr.*] a graceful
 Sound, a smooth Running of Words.
EUPHORIA [*Euphoria*, *Gr.*] the Well-
 being of the Operation of a Medicine, or
 Course of a Distemper: The Aptitude of some
 Things to particular Operations.
EUPHRATES [*Euphrates*, *Gr.* making
 glad] a great River of *Asia*.
EUPNOEA [*Eupnoia*, of *eu* and *νῆσις*,
 to breathe, *Gr.*] a good Faculty of breath-
 ing.
EUPORY [*Euporia*, *Gr.*] a Readiness
 in preparing Medicines, or the Eateness of
 the Working.
EURIPIDES, a learned tragical Poet,
 so called from his being born in *Euripus*:
 He was in great Favour with *Archelaus*,
 King of *Macedon*, wrote 75 Plays; he
 was born the very Day on which the
 great Army of *Xerxes* was vanquished by
 the *Atbenians*, lived *Anno Mundi* 3520,
 suffered a violent Death, as some say, be-
 ing pulled in Pieces by *Archelaus's* Dogs,
 set upon him by *Aridæus* the Poet, who
 envied him; others say by Women, being
 called a Woman-hater; he was buried at
Pella.
EURIPUS [*Εὔριπος*, *Gr.*] a narrow Sea
 in *Græce*, which ebb, and flows seven Times
 in twenty-four Hours.
EURYTHMY [*Eurythmia*, *L.* of *Eury-
 thmia*, *Gr.*] a graceful Proportion and Car-
 riage of Body.
EURYTHMY [*Archit.*] the exact
 Proportion between all Parts of a Build-
 ing.
EURYTHMY [in *Physick*] an excellent
 Disposition of the Pulse.
EUROCLY'DON [*Ευροκλύδων*, *Gr.*] a
 tempestuous North-East Wind. *L.*
EUROPE [*Europa*, *L.* of *Ευρώπη*, *Gr.*
 broad-fronted, or large eyed] one fourth Part
 of the Terrestrial Globe, generally peopled
 by Christians.
EUROPEAN, belonging to *Europe*.
EUROPEANS, Inhabitants of *Europe*.
EUSAR'COS [*Ευσάρκος*, *Gr.*] a Term
 used by the *Galenists*, for such a Proportion
 of Flesh, as is not too lean or too corpulent,

but gives due Symmetry and Strength to
 the Parts.

EUSEBIA [*Eusebia*, *Gr.*] Good
 Devotion, Piety; also a proper Name.
EUSTACE [*Eustace*, *Gr.* firm]
 a proper Name.
EUSTATHIANS, a Sect of Chris-
 tians in the fourth Century, who disallowed
 Worshipping of Saints.
EUSTOMACHAUS [*Eustomachus*, of
eu and *στόμαχος*, the Stomach, *Gr.*] a
 Stomach; also Meat proper for it.
EUSTOW [formerly called *Helen*]
 Place in *Bedfordshire*, so called from a
 convent dedicated to *Helen*, the Mother of
Christ the Great.
EUSTYLE [*Eustyle*, of *eu* and *στυλή*,
 and *στυλή*, a Pillar, *Gr.* in *Architecture*]
 Building wherein the Pillars are
 the most convenient Distance one
 another.
EUTAXY [*Eutaxia*, *L.* of *Eutaxia*,
 of *eu* and *τάξις*, Order, *Gr.*] a hand-
 ling or disposing of Things.
EUTERPE [*Euterpe*, *Gr.*] one
 nine Muses, the Inventress of the
 maticks, and playing on the Flute.
EUTHANASY [*Euthanasia*, of
εὐθανασία, Death, *Gr.*] a soft quick
 an easy Passage out of this World.
EUTROPHY [*Eutrophia*, of
εὐτροφία, Nourishment, *Gr.*] a due
 of the Body.
EUTY'CHIANS, Hereticks, who
 leadet was *Eurychus*, A. C. 443.
 nished the Flesh of *Christ* to be eaten
 firming that he had a Celestial Body
 passed through the Virgin *Mary*
 a Channel; that there were two
 in *Christ* before the Hypothesis
 but that afterwards there were
 compounded of both; and therefore
 cluded the Divinity of *Christ*
 and etc.
EUTYN, even. *O.*
EVULSION, a Plucking,
 Drawing out of, or away. *L.*
EU'XIN [*Εὐξιν*, *Gr.*]
 the *Euxine* Sea, now commonly
 Black Sea.
EVYN, even. *O.*
EWAGE, Hue, Colour. *Ch.*
EWAGIUM, Toll paid for
 sage. *O. L.*
EWBRICE [*Æp*, Marriage,
 Breaking, *Sax.* *Ch.* *Ch.*
 An *EW* [*Eup*, *Sax.*
 of *Ovis*, *L.*] a Female Sheep.
 The *EW* is *Bliss*, *Sax.*
 Tup or Ram. *C.*
 The *EW* is *Riding*, *Sax.*
 ping. *C.*
EW Hog, a Female Lamb

EXAMINE [*examine*, F. of *agua*, L.] a
 To **EXAMINE** [*examine*, F. of *exami-*
nare, L.] to search or enquire into, to can-
 vass or sift.
EXAMINERS, Officers in Chancery,
 who examine Witnesses upon Oath.
EXAMPLE [*exemplum*, L.] a Copy,
 Pattern, or Model; an Instance or Prece-
 dent; any thing proposed to be imitated or
 avoided.
EXAMPLE [in *Logic*] the Conclusion
 of one singular Point from another.
EXANASTOMOSIS [of *ἐξ* and *ἀνα-*
στόμωσις, Gr.] an Opening the Mouths of
 Vessels, as Arteries, Veins, &c. *Anatomy*.
EXANGUIOUS } [*exanguis*, L.] be-
EXANGUOUS } ing without Blood,
 bloodless.
TO EXANIMATE [*exanimatus*, L.]
 to deprive of Life, to dispirit; to astonish;
 to stun.
EXANIMATION [actively] a depriv-
 ing of Life; astonishing, dispiriting, dismay-
 ing. L.
EXANIMATION [passively] a Swoon-
 ing, or such a sinking of the Spirits, as is
 attended with the Loss of Sense for some
 Time.
EXANNUAL Roll, a Roll in which
 Fines, which could not be levied within the
 Time, and desperate Debts, were entered.
EKANTLATION [of *Antlia*, L. a
 Bucket] an emptying or Drawing out, as
 with a Bucket; also an Enquiry or Sifting
 into a Matter. L.
EXANTHEMATA [*ἐξανθήματα*, Gr.]
 the Measles or Small-Pox.
EXARATION, a Ploughing. L.
EXARCH [*exarchus*, F. *exarches*, L. of
ἐξάρχω, Gr.] an Officer formerly under
 the Roman Emperors of *Constantinople*, who
 managed the Affairs of *Italy*; a Viceroy.
EXARCHATE } the Office, Dignity,
EXARCHY } or Jurisdiction of an
 Exarch.
EXARTHREMA [*ἐξάρθρωμα*, Gr.] a
 Disjointing, as when a Bone is out of its pro-
 per Place. *Anatomy*.
EXARTICULATION, a disjointing, or
 putting a Bone out of Joint. L.
TO EXASPERATE [of *exasperatus*, L.
 to make sharp] to incense, or provoke to
 anger; to vex.
EXASPERATION, an exasperating or
 provoking to Anger. L.
TO EXATURATE [*exaturatus*, L.] to
 satiate, or fill an hungry Stomach.
EKATURATION, a satiating. L.
TO EXAUCTORATE [*exauktoratus*,
 L.] to discharge from an Office.
EXAUCTIONATION, a discharging or
 putting out of Office or Service. L.
TO EXAUGURATE [*exauguratus*,
 L.] to make profane or unbelieve.

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 putting out of Office or Service. L.
TO EXAUGURATE [*exauguratus*,
 L.] to make profane or unbelieve.

EXCALEFAC'TION, a heating or warming. *L.*

EXCAMBIA'TOR, an Exchanger of Land. *O. L.*

EXCAMBIUM, an Exchange where Merchants meet. *L.*

EXCANDESCENCY [*exandescensia*, *L.*] great Heat, violent Anger.

EXCANDESCENCY [with *Physicians*] an Aptness to such Passions of the Mind as bring on real Distempers.

EXCAR'NATED, become very lean.

To **EXCARNIFICATE** [*excarnificatum*, *L.*] to butcher, to quarter, or cut one to Pieces.

To **EXCA'VATE** [*excavatum*, *L.*] to make hollow.

EXCAVA'TION, a making hollow. *L.*

To **EXCE'CATE** [of *ex* and *cacatum*, *L.*] to make blind.

EXCECA'TION [of *ex* and *cacatio*, *L.*] a making blind.

To **EXCEED** [*exceder*, *F.* of *excedere*, *L.*] to go beyond, to surpass.

EXCEEDING [*excedens*, *L.*] which exceeds, extravagant, immoderate.

To **EXCEL** [*exceller*, *F.* *excellere*, *L.*] to outdo, to be excellent or eminent in any respect.

EX'CELLENCE } [*excellensia*, *L.*] R-

EXCELLENCY } minency, Preheminence. Also a Title of Honour given to Ambassadors and others. *F.*

EX'CELLENT [*excellens*, *L.*] extraordinary good and valuable, choice, rare. *F.*

EXCEL'SITY [*exelsitas*, *L.*] Height, Loftiness.

EXCELCIS'MUS [with *Surgeons*] a breaking of Bones from the Surface downwards.

EXCEN'TRICAL } [*excentricus*, *F.* of
EXCEN'TRICK } *ex* and *centrum*,
L.] that moves in a different Centre.

EXCENTRICITY [*excentricitas*, *F.*] See *Eccentricity*.

To **EXCEPT'** [*excepter*, *F.* of *exceptum*, *L.*] to take out of the Number of others, to object against, to put out of the ordinary Rule.

EXCEPTION, an exempting Clause in some Point restraining a Generality. *F.*

EXCEPTION [in *Pharmacy*] is the mixing or embodying of dry Powders with some sort of Moisture.

EXCEPTION [in *Law*] is a Bar or Stop to an Action, a Demur; and is either dilatory or peremptory.

To take **EXCEPTION** at, is to be displeased at.

EXCEPTIONABLE, which may be excepted against.

EXCEPTIOUS, which is apt to take Exception, or be offended.

EXCEPTIVE, serving to except.

EXCEPTIVE Propositions [in *Logic*]

are such where the Thing is all the whole Subject, except some one inferior of it, by adding a Partception; as *the Covetous Man is well, but when he dies*.

To **EXCER'EBRATE** [*L.*] to beat out one's Brains, **EXCEREBRA'TION**, a beating out of Brains.

To **EXCERP'** [*excipere*, *L.*] or cull out, to crop off.

EXCERPTION, a cropping out; a cropping off.

EXCES'S [*excess*, *F.* of *excedere*, *L.*] Exceeding, Superfluity; also Riot.

EXCES'SIVE [*excessivus*, *L.*] which goes beyond due Bounds.

To **EXCHAN'GE** [*exchangere*, *L.*] to barter, to truck with another.

An **EXCHANGE** [*exchanges*, *L.*] Place where Merchants, &c. change, *i. e.* to give or receive change for Money or Wares, or barter one Commodity for another.

EXCHANGE, a Change or Trucking one Thing for another.

EXCHANGE [in *Law*] a giving or giving one Piece of Land for another.

EXCHANGE [in *Trade*] a Sum of Money in one Place, for the Payment of the same in another Place.

The King's **EXCHANGE**, a Tower of London, appointed for the change of Bullion, &c.

EXCHANGE Brokers, persons who give Information to Merchants, &c.

change of Coin goes, and he is called a *Chapman*, and *Chapmen* to the King.

EXCHAN'GERS, they who carry Money beyond Sea by Bills of Exchange.

EXCHEAT, Accusation.

EXCHE'QUER [*exchequer*, *L.*] where the King's Cash is kept, properly called, *The Receiver of the Exchequer*.

EXCHE'QUER Court, a Court, in which all Cases of Crown Revenues are determined, and is called the *Exchequer Court*.

EXCINERATED [*excineratus*, *L.*] having the Ashes taken away.

EXCISABLE, that which is subject to the Duty of Excise.

EXCISE [*excise*, *L.*] a Tax or Imposition laid by act of Parliament on Beer, Cyder, and other Liquors.

EXCIS'ION, a cutting off.

EXCITABLE, easily stirred up.

EXCITA'TION, a stirring up, or provocation. *L.*

To **EXCITE** [*excitare*, *L.*] to stir up, to provoke, to excite.

To EXECRATE [*execratus*, L.] to ban or curse.

EXECRA'TION, a Cursing or Banning, a wishing Mischief to one, a dreadful Oath, Imprecation or Curse. F. of L.

To EXECUTE [*executer*, F. *executum*, L.] to do, effect, or perform; also to put to Death by Authority.

EXECUTION, the executing, or doing of a Thing; the Beheading, Burning, or Hanging a Malefactor. F. of L.

EXECUTION [in Law] the last Performance of an Act, as of a Fine, a Judgment, &c.

EXECUTIONE Facienda, a Writ commanding the Execution of a Judgment.

EXECUTIONE Facienda in Writber-namum, a Writ which lies for the taking of his Castle, that formerly had conveyed another Man's Cattle out of the County.

EXECUTIONER [*exécuteur*, F.] the common Hangman.

EXECUTIVE } that which may be
EXECUTORY } done, or is able to do.

EXECUTOR [*exécuteur*, F.] one who executes or performs any Thing. L.

EXECUTOR [in Law] one appointed by a Person's last Will to dispose of a deceased Person's Estate or Substance.

EXECUTOR *de son tort*, one who takes upon him the Office of an Executor by intrusion, not being ordained by the Testator. F.

EXECUTORY } [*exécutoire*, F.] serving
EXECUTIVE } to execute.

EXECUTRIX [*exécutrice*, F.] a Female Executor.

EXEGESIS [*ἔρμηνεία*, Gr.] an Explication: A Figure in Rhetorick, when that which was before delivered somewhat darkly, is afterwards in the same Sentence rendered more intelligible. L.

EXEGESIS *Numerosa aut Linearis* [in Algebra] is the numeral or linear Solution or Extraction of Roots out of affected Equations.

EXEGETICAL [*exegeticus*, L. of *ἔρμηνεύω*, Gr.] explanatory.

EXEGETICALLY, explanatively.

EXEMPLABLE [*exemplabilis*, L.] that may be imitated.

EXEMPLAR, a Model or Pattern. L.

EXEMPLARY [*exemplaire*, F.] that serves for an Example, worthy of imitation.

EXEMPLIFICATION, a giving an Example; also a Copy or Draught of an original Record. L.

EXEMPLIFICATIONE, a Writ granted for the exemplifying an Original.

To EXEMPLIFY [of *exemplum* and *facio*, L.] to prove or confirm by an Example; to copy out a Deed or Writing.

To EXEMPT [*exempter*, F. *exemptum*, L.] to free or discharge from.

EXEMPT [*exempt*, F. *exemptum*] free from, privileged.

An EXEMPT, a Life-Guard Man from Duty.

An EXEMPT [in France] an Officer of the Guards, who commands in the of the Captain and Lieutenant.

EXEMPTED [*exemptus*, L.] free from, privileged.

EXEMPTION [*exemption*, F.] freedom from, a Privilege.

EXEMPTION [in Law] a Person may be free from Appearance or Service.

To EXENTERATE [*exenterare*] to embowel, or draw out the Bowels.

EXENTERATION, emboweling.

EXEQUIAL, belonging to the Burial.

EXEQUIES [*exequie*, L.] Burial or Solemnities.

EXERCENT [*exercens*, F.] exercising or practicing.

EXERCISE [*exercitium*, F.] Labour, Pain, Practice, the Performance of an Office; also, or Stirring of the Body in warlike.

EXERCISE [Military Term] the Act of a Soldier handling Arms.

To EXERCISE [*exercere*, F.] to use, to practice, to bear up, to exert.

EXERCISES [*exercitia*, L.] Exercises of a Scholar at School, or of a student in the University. F.

EXERCITATION, a declaiming, a vehement and vehement exerting the Body, undertaken for getting Health; also a criminal.

F. of L.

EXERGASIA [*ἔργασια*] a rhetorical Figure, when one Thing is pressed, but with other Terms and Ornaments.

To EXERT [*exerere*, F.] to thrust out, or put forth, to exert one's self in any Thing.

EXERTION, the exerting, the exertion, the exertion, the exertion.

To EXFOLIATE [*exfoliare*] to strip off, to peel off, to strip off the Bark of a Tree.

EXFOLIATION, the stripping off, the stripping off, the stripping off.

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EXHALATION [among Philosophers] is said from the Surface of the Earth by the Heat of the Sun, see *Fis*, &c.

EXHALATION [in *Physick*] is a substance, Air, which breathes forth out of the living Creatures.

EXHAUST [exhaustus, sup. L.] to empty; to waste, spend, or consume.

EXHAUSTED [exhaustus, L.] drawn out; wasted.

EXHAUSTIONS, a Method of Demonstrating what by the ancient Mathematicians.

EXHIBITUM a New-Year's Gift, a Present, a Token. O. L.

EXHIBIT [exhibitor, F. of exhibitor, L.] to exhibit, to set forth, to show.

EXHIBIT [exhibitor, F. of exhibitor, L.] to exhibit, to show.

EXHIBIT [in *Chancery*] is when a Cause is to be proved by Witnesses, or by the production of the Books, or by the production of a case at the Time of the Trial.

EXHIBITION, an exhibiting, showing, &c. of L.

EXHIBITIONS [in the University] are of two kinds, for Masters, for Students not depending on the University.

EXHILARATE [exhilaratus, L.] to make merry. L.

EXHILATION, a Cheering, or raising. L.

EXHILARY [exhilaratus, F. of exhibitor, L.] to make merry, or to excite.

EXHILATION, Encouragement; Inspiration. F. of L.

EXHILATIVE serving to exhort or encourage.

EXHILATION, a raising up. L.

EXHILANCE [exhilaratus, F. of exhibitor, L.] to make merry, or to excite.

EXHILARY [exhilaratus, F. of exhibitor, L.] to make merry, or to excite.

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EXILE [exile, F. of exilium, L.] Banishment. To EXILE [exiler, F. of exulare, L.] to banish.

To EXILIN, to banish. *Chanc.*

EXILITY [exilitas, L.] Slenderness, Smallness.

EXILTREE, an Axle-tree. *Chanc.*

EXIMIOUS [eximius, L.] excellent, notable, singular.

EXINATION, an Emptying, an Evacuation, a bringing to nothing. L.

EXISCHIOS [ἐξίσχιος, Gr.] a Term in Surgery, when the Ilium or Thighbone is disjoined.

EXIST [existere, F. of exister, L.] to be or have a Being.

EXISTENCE [existentia, L.] Being, either real or imaginary. L.

To EXISTIMATE [existimatum, L.] to suppose, or imagine.

EXISTIMATION, a Thinking, or Judging; an Opinion. L.

EXIT [exire, L.] going forth, Departure; the going forth of an Actor in a Play; also Death.

To make his EXIT, to die.

To EXITEN [exire, L.] to exit, to stir up. *Chanc.*

EXITIAL [exitialis, L.] destructive, deadly, mischievous.

EX MERE MOTU, are Words of Form used in a Charter, signifying that the Prince doth it of his own Will and Motion, without Solicitation. L.

EXO'DIUM [ἐξόδιον, Gr.] an Interlude or Farce, at the End of a Tragedy.

EXODUS [ἔξοδος, F. of ἐξέρω, of ἐξ and ὁδος, a Way, Gr.] a going or departing out; the Title of the second Book of *Moses*, Gr.

EX OFFICIO, an Oath, whereby a supposed Offender was forced to confess, accuse, or clear himself of any criminal Matter.

EXOMPHALOS [ἐξομφαλος, Gr.] a Protuberance, or starting out of the Navel; a Deeply or Rupture in the Navel.

EXONEIROISIS [among Physicians] a Species of a Gonorrhoea, commonly called *Pollutio Nocturna*, when the Semen involuntarily flows in Sleep.

To EXONERATE [exoneratum, L.] to unload, unburden; to discharge, or ease.

EXONERATION, an Unburdening. L.

EXONERATIONE SOLUS, is a Writ lying for the King's Ward to be disburdened of all Suit, &c. during the Time of his Wardship. L.

EXOPHTHALMY [ἐξοφθαλμία, Gr.] is a Protuberance of the Eye out of its natural Position.

EXOP'TABLE [exoptabilis, L.] desirable.

To EXOP'TATE [exoptatum, L.] to desire earnestly.

EXOPTATION, an earnest Wishing. L.

EXO-

EXORABLE [*exorabilis*, L.] easy to be intreated. *F.*

EXORBITANCY [*exorbitatio*, L.] Extravagance, Irregularity.

EXORBITANT [*exorbitans*, L.] extravagant, excessive.

EXORCIFACIOUS, Exorcisms, or Charms. *Chauc.*

EXORCISM [*exorcismus*, *F.* *exorcismus*, *L.* of *ἐξορκισμός*, *Gr.*] a laying, or casting out of evil Spirits, a Conjuring.

EXORCIST [*exorcista*, *F.* *exorcista*, *L.* of *ἐξορκιστής*, *Gr.*] one who casts out Devils, a Conjuror.

To EXORCISE [*exorciser*, *F.* *exorcizo*, *L.* of *ἐξορκίζω*, *Gr.*] to conjure out, or lay out Spirits.

EXORDIUM [*exorde*, *F.*] a Beginning, a Preface, or Preamble. *L.*

EXORDIUM [*in Rhetorick*] a Speech by which the Orator prepares the Minds of the Auditors for that which is to follow.

EXORNATION, an Adorning or Setting off to Advantage.

To EXOSCULATE [*exosculatum*, *L.*] to kiss heartily.

EXOSCULATION, a kissing heartily.

To EXOSSATE [*exossatum*, *L.*] to pluck out the Bones, to bone.

EXOSSATION, a Boning, or taking out the Bones.

EXOSTOSIS [*ἐξοστωσις*, *Gr.*] the Protrusion of a Bone out of its natural Place.

EXOTICK [*exoticus*, of *ἐξωτικός*, *Gr.*] foreign, outlandish.

EXOTICKS, foreign Plants.

EXOTERICKS [*ἐξωτερικά*, *Gr.*] Aristotle's Lectures upon Rhetorick, which any Body had the Liberty to hear.

To EXPAND [*expandere*, *L.*] to stretch out, to open.

The EXPANSE [*expansum*, *L.*] the Firmament, or Heaven.

EXPANSED [*in Heraldry*] displayed, or set out.

EXPANSION, a Displaying, an opening, a Spreading abroad. *L.*

EXPANSION [among *Naturalists*] the Swelling or Increase of the Bulk of Fluids, when agitated by Heat, or such an Alteration as is made by Rarefaction.

EXPANSION, the Space whose Parts are permanent. *Mr Locke.*

EX Parte, partly, or of one Part; as a *Commission ex Parte* in Chancery, is a Commission taken out, and executed by one Side only. *L.*

EX Parte Tally, is a Writ which lies for a Bailiff or Receiver, who having Auditors assigned to take his Accounts, can't obtain of them reasonable Allowance, but is cast into Prison.

To EXPATRIATE [*expatriatum*, *L.*] to wander abroad; to enlarge on a Subject.

To EXPECT [*expectare*, *L.*] to look for, to stay, or wait for.

EXPECTANCE } a looking, look
EXPECTATION } or waiting for, of *L.*

EXPECTANT Fee, one that is due to Simple Fee. *L. T.*

EXPECTATIVE as *Gratia Expectativa*, certain Bulls whereby the Pope's Mandates for Church Livings, before become void. *F.*

To EXPECTORATE [*expectorare*, *L.*] to discharge or spit Phlegm out of the Stomach.

EXPECTORATION, the raising, casting forth of Phlegm, or other Matter of the Lungs. *L.*

EXPEDIENT [*expedians*, *L.*] convenient, necessary. *F.*

An EXPEDIENT [*un expedient*, *L.*] Means, Way, or Device, &c.

EXPEDIMENT, Bag and Bag Law Term.

To EXPEDITATE [*expedire*, *F.* *peditatum*, *L.*] to cut out the Balls of Dogs Feet, for preserving the King's in Forests.

EXPEDITE [*expeditus*, *L.*] ready, in Readiness; quick, nimble.

To EXPEDITE [*expedire*, *F.* *cursum*, *L.*] to dispatch or rid, to pass.

EXPEDITION, Dispatch, or Business in dispatching of Business: A Feast upon a Journey, Voyage, &c. *F. of L.*

EXPEDITIONARY, an Officer of the Pope's Court for Dispatches. *F.*

EXPEDITIOUS [*expeditus*, *L.*] nimble, that tends to Dispatch.

To EXPEL [*expellere*, *L.*] to drive out.

EXPENCE [*expensa*, *L.*] Cost.

To EXPEND [*expendere*, *L.*] to lay out Money.

EXPEN DITOR, a Steward or one who looks after the Repairs of the of *Romney Marsh*.

EXPENSIS *Militum levandis*, is directed to the Sheriff for levying Allowance for the Knights to serve in Parliament. *L.*

EXPENSIS Militum non levandis *minibus de Dominico, nec de Nationis*, is to forbid the Sheriff to levy an Allowance for the Knight of the Shire upon the hold in ancient Demesne.

EXPENSIVE, which causes Expence, costly; also that is chargeable, costly; also that is costly.

EXPERGEFACATION, awaking, causing to awake. *L.*

EXPERIENCE [*experientia*, *L.*] Knowledge or Skill gotten by Use or Practice.

EXPERIENCE [*experimenter*, F.] to try or find by Experience.

EXPERIENCED [*experitus*, L.] essayed, held in, well skilled.

EXPERIMENT [*experimentum*, L.] Trial, Proof.

EXPERTIMENT [*experimenter*, F.] to Experiment, to try.

EXPERIMENTAL, grounded upon Experience.

EXPERIMENTUM Crucis, such an Test as leads Men to the true Knowledge of the Thing they enquire after; as a Test where divers ways meet, to discover in their true Course. L.

EXPERT [*expertus*, L.] cunning, skillful in his Art. F.

EXQUISITE [*exquisite*, L.] desirable, fitting after.

EXPOSABLE [*exposibilis*, L.] that may be exposed.

EXPIATE [*expier*, F. *expiatum*, L.] to make Satisfaction for.

EXPIATION, a Satisfaction or Atonement of L.

EXPIATORY [*expiatorie*, F.] which expiates. L.

EXPIATION, a pillaging, robbing. L.

EXPIATION, an expiring or breathing. The End of an appointed Time; to give up the Ghost. F. of L.

EXPIATION [in a *Physical Sense*] to make Contraction of the Chest, to draw the Air, together with the fullness, are expressed or driven out by the Pipe.

EXPIRE [*expirer*, F. of *expirare*, L.] to come to an End, as Time to give up the Ghost.

EXPLICATE [*explicatum*, L.] to unfold by way of a Discovery.

EXPLAIN [*explanare*, L.] to make plain.

EXPLANATION, an explaining, or unfolding. L.

EXPLANATORY, which serves to explain the Light to. L.

EXPLORATE, to accomplish, to perform.

EXPLICITIVE [*explicitivus*, L.] filling up.

EXPLICABLE [*explicitabilis*, L.] that may be explained. F.

EXPLICATION, an explaining or unfolding any Thing that is obscure or ambiguous. Exposition or Interpretation, F.

EXPLICATE [*expliquer*, F. of *expliquer*, L.] to unfold or explain.

EXPLICIT [*explicitus*, F. *explicitus*, L.] plain, formal.

EXPLODE [*explodere*, L.] to decry, to dispute absolutely.

EXPLOIT [*exploiter*, F.] to do some thing.

EXPLOIT, a great Action, a warlike Action, a noble Deed or Feat. F.

TO EXPLORATE [*exploratum*, L.] to search out.

EXPLORATION, a Spring, a diligent searching out. L.

EXPLORATOR, a Scout, or Spy. L.

EXPLORATOR *Generalis*, a Scout-Master-General. L.

EXPLORATORIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument called a Probe.

EXPLOSION [in *Chymistry*] that violent Heat and Bubbling up, arising from the Mixture of some contrary Liquors. L.

EXPLOSION [among *Naturalists*] is a violent Motion of the animal Spirits: Also a violent Expansion of the Parts of Air, Gunpowder, or any Fluid, that occasions a crackling Sound.

TO EXPONE [*exponere*, L.] to set forth, lay open, expound, &c.

EXPONENT [*exponens*, L.] is a Number, which being placed over any Power, shews how many Multiplications are necessary to produce that Power: Thus in X^3 , the Figure 3 is its Exponent, and shews it is produced by 3 continued Multiplications of X from Unity.

EXPONENT of the Ratio or Proportion between two Numbers or Quantities, is the Quotient arising when the Antecedent is divided by the Consequent.

TO EXPORT [*exportare*, L.] to carry out, to send abroad over Sea.

EXPORTATION, a sending beyond Seas.

TO EXPOSE [*exposere*, F. *expositum*, L.] to lay or set abroad to publick View; to hazard, or venture; to make ridiculous by laying open one's Failings to others.

EXPOSITION, an Interpretation, or Expounding. F. of L.

EXPOSITOR [*expositor*, F.] an Expounder, or Interpreter. L.

EX POST FACTO, a Term used of a Thing done after the Time when it should have been done. L.

TO EXPOSTULATE [*expostulatum*, L.] to argue or reason the Case, by way of Complaint about an Injury received.

EXPOSTULATION, a reasoning about an Injury done, reasoning the Case. L.

EXPOSTULATORY [*expostulatorius*, L.] serving to expostulate.

TO EXPOUND [*exponere*, L.] to explain, or unfold.

EXPRESS [*expressus*, F. of *expressus*, L.] clear, plain, manifest.

An **EXPRESS**, a Messenger sent to give an Account; or an Account of any Action done by Land or Sea.

TO EXPRESS [*exprimer*, F. *expressum*, L.] to declare by Word or Writing, to pronounce or utter.

EXPRESSED { *expressus*, L. } declared,
EXPRESS { represented, &c. Also
 pressed; squeezed, or wrung out.

EXPRESSED Oils [*Chymistry*] such as
 are procured from any Bodies only by pressing;
 as the Oils of Olives, Almonds, &c.

EXPRESION, a Manner of Pronounc-
 ing or uttering; a Word or Phrase.

EXPRESION [in *Chymistry*] a pressing
 or squeezing out the Juices or Oils of Plants.

EXPRESIVE, proper to express. *F.*

EXPROBATION, a Reproach, a
 Twisting, an Upbraiding. *L.*

EX PROFES, by Profession, professedly. *L.*

EXPUGNATION, a conquering by
 Force, or taking a Town by Storm.

EXPULSION, a thrusting or driving
 out. *F. of L.*

EXPULSIVE [*expulsif*, *F.*] having a
 Power to expel, or drive out.

EXPULSIVE Faculty [in a *Medicinal
 Sense*] is that by which the Excrements are
 forced out or voided.

To **EXPUNG'E** [*expungere*, *L.*] to blot,
 erase, or wipe out.

EXPURGATORY [*expurgatoire*, *F. of
 expurgatorius*, *L.*] which has the Virtue to
 cleanse, purge, or scour.

EXPURGATORY Index, a Book set
 forth by the Pope, containing a Catalogue of
 those Authors and Writings, which he has
 thought fit to censure, and forbid to be read
 by the Priests.

EXQUISITE [*exquisitus*, *L.*] choice,
 curious; also exact, or carried on to the ut-
 most Height.

EXSANGUINOUS [*exsanguis*, *L.*] void
 or empty of Blood.

To **EXSIBILATE** [*exsibilatum*, *L.*] to
 hiss off the Stage.

To **EXSICCATE** [*exsiccatum*, *L.*] to
 dry up.

EXSUCCATION, a taking away the
 Moisture. *L.*

To **EXSUDE** [*exsudare*, *L.*] to sweat out.

EXSUDATION, a Sweating out. *L.*

EXTANT [*extans*, *L.*] standing out,
 that is in Being, or to be seen. *F.*

EXTASY [*extasis*, *F. extasis*, *L. of
 êxtasis*, *Gr.*] a Trance or Swoon.

EXTATICAL { *extaticus*, *F. of êx-*

EXTATICK { *extaticus*, *Gr.* } belong-
 ing to an Extasy.

EXTEMPORAL { *extemporalis*, *L.*

EXTEMPORARY { *extemporarius*, *L.* }
 done or spoke in the very instant of Time,
 without studying or thinking before hand.

EXTEMPORE, all on a sudden, im-
 mediately, without Premeditation. *L.*

To **EXTEND** [*extendere*, *L.*] to stretch
 out; to enlarge.

To **EXTEND** [in *Law*] is to value the
 Lands and Tenements of one who has for-
 feited his Bond.

EXTENDI Facias, a Writ com-
 called a Writ of Extent.

EXTENSIBLE, that may be ex-
 L.

EXTENSION, a stretching out,
 enlarging. *F. of L.*

EXTENSION [in *Philosophy*]
 the Distance there is between the
 ties or Terms of any Body.

EXTENSIVE [*extensivus*, *L.*]
 that reaches far, serving to extend.

EXTENSOR carpi radialis [in
 is a Muscle of the Wrist, by some
corais, and *Radius externus*. *L.*

EXTENSOR carpi ulnaris, a
 the Wrist, which acting with the
Flexor, moves the Hand Side-ways
 the *Ulna*. *L.*

EXTENSOR indicis, a Muscle
 to stretch out the Fore-finger.

**EXTENSOR primi internodii
 cis**, a Muscle of the Thumb, wher-
 serted into the upper Part of the
 the Thumb.

**EXTENSOR secundi internodii
 cis**, a Muscle of the Thumb, in-
 the upper Part of the second
 Thumb.

EXTENSOR minimi digiti,
 serving to stretch out the Little-Finger.

EXTENSOR pollicis pedis brevis,
 cle implanted in the upper Part of
 Bone of the great Toe, which it
 draws upwards.

**EXTENSOR pollicis pedis
 Muscles** implanted in the upper
 second Bone of the great Toe.

EXTENT [*extensus*, *L.*] the
 of a Thing in Length, Breadth,

EXTENT [in *Law*] is a Writ
 mission to the Sheriff for the writ
 or Tenements; also the Sheriff's
 that Writ.

To **EXTENUATE** [*extenuare*,
extenuatus, *L.*] to lessen, to mitigate
 nousness of a Crime.

EXTENUATION, a lessening
 gating. *F. of L.*

EXTENUATION [in *Medicine*]
 is a Leanness of the whole Body.

EXTENUATION [in *Painting*]
 Figure whereby Things are drawn
 made less than they really are.

EXTEREBRATE [*exterebratus*,
 to make a Hole through, to pierce.

EXTERGENT [*extergere*, *L.*]
 off, cleansing.

EXTERIOR, more outward.

To **EXTERMINATE** [*extermi-*
 of *extermineatus*, *L.*] to cast or
 destroy utterly.

EXTERMINATION, a destruc-
 rupting out. *F. of L.*

EXTERMINATOR, a Destroyer.

EXTERNAL [*externus*, F. *externus*, L.]
the Outside, outward.

EXTENSUS *Asini*, a Muscle of the
joined to the long Process of the Mem-
brane, called *Mallinus*. L.

EXUSION, a wiping or rubbing
off.

EXCITULATE [*excitulum*, L.]
to stir up, to stir up.

EXCITATION, a pricking forward,
stirring up, or egging on. L.

EXINCT [*exinctus*, L.] quenched,
extinct, ceasing to be.

EXTINGUISH [*extinguere*, L.] to
quench, to put out, to abolish or destroy.

EXTINGUISHMENT, a quenching or
extinguishing.

EXTINGUISHMENT [in Law] is an
abolition; as where a Man re-
linquishes his Right of an Estate, and after
that the Estate, the Rent and Estate
are said, and the Rent extinguished.

EXTERP, to root out. *Spenc.*

EXTERPATE [*extirper*, F.] *extir-*
[L.] to pluck up by the Roots, to
destroy.

EXTERPATION, a rooting out, a de-
struction. F. of L.

EXTERPATION [in Surgery] the out-
terpation, or cutting away a Part by reason of a
Disease, &c.

EXTERPATOR [*extirpator*, F.] one
who extirpates or destroys. L.

EXTERPATIONE, a writ which lies
against a Man, who, after a Verdict found against
him, &c. doth spitefully overthrow
the Verdict.

EXTRAPICE [*extrapicium*, L.] a Divi-
sion making the Entrails of Beasts
edible.

EXTRICARE, to grub up Wood-land,
to turn it to Arable and Meadow.

EXTRICARE [*extricare*, L.] to praise
or to cry up.

EXTRICARE [*extricare*, F. *extricare*,
L.] to get out, or get out of one by Force,
Violence, or Threats.

EXTRICARE [an unlawful and vio-
lent wresting of Mo-
ney from any Man: Also Interest Mo-
ney above the Law allows. L.]

EXTRICARE, one who practices
this, a grasping Usurer.

EXTRACT [*extrahere*, F. *extrahere*,
L.] to draw out, or pull out; also to copy out.

EXTRACT [in Chemistry] is to
draw out or separate the purer from the
impure of any Matter.

EXTRACT [*extrait*, F. *extrahere*,
L.] to draw out, or pull out; also to copy out.

EXTRACT [in Writing] also
to draw out, or pull out; also to copy out.

EXTRACT [in Writing] also
to draw out, or pull out; also to copy out.

EXTRACT [in Writing] also
to draw out, or pull out; also to copy out.

EXTRACT [in Writing] also
to draw out, or pull out; also to copy out.

EXTRACT [in Writing] also
to draw out, or pull out; also to copy out.

EXTRACT [in Writing] also
to draw out, or pull out; also to copy out.

EXTRACT [in Writing] also
to draw out, or pull out; also to copy out.

EXTRACT [in Writing] also
to draw out, or pull out; also to copy out.

EXTRACT, efficacious Substance, which by the
Help of some Liquors is separated from the
grosser and more earthy Parts of Plants, &c.

EXTRACTA *Curia*, the Issues or Pro-
fits of holding a Court. L.

EXTRACTION, a drawing out, an
Abridgment; also a being descended from
such or such a Family. L.

EXTRACTION [in Chemistry] the draw-
ing an Essence or Tincture from a mixed
Body.

EXTRACTION of the Roots [in Mathe-
matics] is the finding out the Number of
Quantity, which being multiplied by itself
once, twice, thrice, &c. gives the respective
Power, out of which the proposed Root was
to be extracted.

EXTRACTION [of the Square Root] is
when having a Number given, we find out
another Number, which, multiplied by itself,
produces the Number given.

EXTRACTION [of the Cube Root] is
that by which, out of a Number given, an-
other Number is found, which first mul-
tiplied by itself, and afterwards by the Pro-
duct, is equal to the Number given.

**EXTRACTION [of the double Square
Root]** is the unwinding of the Number given
to find another, which multiplied by itself,
and the Product again multiplied by itself,
makes the Number first given.

EXTRACTOR, a Surgeon's Instrument
to lay hold of a Stone, in the Operation of
Cutting for the Stone. L.

EXTRACTUM *Panchymagogum* a Col-
lection of the purer Parts of several Cor-
dial and Purgative Medicines, to purge out
ill Humours.

EXTRANEUS [of *extra* and *genus*,
L.] alien, or of a foreign Kind.

EXTRA-Judicial [of *extra* and *judicia-*
lis, L.] done out of the ordinary Course of
Law.

EXTRAMUNDANE *Spac* [of *extra*
and *mundanus*, L.] the infinite, empty Space,
which is by some supposed to be extended
beyond the Bounds of the Universe, and in
which there is nothing at all. *Phil.*

EXTRANEUS [*extraneus*, L.] that is
of another Country, foreign, strange.

EXTRANEUS [among Surgeons] is
used to express the same as Extraneous, that
is not natural to the Substance it grows out
of, or properly belongs to the Part to which
it adheres.

EXTRAORDINARY [*extracordinarius*,
F. *extraordinarius*, L.] beyond, or contrary
to the common Order or Fashion, unusual,
uncommon.

EXTRA-Parochial [of *extra* and *Para-*
chia, L.] that is out of the Bounds of a
Parish; also freed from Parish-Duties.

EXTRA-Parochial Lands, Lands newly
left by the Sea, not taken into any Parish.

EXTRA *Tempora*, a Licence from the Pope to take Holy Orders at any Time. *L.*

EXTRAVAGANCE } [of *extrava-*

EXTRAVAGANCY } *gari*, *L.*] a wandering beyond Bounds, Lavishness, Prodigality; also Impertinence. *F.*

EXTRAVAGANT [*extravagans*, *L.*] excessive, expensive, prodigal; absurd, foolish, idle. *F.*

EXTRAVAGAN'TES, Decretal Epistles, published after the *Clementines*, by Pope *John XXII*, and other Popes, added to the Canon Law, so called, because they were not ranged in any Order in the Body of the Common Law; also certain Constitutions and Ordinances of Princes not contained in the Body of the Civil Law.

To **EXTRAVAGATE** [*extravaguer*, *F.* of *extra* and *vagari*, *L.*] to ramble beyond Bounds, to rave, or talk foolishly.

To **EXTRA'VASE** [*extravaser*, *F.* of *extra* without, and *vas*, a Vessel, *L.*] to get out of its proper Vessels, as the Blood and Humours sometimes do. *Anati*

EXTRA'VASED [*extravassé*, *F.* of *extra* and *vassatus*, *L.*] got out of its proper Vessels.

EXTREAT Extraction. *Spem.*

EXTREME [*extremus*, *L.*] last or utmost, very great. *F.*

EXTREME and mean Proportion [in Geometry] is when a Line is divided so, that the whole Line is to the greater Segment, as that Segment is to the less.

EXTREME *Unction*, a solemn anointing of a sick Person at the Point of Death; and is one of the seven Sacraments in the Roman Church.

An **EXEREME** [*extremum*, *L.*] the utmost Bound of a Thing, an Excess. *F.*

EXTREMITY [*extremis*, *F.* *extremitas*, *L.*] the End, Edge, Brink, &c. of a Thing; great Distress, Misery, Necessity.

To **EX'TRICATE** [*extricatum*, *L.*] to disentangle or disengage, to rid out of, to deliver.

EXTRIN'SECAL [*extrinsecus*, *L.*] that is on the Outside, outward.

EXTRUCTION, a building or raising. *L.*

To **EXTRU'DE** [*extrudere*, *L.*] to thrust out.

EXTRU'SION, a thrusting out. *L.*

EKTUBERANCE [*extuberantia*, *L.* Barb.] a swelling or bunching out. *F.*

To **EXTU'BERATE** [*extuberatum*, *L.*] to swell out in Knobs.

EXTUBERATION, a swelling or rising up in the Flesh; also the starting out of a Bone.

EXTUBEROUS, swelling or bunching out. *L.*

EXTUM'Æ, Relicks of Saints. *O. L.*

EXTUMESCENCE [of *extumescere*, *L.*] a Swelling or rising up.

EXUBERANCE [*exuberantia*, *L.*] an

Overflowing, Abundance, Plenty.

EXU'BERANT [*exuberans*, *L.*] dant, plentiful.

EXUC'COUS [*exuccus*, *L.*] dry, without Juice.

To **EXU'DATE** [*exudatum*, *L.*] to out.

EXUDA'TION, a Sweating out.

EXUFLICATE, blown. *Shab.*

To **EXUL'CERATE** [*exulcerer*, *ulceratum*, *L.*] to make a Sore to get

to turn to an Ulcer.

EXULCERATION, an Exulceration turning to an Ulcer. *F.* of *L.*

To **EXULT'** [*exultare*, *L.*] to exceedingly, to leap for Joy.

EXULT'ANCY } [*exultantia*, *EXULTA'TION*] leaping or

for Joy.

EXUMBILICA'TION, a starting Navel. *L.*

To **EXUN'DATE** [*exundatum*, *L.*] overflow.

EXUNDA'TION, an Overflowing

EXUN'GULATED [*exungulatus*] having the Hoofs pulled off.

EXUNGULA'TION [among C] the cutting off the white Part of Leaves of Roses.

EXU'PERABLE [*exuperabilis*, *L.*] may be got over, exceeded, or surpassed.

To **EXU'PERATE** [*exuperatus*] get over, to surpass.

EXUPERA'TION, an Excelling, Surpassing.

To **EXUS'CITATE** [*exuscitatus*] to awake, or raise one up from Sleep.

EXUSCITA'TION, an awaking

EXUS'TION, a burning. *L.*

EXU'VIÆ, Cloaths put or left on taken from any Enemy; Pillage.

EXU'VIÆ [among *Naturalists*] Shells, &c. which are often found

Bowels of the Earth.

EY, [*Test.*] an Egg; also an Eye.

EYE [*Org. Sax. Dooht*, *L. S. Aug. Test. Oeil*, *F. Oculus*, *L.*] the ment of Sight.

EYE [in *Architecture*] the Middle Scroll of the Ionic Chapter, cut in the of a little Rose.

EYE [among *Botanists*] is that the Plant where the Bud puts forth.

Bud itself.

To **EYE bite**, to bewitch by a certain Influence of the Eye.

EYE-Bright, an Herb. *Explor.*

EYE-Brow, [*Organ-Bregb. Sax. Bregb*, *L. S.*] the upper Part of the

EY ESS [in *Falconry*] a young one newly taken out of the Nest.

BYNE, Eyes. *Spem.*

EYRAR, an Eysie, or Nest of Birds. *O. L.*

FACE {*ore, F. iter, L. a Journey*} the
Court of Justice Itinerant, or
the Court.

FACE {*of the Forests*} the Court or Ju-
stice, which used to be held every three
by the Justices of the Forest, tra-
velled down for that Purpose.

FACE, the Nest where Hawks sit and
rear Young.

FACE, or *Eid*, easy. *O.*

FACE, airy, living in the Air. *Cb.*

FACE {*פנים*} *H. i. e. of פנים*
being, and *פן* God, the Strength
the Name of a Prophet.

FACE's *Rod*, a Scripture Measure,
is *English* Foot, 11 Inches, and
and Para, or about one third of an

FACE {*פנים*} *H. i. e. an Helper*] a
friend among the Jews.

F A

FACE of a Doctor's Bill, signifies
to let it be done; as *F. S. A.*
face item, let it be done according

FACE Book] is an Abbreviation
of *Facile*. *Ital.*

FACE of the Notes in Musick.

FACE {*Fabula, L.*} a Story devised for
Instruction; also a signed Tale,
fable. *F.*

FACE, a Discourse, flattering vain
speech. *Chauc.*

FACE {*fabricare, F. fabri-*
to build, to frame, to invent.

FACE {*fabricare, F. fabrica, L.*}

FACE Lands, Lands given for re-
Churches, &c.

FACE TOR, a Teller of Stories. *L.*

FACE LOUS {*fabuleus, F. fabulosus, L.*}

of Fables, Lies, or Stories.

FACE LOSITY {*fabulositas, L.*} Lying-
ness of Fables.

FACE {*facies, F. facies, L.*} the

face, Village, Looks, Appearance;
face, or State of Affairs.

FACE {*in Architecture*} a flat Member,
as great Breadth, and small Projec-
Anthraxes, &c. Also the Front

Part of a great Building.

FACE {*with Astronomers*} the third Part
of a Planet, attributed to some Planet.

FACE of a *Bastion* [in Fortification] is
the advanced Part toward the Field, or

between the Angle of the
and the Angle of the Flank.

FACE of a Place [in Fortification]
between the Points of two

Bastions.

FACE to stare or look one in the

To **FACE** {*Military Term*} to turn the
Face, and whole Body, according to the Word
of Command.

FACE'TIOUS {*facetivus, F. of facetus,*
L.} pleasant, or wittily merry.

FACIES Hippocratica {*Hippocrates's Face*}
is when the Nostrils are sharp, the Eyes hol-
low, the Temples low, the Tips of the Ears
contracted, the Forehead dry and wrinkled,
and the Complexion pale and livid.

FACILE {*facilis, L.*} easy to be done, of
Address or Belief; sensible, pliable. *F.*

To **FACILITATE** {*faciliter, F.*} to
make easy.

FACILITY {*facilitas, F. of facilitas, L.*}
Easiness, Readiness; Courtesy, Gentleness.

FACINOROUS {*facinorosus, L.*} vil-
laneous, wicked.

FAK {*Sea Term*} a Round of a Cable
quailed up out of the way.

FACOND {*facundia, L.*} Speech, Elo-
quence. *Chauc.*

FACT {*fact, F. factum, L.*} Action, Deed,
FACT [in *Arithmetick*] Product.

FACTA *Armorum*, Feats of Arms, Jests,
or Tournaments. *L.*

FAC TION, a Party or Sect. *L.*

FAC TION [the Thing] is the with-
drawing of a Party or Numbers from the
main Body, either of Church or State,
governing themselves by their own Coun-
sels, and opposing the Government estab-
lished.

FAC TIOUS {*factivus, F. of factiosus,*
L.} given to Faction, seditious.

FACT ITIOUS {*factitius, L.*} artificial;
any thing made by Art in Opposition to the
Product of Nature; counterfeit.

FACT ITIOUSNESS, being factitious.

FAC TOR {*facteur, F.*} an Agent for a
Merchant. *L.*

FAC TORS [in *Arithmetick*] are both
the Numbers given to be multiplied.

FAC TORAGE, Wages allowed to a
Factor.

FAC TORY {*factoria, F.*} any Place
beyond Sea where the Factors of Merchants
reside, for the Conveniency of Trade.

FAC-torum [do all, *L.*] one who manages
all Affairs in a Family; also a Thing to
play with, so called: Also a Printer's Border
for a Letter.

FAC TURE {*factura, L.*} the making
or doing of any Thing.

FAC ULTIES [among *Astronomers*] are cer-
tain Spots on the Disk of the Sun, which
appear brighter than the rest of its Body.

FAC ULTY {*facultas, F. of facultas, L.*}
Ability or Power to perform any Action;
Talent, Virtue, Reasoning, Memory, Sense,
and Motion.

Animal **FAC**'ULTY, is that by which
the Soul performs the Functions of Imagi-
nation.

Natural FACULTY, is that whereby the Body is nourished or increased, or another like it is generated.

Vital FACULTY, is that which preserves Life in the Body, and performs the Functions of *Pulse* and *Respiration*.

FACULTY [in *Law*] a Privilege, or Special Power, granted to a Man by Favour, Indulgence, and Dispensation, to do that which by the common Law he can't do.

FACULTY [in a *Civil Sense*] signifies a Body of Doctors in any Science; also a Particular Profession or Mystery.

The Court of **FACULTIES**, a Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for granting Dispensations to do what by Common Law cannot be done.

FACULTY Office, the Place where such Dispensations are taken out.

FACUND [*facundus*, L.] eloquent.

FACUNDIOUS [*facundiosus*, L.] full of Eloquence.

FACUNDITY [*facunditas*, L.] Eloquence.

FACYON, Fashion. *Chanc.*

To **FADDLE**, to dandle, or make much of. *C.*

Fiddh-FAD'DLE. Trifling, Trifles.

FADOM. See *Farbom*.

To **FADE**, to vanish. *Spem.*

To **FADE** [*badde*, *Belg.* of *fade*, F. impotent, flat, unfavoury, from *vaders*, L. to go, i. e. to perish] to decay, as a Flower or Colour does.

FADER [*Matter*, *Test.*] Father. *O.*

To **FADGE** [*zepegan*, *Sax.*] to agree, to be adapted to, to be made fit.

FÆCES, Dregs, Grounds, Lees, also the Excrements of the Body. *L.*

FÆCES [in *Chymistry*, &c.] are the gro's Substance which settles after Fermentation, or remains after Distillation.

FÆCULÆ, the Dregs which subside in vegetable Juices. *L.*

FAG-End [of *pergan*, *Sax.* to join together] the latter End of Cloth, &c.

PAGE, a merry Tale. *O.*

FAGOT [*segot*, F.] a Bundle of Sticks, of Wood for Fuel.

FAGOT, was a Badge worn in Times of Popery on the Sleeve of the Upper Garments of such Persons as had recanted, and abjured Heresy.

FAGOTS [*Military Term*] are Men hired to ransack by Officers whose Companies are not full.

A **FAGOT** of Steel, 120 lb. Weight.

To **FAG OT** a Person, to blind him Hand and Foot.

FAG'OTTING [in *Musick Books*] a single Curtail, a Musical Instrument, somewhat like a small Bassoon. *Ital.*

FAGOT'TO, a double or large Bass Curtail. *Ital.*

To **FAIL** [*faillir*, F. *fehlen*, *Test.*

fallere, L.] to disappoint, to frustrate, offend, or to do amiss.

FAIL'ING of Record [*Low* Term] when the Defendant having a Day given to prove a Matter by Record, he fails, brings in such a one, which is no Bar to the Action.

FAIL'URE, a not performing of a Promise or Engagement; also Bankruptcy.

FAIN [*faen*, *Sax.*] glad, desirous. To **FAINT** [*faner*, F. to cause to grow low-spirited, to swoon.

A **FAINT Action** [in *Law*] is an Action.

FAINT Pleader [*Low Term*] a deceitful Pleader.

FAINT Pysim [in *Opticks*] is few Rays make up one Pencil, which it may be distinct, yet it is obscured at least not so bright and strong, greater Number of Rays met together.

Faint heart never won fair Love.

This Proverb animates to Constant Resolution in an honourable Undertaking, having a more extensive View than the Courting of a Mistress: It intimates Injuriousness of being low-spirited, despairing, in that a Desjection of Spirit in all Probability, frustrate the Success of that Despair is the Parent of Ruin, it dispirits a Man, and enfeebles his whole Force. *Le Couard n'aime pas la Peur*, say the French. And indeed a brave Person, who is terrified with Difficulties, is as unfit for Amours, nay, *Civil Affairs* too. But on the other hand, makes Difficulties to Appearance at first seem insurmountable, give way; for *Audemus fortuna perire*, say the Romans; whereas *Αλλὰ δὲ μὲν τις ἀνδρὲς ἀνὰ τὴν ἐπιτομήν*, say the Greeks.

FAIR [of *pergan*, *Sax.* *faer*, *Goth.*] clear, beautiful; also just.

A **FAIR** [of *sezer*, *Test. jur.* from *serie*, L. Holidays on which usually kept; or of *Forum*, L. an annual and general Market for Town, &c.

FAIRE [not unlikely a Man the *Test.* *Wash* forth, of *faer*, *pinet*, good Fortune. *Chanc.*

FAIR'FAX [of *pergan*, *fair*, *Hain*, *Sax.*] a Surname.

FAIR'NESS [*pergesinette*, *Sax.*] clearness, Cleaness; also fair Deal.

FAIR-Pleading, a Writ upon

FAIR-Pleader, a Writ upon which it is provided, that no Plea be taken of any Man for not pleading or to the Purpose.

A **FARRY** [some derive it from *Sax.* a Spirit; others from *Fa*, or *Fa*

F *U* *Minnow* from *Maerlich*,
unbe; *Stinner* from *papan*, *Sax.* to
 put out, because those evil Spirits are
 all about, dancing together in
 the Night] a Hobgoblin, a

F *Sparks*, or *Shell-fire*, an Appear-
 ance on Cloaths in the Night.

F *[su, F. fides, L.]* an Assent of
 the Mind to Things, the Truth of which
 is upon the Testimony of others;
 Faith, Promise.

F *[among Divines]* a principal
 Virtue, an Assent of the Mind to
 the delivered in the Holy Scriptures,
 the Testimony of Almighty God.

F *WFUL*, honest, sincere, trusty.
F *FAITHFUL* [among Divines] Be-
 lieving with saving Faith.

F *WLESS*, unbelieving; also unfaith-
 ful, breaks his Faith.

F *ABLE*, that may be done, possible. *Fr.*
F *WERS*, Vagabonds. *Span.*

F *[see Turn]* one Circle or Roll of
 Thread up round.

F *W*, a Sort of religious Pilgrims, a-
 mong Mahometans.

F *W* a steep Bank, Hill, or Shore
 by the Sea side. *O. L.*

F *W* *[falcatus, L.]* crooked
 like a scythe or Reaping-hook: The
 sickle is so called, when in the first
 curve.

F *W* *[falcatus, L.]* a Mowing or Cutting
 with a Hook. *L.*

F *W* *[falcatus, L.]* one Day's Mowing, per-
 taining to a Tenant, as a Customary
 right. *O. L.*

F *W* *[falcatus, F.]* a kind of
 sword.

F *W* *[falcon, F. of fuko, L.]* a
 kind of Hawk; a Piece of Ordnance.

F *W* *[falcon, F.]* a kind of Hawk, so
 called from its gentle Disposition.

F *W* *[falconier, F. falcon-
 ier]* one who manages or looks after
 falcons.

F *W* *[falconier, F.]* a small
 falcon.

F *W*, a Sheep-fold. *O. L.*

F *W* *[faldagium, L. Barb.]* the
 price of letting up Folds for Sheep in any
 place. *O. L.*

F *W*, a Composition paid by Tenants
 for Privilege. *O.*

F *W*, a kind of coarse Cloth.

F *W* *[of faldre, a Hedge, and
 faldre, Sax.]* the Bishop's Seat or
 throne in the Chancel.

F *W*, a Sort of Stool placed on
 the side of the Altar, at which the
 Queens of England kneel at their
 coronations.

F *W*, a Disease in Hawks.

FALE, [*Fehler, Teut.*] Failure, Fault,
 Chance.

To **FALL** [*feallen, Sax. fallen, Teut.*]
 to tumble or descend downwards.

A **FALL** [*in Astrology*] is an essential De-
 bility in a Planet, when it is opposite to the
 Place of its Exaltation.

FALLACIOUENCE [*fallaciloquen-
 tia, L.*] deceitful Speech.

FALLACIOUS [*fallacius, F. fallacie-
 sus, L.*] deceitful, crafty.

FALLACY [*fallace, F. fallacia, L.*]
 Deceit, a crafty Device, Guile, or Fraud.

FALLIBLE [*fallibilis, L.*] that may
 fail or err, may deceive or be deceived.

FALLIBILITY, Deceivableness. *L.*
FALL'LING Evil, a Disease in Horses.

FALL'LING Sickness [*epilepsy, Teuton.*,
Sax.] See *Epilepsy*.

FALLO'PIAN Tubes [among Anatomists]
 are two Vessels on each Side the Womb,
 so called from *Fallopius*, who first discovered
 them.

FAL'LOW Colour [of paleye, *Sax. Gals-
 lube, Belg.*] a Deer Colour, a palish Red,
 like a Brick half burnt.

FALLOW Field [of *fealga, Sax.* an
 Harrow, because fitted, by twice ploughing,
 for the more easy Use] a Land laid up, or
 that is left untilled for some Time.

To **FAL'LOW**, to prepare Land by
 ploughing, long before it is ploughed for
 sowing.

FALLOW Smiter, a Bird.

FAL'MOUTH [of *Fal*, a River that dis-
 embogues itself into the Sea, and *Mouth*]
 an Haven in Cornwall.

FALSE [*falsus, L. falsch, Teut.*] lying,
 untrue, feigned; also treacherous.

FALSE Attack [in Military Affairs] an
 Attack only designed to deceive the Besieged,
 and make them divide their Forces.

FALSE Bray [in Fortif.] a Space about
 two or three Fathom broad, round the Foot
 of the Rampart on the Outside.

FALSE Claim [in Law] is where a Man
 claims more than his Due.

FALSE Conception, a Lump of shapeless
 Flesh, &c. bred in the Womb. *L.*

FALSE Imprisonment, is a Trespass com-
 mitted against a Man by imprisoning him
 without a legal Cause.

FALSE Keel [in a Ship] is a second Keel,
 which is sometimes put under the first, to
 make it deeper.

FALSE Muster [Military Term] is when
 such Men pass in a Review as are not actually
 listed as Soldiers.

FALSE Quarter [among Farriers] is a
 Rift or Crack in the Hoof of a Horse, which
 is an unsound Quarter, seeming like a Piece
 put in, and not all entire.

FALSE Raaf [of a House] is that Part
 which

which is between the upper Rooms and the Covering.

FALSE Stem [in a Ship] when, the Stem being too flat, another is fastened to it.

FALSED, falsified. *O.*

FALSED his Blows, made Feints. *Sp.*

FALSET, [falscheit, *Teut.*] Falshood. *Chauc.*

FALSIFYABLE, may be falsified.

FALSIFICATION, a making false, or not standing to one's Word; a Forging, a Sophistication. *F. of L.*

To **FALSIFY** [falsifier, *F. of falsificare, L.*] to forge or counterfeit, to break one's Word; to prove a Thing to be false.

To **FALSIFY a Thrust** [in Fencing] is to make a feigned Pass.

FALSIN, to deceive. *Chauc.*

FALSITY [falsitas, *L.*] a Falshood, an Untruth, a Flim.

FALSO Judicio, a Writ which lies for false Judgment given in the County Court, Court Baron, and other Courts that are not of Record. *L.*

FALSO Retorno Brevium, a Writ lying against the Sheriff, for making a false Return of Writs.

To **FALTER** [faltar, *Span.*] to stagger in Speech, to stumble.

To **FALTER**, to thresh the Corn over again. *Chauc.*

FALX, a Hook or Bill. *L.*

FALX [among Anatomists] a Doubling of the *Dura Mater*, like a Sickle, annexed below the third Cavity.

To **FAM'BLE** [fambler, *Dan.*] to alter or stammer in Speech.

FAM'BLES, Hands. *Cont.*

FAMBLE Cheats, Gloves. *Cont.*

FAME [fama, *L.*] Report; also Reputation, Renown.

FAM'ICID [fomicida, *L.*] a Slanderer.

FAMILIAR [familier, *F. of familiaris, L.*] intimately acquainted with, free, common, usual.

A **FAMILIAR**, a Spirit or Devil supposed to attend upon Wizards, Witches, &c.

FAMILIARITY [familiarité, *F. of familiaritas, L.*] a familiar free Way; also intimate Correspondence.

To **FAMILIARISE** one's self [se familiariser, *F.*] to make one's self familiar.

FAM'ILIST, one of the Sect of the Family of Love.

FAM'ILY [Famille, *F. Familia, L.*] an Household; a Stock of Kindred, Lineage, Parentage, &c. Also a Hide of ploughed Land. *O. R.*

FAMILY of Love, a Sect which sprang up about the Year 1556, Followers of *H. Nicolas*, whose chief Tenet was, That Christ was already come to Judgment.

FAM'INE [fatum, *F. of famet, L.*] a general Scarcity of Provisions.

To **FAM'ISH** [famiscere, *L.*] to famouse, made famous. *Shak.*

FAM'ULERS [q. d. famulatores] Helpers, Domestick Servants. *O.*

FAN [fan, *Sax. van. F. of L.*] an Instrument for winnowing also an Utensil used by Women to cool selves.

FAN'AM, a Coin at *Meffopotamia*, in Value about seven pence by Sterling, 15 of which make a *£* Gold.

FANAT'ICAL [fanatique, *F. ticus, L.*] belonging to Fanaticism.

FANATICISM, pretended Opinions or Tenets of Fanatics.

FANAT'ICK [fanatique, *F. of L.*] inspired, frantick, possessed.

A **FANAT'ICK** [fanatique, *F. ticus, L.*] one who pretends to In and Revelations.

FAN'CY [fantasie, *F. phantasia, Gr.*] Imagination.

FANDE [gefunden, *Teut. Chauc.*

FAN'E [fane, *Sax.*] a Weather. See *Vane*.

FANGLES, as new Fangles [Hensb. derives it of *Evangelia*, *Gr.* new Gospels] new Whimsies.

FANGOT, a Quantity of *Raw Silk*, &c. containing from one hundred Weight three Quarters.

FANGS [of pengan, *Sax.* robb] large Teeth, like a Boar's Tusks.

FAN'ION, a Banner borne by one of each Brigade of Horse and Foot, Head of the Baggage. *Ital.*

FANNA'TIO [Old Law] the Time, or Fence-Month in Foreb.

FAN'NEL, or Ornament like worn about the left Arm of an *Mas Priest*.

FANTASIA [in *Musick Books*] of Air, in which the Composer is up to such strict Rules as in the *mus. Airs*, but is allowed all the *Fancy* or Invention that can be desired. This Title is given to *lunar Ital.*

A **FAN'TASM** [phantasma, *L. τανσμα, Gr.*] an Apparition, a Ghost.

FANTASTICAL [fantasticus, *L. of phantasia, Gr.*] conceited, humu-

FANTASTICK [fantasticus, *L. of phantasia, Gr.*] conceited, humu- whimsical.

FANTAS'TICAL Colours. See *optical Colours*.

FAN'TASY [fantasia, *F. of L. of phantasia, Gr.*] Fancy, Imagin. Crotchet, Humour, Whim.

FAN'TOME [fantome, *F. of phantasma, Gr.*] a Spectre, an *Hobgoblin*, or a *Chimera*, an idle Conceit, a

FA, with we imagine we see, though
is where but in our disturbed ima-

STONE Corn, hank or light Corn. C.
FATIO [of *faciner*, F.] a saw-
ing forth Young, as Does or

ISMO [in *Logic*] is the fourth kn-
kind of the first Figure of a *Cate-*
gories, wherein the first Proposition
is Affirmative, the second an
Negative, and the third a particular

FA [from *Sax. fern*, *Test.*] distant,

STRANDMAN [of *parjan*, *Sax.* to
Merchant, Traveller, &c. to whom
one of *Scotland*, Justice ought to be
all Expedition, that his Business
is not hinder'd.

PARAND, in a fighting Hu-
MAN.

FAIRLY, handsome. *N. C.*

FA [from *F.*] a Mock Comedy or
A sort of comical Representation,
which is a Comedy, stuffed with ex-
traneous things of Wit.

FA [to paint the Face. *Chauc.*

FA [from *F.* of *farcture*, L.]
Inf.

FA [in *Cookery*] Meat, Herbs,
&c. chop'd small to stuff Flesh,
as FA, F.

FA [in *Anatomy*] *Funiculus* [in *Anatomy*]
is Child in the Womb, which re-
ceives from the Bladder. L.

FA [from *F.*] a Disease in Horses.

FA [from *F.* of *farfelle*, Ital.] a
Farker.

FA of Land, is the fourth Part of
the Land.

FA [from *F.* of *virtus*, L.]
which Dr Tho. H. derives from
L. the Guard of Virtue, be-
cause Women, by hiding their great
Reputation of their
a Whale-bone Circle or Hoop,
were formerly upon their Hips,
Hoop'd Petticoat.

FA [of Land?] [of People],

FA [of Land?] [of People],

FA [of Land?] [of People],

FA [of Land?] [of People],

FA [of Land?] [of People],

FA [of Land?] [of People],

FA [of Land?] [of People],

FA [of Land?] [of People],

FA [of Land?] [of People],

FA [of Land?] [of People],

FA [of Land?] [of People],

FA [of Land?] [of People],

FA'RING, living, eating, travelling.
FA'RLEU, } a Duty of sixpence paid to
FA'RLEY, } the Lord of the Manor of
West-Slapton in Devonshire.

FARM [from *F.* *peopm*, *Sax.* Food,
of *peopman*, *Sax.* to afford a Livelihood] a
House whereto belongs an Estate in Land, on
be employed in Husbandry.

FAR'MER, one who occupies a Farm.

FARN, did fare. *Chauc.*

FARN'HAM [of *parjan*, and *ham*, a
Habitation, *Sax.*] a Town in *Surrey.*

FARON, a Sort of Game.

FARRA'GO, a Mixture of several Sorts
of Grain together, Melling, Bollimong.

FARRA'GINOUS, of or belonging to a
Farrago. L.

FAR'RIER [of *ferrier*, F. *ferraro*, Ital.
of *ferrum*, L. Iron] a Smith who shoes and
doctors Horses.

To FAR'ROW [of *parjan*, *Sax.* a Sow-
pig] to bring forth Pigs as a Sow does.

FAR'SANG [from *parajanga*, L.] a *Persian*
League, or the Space of three Miles.

To FARCE [from *farce*, L.] to stuff out.

A FART [from *F.* *tert*, *Belg.*
sturt, *Test.*] an Eruption of Wind back-
wards.

To FART [from *F.* *tert*, *Belg.*
sturt, *Test.*] to break Wind backwards.

To FAR'THEL [from *fardele*, F.] the same
as to furl.

FARTHELLING Lines [in a Ship] are
small Lines fastened to the Top sails and
Miffen Yard-Arm.

FAR'THING [from *farthing*, *Sax.*] the
fourth Part of a Saxon Penny, a Copper
Coin, the least Piece of English Money.

FAR'THING of Gold [from *far*, L. Fourthing]
a Coin in antient Times, the fourth Part
of a Noble, i. e. 20 d.

FAR'THING of Land, a certain con-
siderable Quantity, different from *Farding-
Deal*.

FAS'CIA, a Swathe or Swaddling Band. L.

FAS CIA [in *Heraldry*] a Fez.

FAS CIE [in *Architecture*] three Bands

of which the Architrave is composed.

FAS CIE [among *Astronomers*] are cer-
tain Rows of Spots in the Planet Mars, which
appear like Swaths about his Body.

FASCIA Lata } [in *Anatomy*] a
FASCIA' LIS Latas } Muscle which

moves the Leg. L.

FASCIA' LIS [in *Anatomy*] the Name of
another Muscle of the Leg. L.

FASCIA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Swathing,
or binding up with Swaddling Bands. L.

FASCI'ULAR [from *fascicularis*, L.] belong-
ing to a Bundle or Fardel.

To FASCINATE [from *fasciner*, F. of *fes-*
cinatum, L.] to bewitch.

FASCINATION, a Bewitching, Charm-
ing, or Inchanting. F. of L.

FASCINE

FASCI'NE [*fascine*, F. of *fascis*, L.] a Faggot or Bavin.

FASCI'NES [in *Fortification*] are small Branches of Trees, or Bavins bound up in Bundles, which, mixed with Earth, serve to fill up Ditches, make Breast-Works, &c.

FAS'GUNTIDE, Fasting-Tide, *Shrove-Tuesday*, the Beginning of Lent. N. C.

FASH'ION [*façon*, F.] Mode, Dress.

FASH'ION-Pieces [in a Ship] are Pieces of Timber which make up the Breadth of the Stern.

TO FASH'ION [*façonner*, F.] to form, shape, &c.

FASH'IONABLE, that is according to the Fashion, modish.

FASH'IONER, as the King's *Fashioner*, i. e. Taylor.

FASH'IONIST } a Person who in-
FASH'ION-Monger, } vents or follows
the Fashions, or new Modes.

FASHIONS, a Disease in Horses, the same as Farcy; which see.

FAST [*perst*, Sax. *fast*, L. S. *fest*, *Teut.*] firm, sure.

TO FASTEN [*perstian*, Sax. *befasten*, Dan. *befestigen*, *Teut.*] to make fast.

TO FAST [*persten*, Sax. *fasten*, L. S.] to abstain from Food.

A FAST [*persten*, Sax. *faſte*, Dan. *fasten*, *Teut.*] an Abstinence from Food.
fast bind, fast find.

This Proverb teaches that, People being generally *loose* and *perfidious*, it is a great Point of Prudence to be upon our Guard against *Treachery* and *Impositions* in all our Dealings and Transactions, either by *Buying*, *Selling*, *Borrowing*, or *Lending*, in order to preserve a good *Understanding*, and a lasting *Friendship*, among natural Correspondents.

TO FASTEN upon [*Anfassen*, *Teut.*] to seize and lay hold upon.

FAST [*Sea Term*] is a Rope to fasten a Boat or Ship.

FAST [*Country*] a Term used by *Tin-Miners* to signify a *Shelf*.

FAST'ENS *Even*, or *Even*, [*Wastel-Abend*, L. S.] *Shrove-Tuesday*, the succeeding Day being *Ash-Wednesday*, the first of the *Lenten Fast*.

A FAST'ENING [*perstnung*, Sax. *befestigung*, *Teut.*] a making fast, or that which makes fast.

FAS'TI, the Roman Calendar, L.

FAS'TI Dies, Days that the Lawyers were admitted to plead in, like our *Term-time*. L.

FASTID'IOUS [*fastidieux*, F. of *fastidiosus*, L.] disdainful, scornful.

FASTI'GIA, the Tops of Plants, Flowers, or any thing else. L.

FASTING-Men, *Bónos-Men*, Pledges, Sureties, who were bound to answer for one another's peaceable Behaviour.

FAST'NESS [*perstnung*, Sax. *festung*, *Teut.*] Firmness: Also a strong or a Place not to be come at see *&c.*

FAS'TUOUS [*fastueux*, F. of *fastus*, L.] Proud, disdainful.

FAS'TUOUSNESS, Pride, Disdain.

FAT [*par*, Sax. *fett*, *Belg.* *Taut.*] Gross, full of Fat, fruitless.

FAT [in *Sea Language*] used: *The Tuck of a Ship's Quarter* is *fat*, *She has a fat Quarter*.

The **FAT** [amongst *Anatomists*] is a Substance, which is bred of the *oil* of the Aliment and Blood.

FAT [of *Marchandises*] an uncertainty, as of Yarn 210 to 221 Beards bound Books 22 half Manned; of *&c.* to 25 C. Weight; *linglins* 3 C. Weight.

FAT ? [*par*, Sax. *fatt*, *Belg.* *-vat*] *Teut. Fat*, L.] a large Vessel containing eight Bushels, used for Malt, &c. Also a Brewing.

FAT'AL [*fatalis*, L.] belonging, deadly, unlucky. F.

FATAL'ITY [*fatalité*, F.] liable to Fate, or an Event, *Fatalis Unavoidableness*.

FATE [*fatum*, L.] Destiny, the result of Necessity, come to pass by secret Appointment, a purposeful Disposition of Things following one another; God's Providence or *Destiny*.

FA'TED, ordered or appointed.
FA'THER [*Fader*, of *Father*, *Teut.* *faſter*, *Belg.* *Watter*, *Ital. Pere*, F. *Pater*, L. all of them he that has begot a Child.

Like Father, like Son.

This Proverb does not only imply Force of Nature, but also of Education: much the Strength of *Imagination* lies in the latter, as the violent *Sensation* in the former. 'Tis true, the *dean*, though not always, are great the *Father* or *Mother* in their *Mind*, as their *Bodies*; the *Faculties* of the commonly run in a *Blood*; and as *Features* and *Complexions* of the face often look as if they were cast in a *Mould*. But I presume the Point of *verb* is chiefly directed at their *Example*, that such as are the *Parents*, in *Virtue*, such are, too commonly, the *children*; that the *ill Examples* of a *wicked* almost universally tend to the *same* Son; when the good *Parents* are of a *virtuous* Father go a great way forming a *virtuous* one. *Mali con-venire, say the Latins*; and *οὐ καλὸς πατήρ, οὐ καλὸν υἱόν*, say the *Greeks*.

the Bishops of the Primitive
the Superior of Monasteries, &c.
the Catholicks.

FALES [fæðleas, Sax.] that
the.

FAIR a Thing upon a Person, is
to him.

FAIRY, a kind of Fish.

FATHER [fæðer, Sax.] like a Father.

FATHOM [fæðm, Sax.] a Measure

of six Feet; the Hebrew
is about more than seven Feet

long.
FATHOM of Wood, the sixth Part
of a Coal-fire.

FATHOM, to sound the Depth of
Water one's Intentions.

FATAL [fætəl, F. of fatidic-
um, L.] foretelling what

will be. L.
FATIGATE [fatigatum, L.] to

weary [fatigue, F.] Hardship, Toil;

FATIGUE [fatigue, F. fatigare,
to weary, Latin.]

FATIGUE [fatigue, L.] Simplicity,

FATE [fatum, L.] to play
impulse.

FATE [fatu, F.] a Tap, or Peg.

FATE [fatu, F.] a Sort of
wooden Sword.

FATE, which has lain a Year
long.

FATE, favourable. Chance.

FATE [fatu, fatus, F.] a Crime,

FATE [fatu, Span.] to fall

FATE, little Infants. O.

FATE, belonging to Favours,
Wind, favourable.

FATE [fatu, F. favor, L.] Kind-

FATE: Also a small Present made
of Ribbons given at a
wedding.

FATE [fatu, F.] to show
kindness, to ease, or spare;

FATE, or be like a Person.

FATE [fatu, F.] apt
and, gracious, gentle. F.

FATE [fatu, F.] one who
will or Kindness of another,
Fate.

FATE [fatu, Fr.] false, cunning,

FATE, a sort of large Bell.

FATE, a Musical Pipe or Flute. O.

FATE [fatu, L.] lucky.

FATE [fatu, L.] Happ-

FATE [fatu, L.] good Luck,

F-FA-UT, the seventh or last Note of the
three Septenaries of the Scale of Musick,
called Gam ut.

FAULTOR, a Favourer or Abettor. F.

FAUX'BOURG, the Suburbs of a City,
the Buildings without the Walls. F.

FAW, vain, glad, cheerful, joyful. Cb.

A FAWN [faun, F.] a Buck or Doe of
the first Year.

FAWNS, a Sort of Demigods among the
Heathens, frequenting Forests.

To FAWN upon [fandian, Sax.] to
flatter or soothe up.

To FAWN, to bring forth Young, as a
Deer does.

FAX, Hair. O. Hence the Name Fair-
fax, Halifax, &c.

FAY [old F.] Faith. Spen.

FAYTOR [faytor, F.] a Doer. Spen.

FAYTOURS, idle Fellows, Vagabonds.
O. Stat. 7 R. II.

FE', Faith. Span. As,

Auto de FE', the Act of Faith, i. e. the
Execution or Burning of Hereticks by the
Spanish Inquisition. Span.

FEABS, or Fea-Berries, Goose-berries.
S. C.

To FEAG, [feagen, L. S. to brush] to
beat with Rods, to whip; whence fegging
signifieth any manner of beating.

FEAL [fidele, F. trusty] Tenants by
Knights Service were wont to swear to their
Lord, to be Feal and Loal, i. e. faithful and
loyal.

To FEAL, to hide. N. C.

FEALTY [in Law] an Oath taken at
the Admittance of a Tenant to be true to
the Lord, of whom he holds his Land.

FEAR [Fepht, Sax. Mærs, Belg.
Furcht, Teut.] Apprehension of Evil,
Dread, Fright.

To FEAR [færan, Sax.] to affright,
to terrify; also to be affrighted.

To FEAR [fæte, Belg.] to be appre-
hensive of, to dread.

To FEAREN, to frighten. Spen.

FEASIBLE [faisible, F.] that may be
done or put in Execution.

FEAST, a Banquet, or sumptuous Meal;
also certain Times of rejoicing on some re-
ligious Account.

FEAT, finical, odd, pretty.

A FEAT [fate, F.] a notable Action
or Deed, as Feats of War, &c.

A FEATHER [fæðer, Sax. fether,
Teut.] a Plume of a Fowl.

FEATHERLESS [fæðleas, Sax.]
unfledged, without Feathers.

To cut a FEATHER [Sea Phrase] is
when a Ship makes the Sea foam before her.

FEATHER-Top-Grafs, an Herb.

FEATHER-Edg'd Boards [among Car-
penters, &c.] Boards which are thicker on
one Edge than the other.

Birds of a Feather flock together.

Every Fowler knows the Truth of this Proverb; but it has a further Meaning than the *Association* of irrational Creatures: It intimates that *Society* is a powerful *Attraction*; but that *Likeness* is the *Lure* that draws People of the same Kind together. A *Covey* of *Partridges* in the Country, is but an Emblem of a *Company of Gossips* in a Neighbourhood; a *Knot of Sbarpers* at the Gaming-Table; a *Pack of Rakes* at the Tavern, &c. That one *Fool* loves another; one *Pop* admires another; one *Blackhead* is pleased at the *Assurance*, *Conceit*, and *Affiliation* of another; and therefore herd together. *Parcs cum paribus facillime congregantur*, Latin; 'Οὐδ' αὖτὸν ὁμοῖον ἑστὶν ὁμοῖον αὐτῷ ἀγαπᾷ, Gr.

FEATURE [*saïture*, F.] a Lineament of the Face.

FEAVOUROUS, feverish. *Shakeſp.*

FEAZING [*Sea Term*] the ravelling out of a Cable, or any great Rope at the Ends.

FEDERACY, a Confederacy. *Cbauc.*

TO FEBRICITATE [*febricitatum*, L.] to fall sick of a Fever or Ague.

FEBRIFUGE [*febrifuga*, L.] a Medicine which cures a Fever. *F.*

FEBRUARY [*Februarius*, so called of *febris*, L. i. e. the Expiatory Sacrifices offered up by the ancient *Romans* for the purifying of the People in this Month] the second Month of the Year with us. *L.*

FEBRUATION, a purifying or cleansing by Sacrifice. *L.*

FE'CIAL [*facialis*, L.] pertaining to a Herald at Arms.

FE'CIALES, Heralds at Arms among the *Romans*, whose Office it was to denounce War or Peace. *L.*

FECULENCY [*faculentia*, L.] Dregginess, a being full of Dregs or Lees.

FECULENT [*faculentus*, L.] belonging to Dregs or Lees, full of Dregs.

FECUND [*fecundus*, F. *secundus*, L.] fruitful, plenteous.

FECUNDITY [*fecunditas*, F. *secunditas*, L.] Fruitfulness, Plenty.

FEBLESSE [*foiblesse*, F.] Weakness. *Ch.*

FEDERAL [*of fœdus*, L.] belonging to a Covenant or Agreement.

FEDERATION, a Covenanting. *L.*

FEDITY [*fœditas*, L.] Foulness, Filthiness, Nastiness.

FEE [*pea*, Sax. *fief*] Reward or Wages given to one for doing his Office.

FEE [in Law] all such Lands which are held by perpetual Right.

FEE Simple, is an absolute Estate, which is given in these Terms; *To him and his Heirs for ever.*

FEE Tail, is a conditional Estate, that is, such whereof we are seized to us, and our Heirs, with Limitation.

FEE Farm, Land held of another in Fee,

that is, for ever to himself and his Heirs, paying a certain yearly Rent out of it.

TO FEE, to widow. *N. O.*

FEEBLE [*foible*, F.] weak, languid.

FEEBLE, a weak Part, a blind Spot.

TO FEED [*pe'dan*, Sax. *fe'dan*, *be'den*, Belg. *weyden*, *Tent.*] to feed or supply with Food; also to eat.

TO FEEL [*pelan*, Sax. *fi'hlan*, *bohen*, L. S.] to use the Sense of Touch or handle; also to perceive by Sense, to be sensible of.

FEER, a Companion; also Fire.

FEG, fair, handsome, clean. *N. O.*

FEGARY [*q. d. Fugary*, a vagrant, a roving or roaming about.

TO FEIGE, to carp at. *O. V. O. L.*

TO FEIGN [*feindre*, F. of *feindre*, to pretend, to make a Shew of.

FEINT [*feinte*, F.] Deceit, false.

A FEINF [in *Feining*] is when a thing is made at one Part, and a real Part at the other.

A FEIST [*Fist*, Sax. *Criss*, L. *Tent.*] a Fast without Noise.

FEISUS, a small Bundle or Armful of Herbs, Flowers, &c. *O. L.*

FELAPTON [in *Logic*] a Term, denoting the Second Mode of a Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, where the first Proposition is an universal Negative, and the second an universal Affirmative, and the Conclusion a particular Negative.

FELASHIP, Fellowship. *Chaucer.*

FELDFARE [*Feldpoen*, of *Feld*, and *faran*, Sax. to go far, y. d. a flies far before it alighteth] a kind of Flycatcher.

FELICITATED [*felicitatus*, L.] felicitous or happy.

FELICITY [*felicite*, F. of *felix*, Happiness, Blessedness.

FELIN, to feel. *Chaucer.*

FELL [*pelle*, Sax. *fel*, Belg. *cruel*, outrageous.

FELL [*Felle*, Sax. of *Fell*, *Tent.*] a Skin of a Beast.

FELL [*fell*, *Tent.* a Rock] a Stone.

TO FELL [*fellen*, *Tent.* or of *Sax.* to fall] to strike or cut down.

FEL'LABEL, which may be felt.

PELLE, many, manifold. *Chaucer.*

FELLE, crushy. *Chaucer.*

FELLIFLUOUS [*fellifluus*, L.] ing or streaming with Gall.

FELL'MONGER [of *Felle* and *gepe*, Sax.] one who deals in Fells and parts the Wool from the Fells.

FELLON [*felon*, of *pelle*, *Sax.* cruel, of *pelan*, to transgress.] Swelling on the Finger.

FEL'LOWS [*felge*, *Tent.*] Fellies.

FELLIES Wood joined together to make the Circle of a Wheel.

FELLOW [of Fellow]. a Companion,

FELLOWSHIP, a Company, Partner-
ship of a Member of a College in
university.

FELLOWSHIP [in *Arithmetic*]
which in divers Accounts of divers
their several Stocks, together with
Loss and Gain, being propounded,
the Gain of each particular Person
is ascertained.

FELLOWSHIPETH, keepeth Company
with. *Chauc.*

FELT, an Herb.

FELT, one who commits Felony by
putting Hands upon himself. *L. T.*

FELT [from, *F.*] a Malefactor, who
steals. See *Felton*.

FELONY [*felonia*, *F. felonis*, *L.* of
the gildings, *Gr.* a Capital Crime]
that is next in Degree to Petit-
larceny comprehends divers Particulars,
as Theft, Sodomy, Rapes, wilful
murder, &c.

FELT, *Sax. feltro*, *Ital. Vest*,
L. S. feltz, *Teut.*) Wood used
in Hats, &c. also a Hat made of
felt.

FETTER, to entangle. *O.*

FETTERED, entangled. *Chauc.*

FETTERCA, a Sort of Sea-Vessel or

FETTER [*fetelle*, *F.* of *femina*, *L.*]
a kind of

FETTER, a married Woman. *F. L. T.*

FETTER [*feminitus*, *L.*] that is of
the kind

FETTER Gender [in *Grammar*] a
kind to such Nouns as are declined
in feminine Article *Hæc*.

FETTER Places [with *Astralogers*]
as terms in passive Qualities, *i. e.*
and Dignities.

FETTER, the Form or Shape of a
thing. *Chauc.*

FETTER, Womanhood, the Sex,
weakness, or any Quality
of a woman. *Chauc.*

FETTER [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of

the Thigh, the Part from the
knee to the Knee. *L.*

FETTER [*fen*, *Sax.*] Moorish Ground.

FETTER, an Insect.

FETTER [of *fendore*, for *defendore*, *L.*]
a kind of

FETTER, a Receiver of stolen
goods. *Can.*

FETTER, to spend. *Can.*

FETTER [of *fendore*, for *defendore*,
with Swedes, &c.]

FETTER, a Month in which it is
snowed in the Forest, because in
the Female Deer fawn; it
lasts before Midsummer.

FENCER, a Sword-Player.

To FEND, to shift for. *N. C.*

To FEND [*Sea Term*] as to fend the Boat,
is to keep it from being dash'd against the
Rocks, Shore, &c.

To FEND, to defend, guard, &c. *Shakesp.*

FENDE [of *friend*, an Enemy, *Teut.*
but if of *defendere*, *L.* it signifies a Friend]
an Enemy or Friend. *Chauc.*

FEN'DER [*q. d.* Defender] an Iron to
set before the Fire-Grate.

FEN DERS [on *Shipboard*] are Pieces of
old Ropes, or wooden Billets, hung over a
Ship's Side, to hinder other Ships from run-
ning against her.

FEN DER-BOLTS, are Iron Pins stuck into
the outermost Wales of a Ship, to save her
Sides from Hurts and Bruises.

FENDLY [perhaps of *feindlich*, enemy-
like, *Teut.*] devilish, hellish, wicked, ugly,
hurtful. *Chauc.*

FENERA'TION [*feneratio*, *L.*] Usury,
or the Practice thereof.

FENES TRA [in *Anatomy*] two Holes
in the Barrel of the Ear next the Drum; the
one called *Ovalis*, and the other *Rotunda*.

FEN NEL [*fenovil*, *F. fœniculum*, *L.*]
an Herb.

FEN'NEL Apple, a kind of Apple.

FEN'NIGREEK, the Herb *Fennigreek*.

FEN NY [of *fennig*, *Sax.*] mouldy. *N. C.*

FEN'NY [fennig, *Sax.*] full of Fens.

FEN NY-Stones, a Plant.

FEOD or FEUD, the same as Fee. *L. T.*

FEODAL, belonging to a Fee.

FEODAL'ITAS, Fealty or Homage paid
to a Lord by his feudal Tenant.

FEODARY, } is an Officer belong-
FEU DARY, } ing to the Court of

FEU DATORY, } Wards and Liveries
whose Office was to survey and value the
Land of the Ward, &c.

FEODATORY, a Tenant holding his
Estate by feudal Service.

FEODUM [*feudum*, *Goth.*] any Fee,
Benefit, or Profit.

To FEOFF [of *feffer*, *F.*] to enfeoff.

FEOFFEE, he who is infeoffed, or to
whom a Feoffment is made. *L. T.*

FEOFFMENT [*Law Term*] any Gift
or Grant of any other Thing of the like
Nature to another in Fee Simple.

FEOFFMENT in *Trust*, is the making
over Lands, &c. to Trustees by Will, for
the Payment of Debts, Legacies, &c.

FEOFF'FOR, he who makes a Feoffment
to another.

FEORM [*Feorm*, *Sax.*] a certain Por-
tion of Victuals, and other Necessaries, usually
given to the Thane or Lord by the Tenants
of Out-Lands. *O. R.*

FERA'CITY [*feracitas*, *L.*] Fruitfulness.

FERAL [*feralis*, *L.*] deadly, mortal,
lamentable, dismal.

FERAL Signs [in *Astrology*] *Leo*, and the last Part of *Sagittary*; also the Moon is said to be *feral*, when being separated from one Planet, she applies to no other, while she continues in the same Sign.

FERDE [*Gerde*, L. S.] Fear. O.

FERDEL'LA *Terra*, a Fardel, or ten Acres of Land. O. L.

FER de Moulin [in *Heraldry*] a Bearing, whose Figures represent the Iron Ink of a Mill. Fr.

FERDFARE, an Immunity from going to War. S.

FERDFUL, fearful. *Chauc.*

FERDINAND [of *Feopn* and *pand*, Sax. i. e. pure Peace] a Name of Men.

FERDNESS, Fear, Dread, Awe, Reverence. *Chauc.*

FERD WIT [of *Fip'd*, an Army, and *Wite*, Punishment] a Formulary, by which the King pardoned Manlaughter committed in an Army; also a Fine of 120 s. for not bearing Arms in a Military Expedition.

FERE, a Companion. O.

FE'RIA, a Holiday, or Resting-Day. L.

FERIS, Companions. *Chauc.*

FER'ITY [*feritas*, L.] Brutishness, Cruelty, Fierceness, Savageness.

FERK, Fear. *Chauc.*

FER LING [*Old Records*] the 4th Part of a Penny; also the Quarter of a Ward in a Borough.

FERLINGA'TA, } the fourth Part of a

FERLINGUS, } Yard Land. O. R.

FERLY, strange. O.

FERM } [*Feopm*, Sax.] a House, Land,

FARM } or both, taken by Lease.

FERM, a Prison. *Spen.*

FERM, a Hole. O.

FERMENT [*fermentum*, L.] Leaven, or Yest; that which puffs up by leavening; a Commotion or Ruffle of Mind. F.

To **FERMENT** [*fermenter*, F. *fermentare*, L.] to puff up, to leaven, to work; as Beer, Ale, &c.

FERMENTA'TION, a fermenting or swelling with Ferment, a working; it is an easy, gentle, and slow Motion of the Inward Particles of a mixed Body, arising usually from the Operation of some active Acid, which rarefies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous Particles. F. of L.

FERMENTA'TION, [in *Flysch*] is a gentle Motion of the Parts of the Blood and Juices in the Body.

FERMERERE, an Overseer of Cattle and Husbandry. O.

FERMISONA, the Winter Season of Deer. O. L.

FERN } [*Feapn*, Sax. *farn*, *Teut.*]

FEARN } one of the Capillaries bearing the Seeds on the Backside of the Leaf, common in barren Places.

FERNIGO, a Heath, or waste Place, where Fern grows. O. L.

FEROCITY [*ferocia*, F. of *ferus* L.] Fierceness, Cruelness.

FER'BEL } [*of ferus*, L.] Iron

FER'ULA } *feraille*, F. of *ferus* Piece of Iron or Brass, to be put on the End of a Cane, Haft of a Knife, &c.

FER'BERS [*of ferus*, F. & *Farsi* Sirname.

FER'RET [*ferret*, Belg. *ferret*, F.] a little Creature like a Weasel used in catching Rabbits: Also a Red Ribbon.

To **FER'RET**, to search out, to pull out or force out; also to harass or tease.

FER'RIAGE, the ferrying over a River; the Hire of a Ferry-Boat.

FERRUGINOUS [*ferugineus*, L.] in it something of the Nature of Iron.

to, or of the Colour of, rusty Iron.

FERRUMINATION, a soldering or joining together. L.

FER'RY [*ferri*, *ferus*, L.] to pass over, or of *ferri*, L. to be used in a Place where Horses, Coaches, &c. are conveyed over a River.

FERS, the Queen at the Play also fierce. *Chauc.*

FER'SCHET, the Ferrasse, or toll Payment for ferrying over a River.

FERTH, fourth. O.

FER'TILE [*fertilis*, L.] fruitful.

FERTILITY [*fertilis*, F. of *ferus* L.] Fruitfulness, Plentifulness.

To **FER'TILISE** [*fertilisare*, F.] to make fruitful.

FER'VENCY } [*ferveor*, of *ferus* Fer'vour } Earnestness, Heat, Vehemency, great Zeal.

FER'VENT [*fervens*, L.] hot, fervent, eager, zealous. F.

FER'VID [*fervidus*, L.] fervent.

FER'ULA, a flat wooden instrument for chastising Boys at School. L.

FERULA *CEOUS Plant*, a Plant of the Herb Fennel-Plant.

FER'VOUR [*ferveor*, F. of *ferus* Heat, Warmth of Spirit.

FER'VOUR of the *Matrix* [*uterus*, F.] a Distemper, when the influence of the Womb is very hot.

FESAUNCE, a Phœnix. O.

FES'CUE [*ffluca*, L.] a Plant by Children in Reading.

FESSE [*of fascia*, L.] is one of the honourable Ordinaries in Heraldry, being a broad Belt, or Girdle of Honour.

Knights at Arms were customarily girded with it, and it possesses the Centre of the Escutcheon.

contains in Breadth one third Part of the

FES'SE-Point, the middle Point of the Escutcheon.

FES'SITUDE [*ffissitudo*, L.] a fissure.

FEST [*festo*, *Teut.*] a Feast.

To **FESTER** [*fester*, F.] to grow wrinkled.

of Muscles, Veins, Plants, Roots, &c.

FIBRES [in *Anatomy*] are round oblong Vessels, by which the animal Spirits are conveyed to all Parts of the Body.

FIBRIL/LÆ [in *Anat.*] the Fibrils, or smallest Threads of which Fibres consist.

FIBROUS [*fibrans*, F. of *fibrosus*, L.] full of Fibres.

FIBULA, a Button, L. [in *Anatomy*] the lesser Bone of the Shank.

FICK'LE [*picol*, Sax. of *facilis*, L. easy, & d. easily persuaded to change his Mind; others derive it of *Πουλονος*, Gr.] various, inconstant, variable, light.

FIC'TILE [*fictilis*, L.] earthen, or made of Earth.

FIC'TION, a Device or Invention, a Lye, or feigned Story. F. of L.

FICTITIOUS [*ficlitius*, L.] dissembled, feigned, counterfeit, fabulous.

FIC'US [*ficus*, L. Figs] are the external Protuberances of the *Anus*, commonly called the *Piles*.

FIDD [in *Gunners*] a little Oakham put in the Touch-hole of a Gun, and covered with a Piece of Lead, to keep the Powder dry.

FIDD [among *Sailors*] is a Pin of Iron or Wood to open the Strands of Ropes.

FIDD HAMMER, a Tool, a Fidd at one End, and a Hammer at the other.

FIDDLE [*Fidele*, Sax. *fidel*, Teut. of *fidula*, L.] a Musical Instrument.

To **FIDDLE** [*fidlen*, Teut.] to play upon a Fiddle.

FID'DLER [*fidler*, Teut. *Medelaer*, Belg.] one who plays on a Fiddle.

FIDEJUS'SOR [in *Law*] a Surety. L.

FIDELITY [*fideli*, F. of *fideltas*, L.] Faithfulness, Honesty, Integrity.

FIDICINA'LES [with *Anatomists*] the Muscles of the Fingers called *Lumbricales*, from the Use they are put to by Musicians in playing upon some Instruments. L.

To **FIDGE** about, to be continually moving up and down.

FIDUCIARY [*fiduciarius*, L.] a Trustee, one intrusted by another.

FIDUCIARY [*fiduciarius*, L.] trusty, sure; also taken upon Trust, so as to be restored again.

FIE [*ifuy*, Teut.] an Interjection denoting pain: D. like.

FIEF [*fi*, F. a Fee, or feudal Tenure, or Lands held by Fealty] Lands or Tenements which the Vassal holds of his Lord by Fealty and Homage; also a Manor, or noble Inheritance.

FIELD [*Feld*, Sax. *Geld*, J. S. *Feld*, Teut.] a Piece of Ground for Tillage or Meadow.

FIELD [in *Heraldry*] the whole Surface of an Escutcheon or Shield.

FIELDFARE See *Feldfare*.

FIELD Colours [among *Military Men*] small Flags carried along with the Quarter-

Master-General, in marking out the for the Squadrons and Battalions of

FIELD-Pieces, are small Guns along with an Army in the Field.

FIELD-Staff, a Staff carried by in which they screw lighted Match.

FIEND [*Fiondo*, Sax. *fion*, a Fury, an evil Spirit, a Devil.

FIERY Fancies, a Writ lying has recovered in an Action of Damages, to levy the Debt or Damage, whom the Recovery was had.

FIER'CE [*fer*, F. of *furus*, cruel, Beant.

FIERY Triplicity {among are those Signs in the Zodiac; the rest in fiery Qualities; viz. Sagittarius.

A FIFE [*ffiffie*, Teut.] a kind or Wind-Musick.

FIFE Rails [in a Ship] are placed on Basins on each Side the Poop, &c.

FIFFA'RO, a Fife or small Drum in the Army. Ital.

FIFTEEN [fifteen, Sax. Teut.] XV. or 15.

FIFTEENTH, a Tax formerly Parliament, laid on every City throughout the Realm.

FIFTH [fift, Sax. *funtiz*, or fth.

FIFTH [in *Musick*] the same.

FIFTY [ffiffig, Sax. *funtiz*, L. or 50.

A FIG [*figue*, F. of *ficus*, Teut.] a Fruit; also a Disc to the

FIG-Pecker, a Bird that feeds on FIG-Wort, a sort of Herb.

FIGARY. See *Fegary*, Scap.

FIGENTIA [in *Cognistry*] serve to fix volatile Substances.

A FIGHT [*ffyt*, Sax.] a Duel, Engagement.

To **FIGHT** [*ffohten*, Sax. Teut.] to combat, to oppose, with Weapons.

FIGHTS [in a Ship] were hanging round a Ship in a Fight, with Men from being seen by the Enemy.

Close FIGHTS, Bulk Heads Men to stand secure behind in a Fight on the Enemy in case of Boarding.

FIGHT-WIFE, a Fine imposed on Men for making a Quarrel.

FIGMENT [*figmentum*, L.] a Story, a Lye.

FIGULATED [*figulatus*, L.] Earth.

FIGURATE Numbers [in as represent some Geometrical Figures.

FIGURATIVE [*figurativus*, L.] longing to, or spoken by way of Figure.

ACTIVE Species, are Ways of Motion, whereby we make use of a Word, that Custom has appointed Subjects.

FIGURA, *L.* Fashion, Shape, Form. *F.*

FIGURATIVE [in Geometry] is a Space terminated by Lines, either straight or curved.

FIGURE, is one which has plain right Lines.

FIGURE, is one, all whose Lines are curved Lines.

FIGURE [in Geometry] is one bounded partly by right Lines, and partly by curved Lines.

FIGURE [in Astrology] one of the nine Diagonal Characters; as 1, 2, &c.

FIGURE [in Astrology] is a Scheme or Plan of the Heavens at some Time.

FIGURE [in Logic] is a dispositive of a subject by a signification with the two

FIGURE [in Philo.] is the Surface, or Form of any natural Body.

FIGURE [Figure, *F.* of *figurare*, *Lat.*] to draw Figures upon.

FIGURES [in Geometry] are such as are bounded by right Lines.

FIGURES [in Discourse] are extraordinary of Speaking, very different from the natural.

FIGURES, are Digressions from the common and ordinary Rules of Writing; when any Word is omitted, and is supplied by the Reader or

FIGURES, are Ornaments of Writing which adorn the Speech, or a Discourse, when Words are used for their native Signification, either to move more pathetically, or to transport the Mind.

FIGURE [of the Figures or Flowers of a Flower'd Staff].

FIGURES [of *filum*, *L.* a Thread] are small, i. e. of small Threads or the Roots of Plants.

FIGURE, an Officer in the Court of France, who files those Writs on which Process is made.

FIGURE, a File, a Thread or Wire, Wires and other Deeds are filed up by a File.

FIGUREMENTS [filamenta, *L.*] little Threads, like Threads, which appear in the Muscles.

FIGUREMENTS [in Anatomy] are the small Threads, which compose the Texture of the Muscles.

FIGUREMENTS [in Botany] small Threads which compose the Beard of Roots.

FIGURES [filandris, *F.*] a sort of

Worms, small as Threads, which lie in the Reins of a Hawk; also Gins or Nets for wild Beasts.

FIL'BERDS [of *Full* and *Beard*, the Skin thereof being covered with a Down, like the first Appearance of the Beard upon the Chin] the best sort of small Nuts.

To **FILCH** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *φιλώ*, *Gr.* to deceive; *Skinner* of *pillor*, *F.* to rob] to steal slyly.

A **FILE** [*Feol*, *Sax.* *Feile*, *Teut.* *Fiil*, *Dan.*] a Tool to work Iron, &c. with.

To **FILE** [*peolan*, *Sax.* *feilen*, *Teut.* *filer*, *Dan.*] to work with a File.

A **FILE** [*filum*, *L.*] a Wire, &c. upon which loose Papers are strung.

A **FILE** [among *Fencers*] a Sword without Edges, with a Button at the Point.

A **FILE** [in *Heraldry*] is a straight Line, from which their several Points issue.

A **FILE** [in *Military Affairs*] a Row of Soldiers standing one behind or below another. *F.*

To **Double the FILES** [*Military Phrase*] to put two Files into one.

To **FILE off** [*Military Phrase*] to fall off from marching in a large Front, and march in Length by Files.

FILE-LEADERS [among *Military Men*] the first Man of every File, which compose the Front of a Battalion.

FIL'ET [in *Architecture*] a little Member which appears in the Ornaments or Mouldings, otherwise called *Lifel*. *F.*

FILET'S [in *Cookery*] Meat, Fowl, or Fish, sliced, and dress'd in a Ragout. *F.*

FILIAL [*filialis*, *L.*] of a Son. *F.*

FILIATION, Sonship, or Descent from Father to Son. *L.*

FILIUS ante Patrem [i. e. the Son before the Father] an Expression which *Herbalists* apply to Plants, whose Flowers come out before their Leaves. *L.*

FILK'ALE } [*g. d.* Field Ale] a sort of, **FICT'ALE** } drinking in the Fields by Bailiffs of Hundreds, for which they gathered Money of the Inhabitants.

To **FILL** [*ryllan*, *Sax.* *fullen*, *Teut.*] to make full, to saturate.

FILLEMO'T [*feuille morte*, *F. i. e.* a dead Leaf] a Colour like that of a faded Leaf.

FIL'LET [*filet*, *F.* of *filum*. *L.*] an Hair-Lace, or Ribbon to tie up Hair.

FIL'LET [in *Architecture*] an Ornament much the same as *Astragal*.

FIL'LET [in *Heraldry*] is the fourth Part of the Ordinary, called a *Chief*.

FIL'LET of Veal [*un Filet de Veau*, *F.* so called, because in that Part are strong Muscles and Nerves like little Threads for guiding the Feet] the fleshy Part of the Leg adjoining to the Loin.

FIL'LETS [in a *Horse*] are the Foreparts of the Shoulder next the Breast.

FIL-

FILLAGRANE, a sort of Ornament wrought on Gold or Silver, like Threads or Grains.

A FIL'LIP, a Throw, or Toss of a Piece of Money, with one's Finger or Nail.

FIL'LY [tuille, *Teut.* *Pullus*, L. of *De* *acc.* Gr. or of *filia*, L.] a Mare-Colt.

FILM [Film, *Sax.* of *Velamen*, L.] a fine Skin enwrapping the Brain, and several Parts of the Body; also a Skin or Scum upon the Surface of Mineral Waters.

FILM [in *Botany*] a woody Skin, separating the Seeds in the Pods of Plants.

A FILTER [Filter, F.] a Charm, an Allurement, a Love-Potion.

TO FILTER { [filter, F. of *filtrare*,

TO FILTRATE } L. a Strainer } to strain through a Cloth, Paper, &c.

FILTH [filth, *Sax.*] Dirt, Soil, &c.

FILTRA'TION, a straining a Liquor through Paper, which by the Smallness of the Pores admits only the finer Parts through, and keeps the rest behind.

FILUM Aquæ, a Stream or Course of Water. O. L.

FIM'MASHING [of *fimaifon*, F.] the dunging of any sort of wild Beasts.

FIMBLE, Hemp early ripe. S. C.

FIM'BRIÆ [in *Anatomy*] the Extremities or Borders of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ*, formerly so called; because they resemble a fringed Border. L.

FIM'BRIATED [fimbriatus, of *fimbria*, L. a Fringe, Border, Edging, &c.] a Term in *Heraldry*, when an Ordinary is border'd round with a different Colour.

FIM'BRIATED [in *Botany*] the Leaves of Plants are said to be *fimbriated*, when they are jagged, and have, as it were, a kind of Fringe about them.

A FIN [fin or pinna, *Sax.* of *Pinna*, L.] a Fin of a Fish, a Quill or Wing.

TO FIN a Chevin [in *Carving*] is to cut up or carve a Chevin, or a Chub-fish.

FIN { [in *Musick Books*] signifies
FINA'LE } the End or last Note of a Piece of Musick. *Ital.*

FIN'ABLE, liable to be fined.

FIN'AL [finalis, L.] last, that concludes or makes an End. F.

FINAL Cause [in *Logic*] is that Cause for which a Thing is what it is.

FINAL Causes [in *Divinity*] are such great, wise, and good Ends, as God the Author of Nature had, in creating and proportioning, in adapting and disposing, in preserving and continuing all the several Parts of the Universe.

FINANCE [finance, F.] a Fine, Sum of Money paid to the French King, for the Enjoyment of some Privilege or other.

FINANCES, the Treasures or Revenues of the French King: The Exchequer.

FINANCIER, an Officer of the Finances.

FINARY, the second Floor.

FINERY, Mill.

A FINCH [Finch, *Sax.* *Finch*]

Bird of several Sorts, in *Ornithology*.

TO FIND [finden, *Sax.* *finden*]

finden, L. *to find*, *to discover*

to discover what before was unknown by Experience.

TO FIND the Ship, *to find*

is to discover how the wind can be

FINDERS, Officers of the

now called Searchers.

FIND'BLE [findibilis, L.]

be deft.

FINE [fenn, *Teut.* *fin*]

some, excellent, *to be*

A FINE [fine, L.] a Fine

made in Money for an Offence

Conveyance of Lands, by a

perfect Agreement before a Judge

of Money paid for Lands, and

by Lease.

TO FINE [fine, L.] to

of to pay a Fine; also to

from Dregs.

FINE Force, an absolute

Necessity or Constraint.

FINE *adulterant* *levis*

for making void a Fine levied of

in ancient *Demesne*. L.

FINE *levandis* *et* *transmissis*

impowering the Justices to

for Sale of Lands in *Capite*. L.

FINE *non capiendo* *prohibet*

a Writ to forbid Officers, of

Fines for pleading. L.

FINE *pro redisseifina* *capitum*

which lies for the Release of the

for a *Redisseifin* upon a *Replevin*.

FINELESS, without End.

FINERY, Gallantry, fine

FINES { [of *Ingram* *Finis*]

FIENES } *Sibylla*, *Heine*

Bononia, to whom *William* of

to King *Stephen*, gave the *Tow*

Surname.

FIN'EW, Mouldiness, or

tinick, Nastiness.

FIN'EWED, grown mouldy

FIN GER [Finger, *Sax.* of

take hold of; *finger*, *Teut.*

Ginger, *Belg.* of *fanger*, *to*

hold] a Member of the Hand.

TO FIN GER a Thing [

fingeren, *Teut.*] to handle, to

FIN'GER *Fenn*, a Plant.

FIN'GER, *Breadb.* [

L. S.] a Measure of a *Barley*

or 4 laid Side to Side.

FIN'ICAL, spruce, neat.

FIN'IRE [in *Old Records*] is

a Fine upon Composition.

FINIS [fin, *Lat.* *finis*]

same as *Fin* or *Final*; which

FIRE [*fir, F. of faire, L.*] to kindle and burn.

FIRE [*fir, F. of finis, L.*] that which is limited and determinate Bounds for Intent, and Duration.

FIRE, the same as the *Horizon*. *L.* **FIRE** of Metals, are such as purify the Metal.

FIRE [*fir, F.*]

FIRE [*fir, F.*] an Army, and *Sax.* a going into the taking up Arms.

FIRE [*fir, F.*] a going into the taking up Arms.

FIRE [*fir, F.*] a going into the taking up Arms.

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FIRE [*fir, F.*] a going into the taking up Arms.

FIRE [*fir, F.*] a going into the taking up Arms.

FIRMAMENT [*Firmamentum, L.*] the Heaven of the fixed Stars; or that Space which is expanded and arched over us in the Heavens. *F.*

FIR'MAN [*in India*] a Passport granted to Foreigners for Liberty of Trade.

FIRMARA'TIO, farming, or holding to farm. *O. L.*

FIRMA'TIO, the Season for Dues. *F. L.*

FIR'MED [*in Falconry*] well

FIR'MED [*in Falconry*] well

FIR'MED [*in Falconry*] well

FIR [*fir, F.*] a going into the taking up Arms.

FIR [*fir, F.*] a going into the taking up Arms.

FIR [*fir, F.*] a going into the taking up Arms.

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FIR [*fir, F.*] a going into the taking up Arms.

A FISTULA [in *Surgery*] a narrow callous Ulcer, hard to cure. *L.*

FISTULA Lacrymalis [in *Surgery*] is when the little Hole in the Bone of the Nose is grown hard and callous, by reason of which there is a continual Effluxion of Tears. *L.*

FISTULA Palmaris, the Wind-Pipe. *L.*

FISTULA Sacra [among *Surgeons*] that Part of the Back-Bone which is perforated.

FISTULA Urdinaria [in *Anatomy*] the Urinary Passage of the *Penis*.

FISTULAR } [*Fistularis*, *L.*] of, or

FISTULARY } belonging to, a Fi-

FISTULOUS } stula.

FISTULAR Flowers [among *Botanists*] are such as are compounded of many long hollow small Flowers, like Pips.

FIT [as *sait*, *F.* of *factum*, *L.*] apt, meet.

A FITCH, a Poise. See *Fetch*.

FITCHER [in *Heraldry*] the lower Part of a cross sharpened into a Point. *Fr.*

FITCHER ? [*Fissan*, *F.* [*Fit*, *L. S.*]

FITCH'OW a Pole cat, or strong scented Ferret; also the Skin of it.

FITHWITE [peoht, a Fight, and pite a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine imposed upon one for fighting, or breaking the Peace.

FIT'TERS [*Fatta*, *Ital.* or of *fendre*, *F.* to cut small] little Pieces.

FITS [q. d. *Fights*] they being the Conflicts between the Disease and Nature.

FITZ [*Fis*, *F.* a Son] a Word commonly added to the Surnames of Families of this Nation, descended of the *Norman Race*; as *Fitz-Herbert*, *Fitz-Williams*, &c.

FIVE [*Fif Sax.* *Uitbe*, *L. S.* *funt*, *Teut.*] the Number V, or 5.

FIVE-Finger, [of *funt finger*, *Teut.*] a Fish like the Kowel of a Spur.

To **FIX** [*fixer*, *F.* of *fixam*, *sup. L.*] to Rick, fasten, or settle; to set or appoint.

FIXA [with *Chymists*] such Things as cannot be exalted or raised up by Fire.

FIXATION, a fixing. *P.* of *L.*

FIXATION [in *Chymistry*] is a making any volatile spirituous Body endure the Fire, and not fly away, either by repeated Distillations, or Sublimations, or adding to it something of a fixing Quality.

FIXED Line of Defence [in *Fortification*] a Line drawn along the Face of the Bastion, and terminated in the Courtin.

FIXED Nitre [in *Chymistry*] is Salt-petre mixed in a Crucible, and then made to flame by throwing in burning Coals, and afterwards cooled, powdered, and dissolved in Water, and then evaporated into a fine white Salt.

FIXED Signs [in *Astrology*] are *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio*, and *Aquarius*.

FIXED Stars [among *Astronomers*] are such as do not, like the Planets, change their Positions or Distances in respect of one another.

FIX'ITY ? [in *Chymistry*]

FIX'INESS, opposite to *flux*.

FIX'TURE, *Fixure*, *Fixation*.

FIZGIG, a Dart wherewith

strike Fish while they swim: A Tops for Boys; a padding idle Game: To **FIZ-ZLE** [*frizzen*, *Teut.*] Wind backwards without Noise, to *sais*.

FLABBY, [*labra*, *F.* *labber*, wet Things are of] limber, soft, slippery.

FLABELLATION, *Flanellation*, or giving Wind unto. *L.*

FLACCESCENCY [of *flaccid*, *L.*] Limberness, Flagginess.

FLACCID [*flaccidus*, *L.*] flaggings, withering.

FLACK ET, a Bottle in the *St.* Barrel, *N. C.*

A FLAG [*flag*, *Eng.*] a Pleoan, *Sax* *flacketh*, *Teut.* Flame that is agitated to and fro: Part of Banner usually put out on the Masts, or the Heads of Ships.

FLAG, a Groat. *Eng.*

To strike or lower the **FLAG**, is to pull it down upon the Mast.

To **beave out the FLAG**, is to about the Staff.

FLAG, or *Sedge*, a sort of Moss Surface of Turf, pared off to burn.

FLAGS [in *Falconry*] the Feathers Hawk's Wing, next to the ones.

A FLAG-SHIP, a Ship commanded by a General Officer, which has a Right to a Flag.

FLAG-Staves, Staves set on the Top-gallant Masts, which fly or show abroad the Flags.

FLAG-Worm, a Kind of Insect flaggy Ponds.

To **FLAG** [of *flacketh*, *Eng.*] to flickle, the Flame of which moves up and lengthning and shortning, just before out] to decay, grow limber, to wither.

FLAGELET [*Flagelet*, *F.*] a Wind-Instrument. A Pipe.

FLAGELLANTS [*Flagellantes*, *Teut.*] in the XIIIth Century, who Whipping to Martyrdom, and scourging one another was the chief in Christianity.

To **FLAGELLATE** [*flagellare*, *L.*] to whip or scourge.

FLAGELLATION, whipping, scourging. *P.* of *L.*

FLAGITATION, an earnest or Desire. *L.*

FLAGITIOUS [*flagitiosus*, *L.*] wicked, villainous.

FLAG ON [*Flax*, *Sax.* *flaxen*, *Teut.*, *Gr.*] a large Flanking Port.

[illegible]

Part of the Dr. Metcalf, which contains the Fingering. 14

FLAYTOR *Carpi Ulnaris* (in *Anatomy*) is a Muscle of the Wrist, which is partly inserted by a *Sheat Strong-Tendon* into the fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, and partly into the *Os Metacarpæ*, (which sustains the little Finger). *L.*

FLEXOR *Tooth Interosseus* [in Anatomy]
a Muscle implanted in the Superior Part of
the third Bone of the Thumb. *L.*

FLEXOR Pollicis Brevis [in Anatomy]
a Muscle let into the *Offs Sefamoids* of the
great Toe, which sends it. L.

FLEXOR Pollicis Pedis Longus (in Anatomy) a Muscle of the great Toe, which is a direct Antagonist to the *Extensor Longus*: its Use is to bend the Toe.

FLEX'OR Primi & secundi Offis Pollicis
[in Anatomy] a large dissepated Muscle,
which binds the first and second Bones of the
Thumb.

FLEXURE [*flexura*, L.] a Croaking, Bending, or Bowing.

FLITCH WITE [of FET, Contention, and 'pise, a Fine; SAC.] a Fine upon the Account of Brawls and Quarrels.

To FLICK, to cut.

To ELICK'ER { plickian, Sax. 00
 flathern, Tow. } to flutter as a Bird.

• To FLICK'ER, to flirt, or laugh wantonly or scornfully.

FLY, to fly from, to avoid. *Chauc.*

FLIDE-Thrift, or rather *Slide Thrift*, the Game called *Shovel-Board*. *Sax.*

A FLIGHT, on Arrow. Span.

FLIGHT {Fly, *Fliegen*, *Flucht*, *Flucht*. }
a Flying, Escape: Also a Whicision, or
frightfully fearing Expression.

FLIGHT [of Flitan, Sax.] to drive, or
sustain *Chart.*

FLIGHT [among Architects] the Stairs from one Landing Place to another.

FLIM'SY, flimber, thin, light

To **FLINCH** [*Shiner* derives it of *Fling*, Eng. or *fliecrpan*, Sax.] to start, draw back, give over, to desert.

To FLING *(Minnow)* derives it from *flenden*, *Goth.* to cast; but *Skinner* from *figere*, *Lat.* to fasten; others again from *fly*, *e. d.* to set a string; to throw or hurl.

FLINT {Flint, Sax. Flint Stone,
L. Flint Stone. Term.} a Flint-Stone.

FLIP, a sort of Sailors Drink, made of Ale, Brandy, and Sugar.

FLIPPANT, *simile* togged, jound, brisk. airy.

A FLIRT, or *Jill Flirt*, a *Silly Beg-*
gar, a *Light Housewife*.

To FLIRT, to bait or jeer.

To FLIT [of *Spencer, Dan.* of *flatteren*.
Tent. to flutter about, to be unfixed] to
 remove from Place to Place, not to have a
 constant Residence. *Lincoln.*

FLITCH

FLITCH [*flitch*, F. *Flice*, Sax.] a Side commonly of Bacon.

To **FLITE** [of *flitan*, Sax.] to scold or brawl. N. C.

FLITTER, a Rag, or Tatter!

FLITTER-MOUSE [*flittermuys*, Belg. g. d. a *Flutter-Mouk*. *flittermaus*, Teut.] a Bat, a Bird.

FLITTERING, a staked Horse eating up all the Grass within his Reach; removing from Place to Place.

FLITTING, removing from one Place to another. See *To Flit*.

FLIX-WEED, an Herb. *Sophia Chirurgicalis*. L.

FLIXTON [g. d. *Felixton*, from one *Felix*, a Burgundian, who reclaimed and confirmed the *East English*, when they had revolted] a Town in *Suffolk*.

To **FLIZZ**, to fly off. O.

FLIZZING, a Splinter. N. C.

FLO [*floss*, Teut.] a Dart or Arrow. O.

A FLOAT of a Fishing Line, the Quill or Cork which swims above Water.

To **FLOAT** [*flota*, F. of *flutuare*, L.] to swim to and again upon the Water.

FLOATS [*floater*, Teut.] Pieces of Timber made fast together with Rafters, for conveying Burdens down a River with the Stream.

FLOAT'AGES, are things which float on the Sea, or great Rivers.

FLOATING [in Husbandry] the Watering or Overflowing of Meadows.

FLOATING [of Cheese] is the separating the Whey from the Curd.

FLOATING BRIDGE, is a Bridge made in the Form of a Redoubt, with two Boats covered with Planks.

To **FLOCCIFY** [*flocificare*, L.] to light or lightly esteem.

A **FLOCK** [*floc*, Sax. *floc*, F. of *flocus*, L. a Lock of Wool] a Company of Sheep, &c.

A **FLOCK-BED** [*flack-bed*, L. S. *flöcken Bette*, Teut. of *flocus*, L.] a Bed filled with Flocks.

FLOCK-MELE [*flocmælum*, Sax.] all together in a Flock or Body. Chauc.

To **FLOG**, to whip or scourge.

FLOOD [*flood*, Sax. *flod*, Dan. *fluth*, Teut. of *fluxus*, L.] the Flowing of the Sea or River, the first coming in of the Tide; an Inundation or Overflowing of Water.

Young **FLOOD** [*Sea Tém*] the Time when the Water begins to rise.

FLOOK of an Anchor. See *Flouk*.

FLOOR [*flor*, Sax. *flöet*, Belg.] the Area or Surface of a Room.

FLOOR [in a Ship] so much of her Bottom as she rests on lying on Ground.

To **FLOOR** [*florre*, Belg.] to lay a Floor.

FLORA'LIA, Festivals held by the Ro-

mans; in Honour of the Goddess.

FLOR'AMOUR [g. d. *Floris*, i. e. Love Flower] a kind of Flower.

FLOREE ? a sort of blue Colour.

FLOREY ? Painting.

FLOR'EN, a Gold Coin in Edward III. Value 6 s.

FLORENCES [of *Floris*] a sort of Cloth.

A **FLOR'ENTINE**, a Tart, or Pudding.

FLOR'ENTINE Marble, a kind of Marble, in which the Figures, &c. are naturally represented.

FLORENTINES, Native of FLORES, Flowers. L.

FLORES [in Chymistry] the subtle Parts of a Substance separated by Sublimation.

FLORD [*flordis*, L.] adorned with Flowers.

FLORD Discourt, full of Flowers, in which a great deal is displayed.

FLORIDITY, lollity, Gall.

FLORIFEROUS [*florifer*] Flowers.

FLOR'ULOUS [*florulus*] Flowers.

FLOR'IN, a Coin first made in *Sicily*, that of *Palermo* and *Syracuse* 2 s. 6 d. that of *France* 1 s. 6 d. 3 s. 4 d. in *Spain* 4 s. 4 d. *Holland* and *Poland* 2 s. in *Savoy* 3 s. Sterling: of Gold 5 s.

FLORINUS, a Heretic in the 16th Century, who taught that God permit, but do Evil.

FLORIST [*floriste*, F. of Flowers] one who is conversant in lights, or is skilled in Flowers.

FLOR'OUNS [*floroun*, F.] Flower-Work.

FLOR'ULENT [*florulentus*] ery, or blossoming, full of Flowers.

FLO'RY [in Heraldry] is when lines of an Ordinary are drawn as with, or in the Form of Flowers.

FLOSÆRIS [with Chymistry] a Composition consisting of small Brass like Millet Seed, which is from its Body, when hot Brass is in Water.

FLOTES. See *Flouts*.

FLOT'ING [of flut, L.] ling, Piping. O.

FLOT'SON ? [of flout, swim] Goods

ing lost by Shipwreck, and floating Sea, are given to the Lord Admirer Letters Patent.

FLOTTEN-Milk, Flout or Flout.

FLOUK ? of an Anchor, is a FLOUK ? which taketh hold

Ground.

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FLOWER [planten, L. S.] to
about in the Water; To
come with Anger.
FLOWER [florifer, Dan.] a
flower.
FLOWING, rustling, or making
a Fall.
FLOWERS, little Flowers. *Spem.*
FLOWER, a Fright. *N. C.*
FLOWERS, small Flowers, or Beds
of a Ship.
FLOWISH [florid, F. of *florere*,
to be Prime, to prosper, to be
flourishing.
FLOWISH [in Writing] to adorn
with flourish, Strokes, &c. per-
formance of Hand.
FLOWISH Colours, is to display
colours.
FLOWISH, an Ornament in Dis-
cussion, Writing, &c.
FLOWISH [Archa.] a Flower-
like.
FLOWISH [in Discourse] a Vaunt,
a Boast.
FLOWISH [Mr. Cas.] derives it from
to contempt or scorn. *Skinner*
[*Flow*, a Fool, &c. to speak
to mock or jeer.
[*Floupan*, Sax. of *flour*, L.]
a Flour.
FLOW [Sea Term], a Ship is
said to be Flowing Sheets, when her
sails are home, or close to the
mast.
FLOW [Sea Phrase], it is high
water, and is at that Point at
low water.
FLOW and half Tide, signifies
the Tide by the Shore, before it
enters the Channel.
FLOWERS, F. of *florere*, plu. of
the flowering of Plants.
FLOWERY [in Chym.] that fine mealy
sublimation is carried up
by the Aludels, and adheres to
as a fine Powder.
FLOWERY [florid, F. of *florere*, L.]
to be Prime, to prosper, to be
flourishing, to mantle as Drink.
FLOWERY [Flour de Lis, F.]
in the Arms of France.
FLOWERY [in Heraldry] the
Mark of the Sixth Brother of
the Order.
FLOWAGE, the setting of several
things together in Husks, and
up with Strings.
FLOWED, wrought with Flowers.
FLOWY, full of, belonging to, or of
Flowers.
FLOWY, light in Carriage. *N. C.*
FLOWY, an Herb.
FLOWY, light, handsome, fair, of a
fair complexion. *N. C.*
FLOWY, terrified, affrighted. *N. C.*

FLUCTIFEROUS [fluctifer, L.] bring-
ing or causing Waves.
FLUCTUOSONANT [fluctuosus, L.]
sounding like Waves.
FLUCTIVAGANT [fluctivagus, L.]
tossing or floating on the Waves.
To **FLUCTUATE** [fluctuatum, L.] to
be carried, float, or be tossed to and fro on
the Water; to be wavering in Opinion, to
be at an Uncertainty and in Suspense.
FLUCTUATING, floating; wavering
in Mind.
FLUCTUATION, a Floating or Wav-
ering. *L.*
FLUCTUOUS [fluctuosus, F. *fluctuosus*,
L.] troubled, unquiet, restless like the
Waves.
FLUE, the Down, or soft Hair of a
Rabbit: Also little Feathers or Flocks,
which stick to Cloaths.
A **FLUE**, a small winding Chimney of
a Furnace, &c. carried up into the main
Chimney.
FLUELIN, the Herb Speedwell.
FLUENCY [Fluentia, L.] Read-
iness of Speech, Vol-
ubility of Language.
FLUENT [fluens, L.] ready or eloquent
in Speech.
FLUID [fluide, F. *fluidus*, L.] that
easily flows, or runs as Water does.
FLUID Body [among Philosophers] is a
Body, the Parts of which easily give Place,
and move out of the Way by any Force
impress'd upon them, and by that Means
do easily move over one another.
FLUIDITY [Fluiditas, F.] is when
FLUIDNESS the Parts of any Body,
being very fine and small, are so disposed
by Motion and Figure, that they can easily
slide over one another's Surfaces all Manner
of Ways.
FLUISH, watery, weak, tender. *N. C.*
FLUKE, a sort of Insect: Also that
Part of an Anchor which is pecked into the
Ground. See *Flouk*.
FLUMINOUS [flumineus, L.] of, or
belonging to, the Rivers or Streams.
FLUMMERY, a wholesome sort of Jel-
ly, made of Oatmeal.
FLUOR [fluus, Teut.] a Flux, Course,
or Stream. *L.*
FLUOR ALBUS [among Physicians,
Albiss, fluus, Teut.] the Whites in
Women. *L.*
FLUORES, Womens Monthly Courses.
L.
FLUORES [among Miners] are a soft,
transparent, sparry kind of Mineral Con-
cretions, frequently found among Ore in
Mines.
A **FLURCH**, a Multitude, a great many;
spoken of Things, but not of Persons, as
a Flurch of Strawberries. *N. C.*

A FLURT [*Flort, Belg.* a Fool] an insignificant Person.

To **FLURT**, to throw out, as Spittle out of the Mouth.

FLUSH [*flux, F. of fluxus, L.*] a red Colour in the Face; also a Term in a Game at Cards, where they are all of a Suit.

FLUSH Fore and Aft [*Sea Phrase*] a Term used when the Decks of a Ship are laid level from Head to Stern.

FLUSH of Money [*of fluxus, L. to flow*] full of, or abounding with, Money.

FLUSHED } encouraged, put in Heart,
FLESHED } elated with good Success.

A FLUSH'ING, a Reddening in the Face, caused by some sudden Apprehension or Transport of Mind, a Blushing.

To **FLUSH** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *φύζω*, Gr. to grow hot, to boil up] to redden in the Face on a sudden; to elevate the Mind, or transport a Person.

FLUS'TERED [possibly from *φύζω*, Gr. to belch, whence *οψοφύζω*, drunken; But *Skinner* rather derives it from *φύττειν*, Gr. to weave, as in the same Sense it is said, *His Cap is well thrummed*] somewhat disordered with Drink.

A FLUTE [*flute, F.*] an Instrument of Wind Music; also a Sort of Sea Vessel.

FLUTE a Bec, a common Flute. *F.*

FLUTE Allemande, a German Flute. *F.*

FLU'TED [*in Architecture*] channelled, or wrought in Form of a Gutter.

FLUTINGS [among *Architects*] are the Channels or Gutters of Pillars, &c.

To **FLUT'TER** [*flouteran, Sax. fluttern, Teut.*] to try to fly, to fly about.

FLUX [*fluxus, L.*] a Flood or Tide: Also a Loosening of the Belly. *F.*

FLUX of the Sea, the Flowing of it.

FLUX Powders [with *Chymists*] are certain Powders for dissolving harder Metal, and melting Ores.

The **FLUX and Reflux** [*Fluxus & refluxus maris, L.*] the Ebbing and Flowing of the Tide, occasioned by the universal Law of Gravitation. *L.*

FLUXIBIL'ITY, Aptness to flow. *L.*

FLUX'ING. See *Salvation*.

FLUX'ION, a Flowing. *F. of L.*

FLUX'ION [among *Chymists*] signifies the Running of Metals, or any other Bodies, into a Fluid, by Fire or otherwise.

FLUX'ION [*in Physics*] a Flowing of Humours or Rheum.

FLUX'ION [*in Surgery*] is that which raises a Swelling all at once, or in a very little Time, by the Fluidity of the Matter.

FLUX'IONS [*in Geometry*] are a very great new Improvement upon the Doctrine of *Indivisibles*, and *Arithmetick of Infinites*, invented by *Sir Isaac Newton*.

FLUX'US, a Flux or Flowing. *L.*

FLUX'US *Chilids* [among *Physicists*] the same with *Cardiac Passio, L.*

FLUX'US Hepaticus [*in Physics*] of Dysentery, in which black, stercoraceous Blood is voided. *L.*

To **FLY** [*plano, Sav. Sighen*], to move with Wings as Birds, &c.

A FLY [*Flage, Sav. Flut, Sav. Tent. Milleg, L. S.*] an Insect.

FLY [*of the Mariners Campaign*] Part on which the 32 Points of the Compass are described.

A FLY-Boat, a large Vessel with Bow, used in the Coasting Trade.

FLY-Cowder, a small Creature in America, which clears a Place of Flies and Vermin.

To **FLY gross** [*in Falconry*] is, Hawk flies at great Birds.

A FLYING Army, } a Army

A FLYING Camp, } a Camp usually commanded by a Lieutenant, which is always in Motion to pursue the roads of the Enemy, &c.

To **FLY on Head** [among *Falcons*] when a Hawk missing her Quarry, herself to the next Check.

Let FLY the Sheets [*Sea Phrase*] Sails go out again.

FLYING Bridges, two small Boats one upon another.

FLYING Fish [*Fliesunder Tent.*] a Fish having Wings.

A FLYING Pistol [*of a Cavalry*] having a Fly or Fan, thereby to cool and to bridle the Rapidity of the Motion, when the Weight depends on the striking Part.

FLY'ING Tiger, an Insect in India spotted like the Tiger.

A FLY'ING Worm [*in a Horse*] or Ring-worm.

To **FOAM**. See *Foam*.

To **FOB one off** [*of copper, vex*] to give one the Trouble of often to no Purpose; to put off Words.

A FOB [*fope, Teut.*] a small Piece of Money.

FOCA'LE, Fuel, or Fire-wood.

FO'CILE Major [*in Anatomy*] the Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*, Leg, called *Tibia, L.*

FO'CILE Minor [*in Anatomy*] the Bone of the Arm or Leg. *L.*

To **FOCILLATE** [*focllatus*] refresh, cherish, nourish.

FOCILLA'TION, a Comforting, or Nourishing. *L.*

FOCUS [*in Anatomy*] is a Part of the Mesentery, from whence the Arteries deduced the Original of Fevers.

A FOI'LE, one's weak or blind Side. F.
To FOIL {of *fouler*, F. to oppress or keep
under} to overthrow or overcome; also to set
off to Advantage.

A FOIL, an Instrument to fence with.

A FOIL [in *Wrestling*] a Fall not cle-
verly given.

A FOIL [*feuille*, F.] an Ornament or
Set off.

FOIL [of *folium*, L.] a Sheet of thin
Tin, so be laid on the Backside of Looking-
glasses; also Leaf Gold.

FOILING [among *Hunters*] the Footing
and Treading of Deer that are on the Grass,
and leaves visible.

To FOIN' [either of *poindre*, F. to prick,
or *pandian*, Sax. to try] to make a Pass or
Thrust at one in Fencing.

FOIN'D, push'd. *Spem.*

FOINES [of *foins*, F. a little Weasel or
Ferret] a Sort of Furr of that Animal.

FOINING Fence, masterly Defence.
Shakspe.

FOISON, the natural Juice or Moisture
of the Grass or other Herbs, the Heart and
Strength of it. *Suffolk.*

To FOIST in [*faufter*, F. *falsificare*, L.]
to put a Thing in a Book, &c. that is not
genuine; to forge.

FOIST, sully. *N. C.*

FOIST, a Pinnace or small Ship with
Sails or Oars.

FOK'LAND ? [of *Fricks*, People, and
FOLK'LAND } *Land*, Land, *Teut.*] the
Land of the common People in the Time of
the Saxons. S.

FOLC'MOTE ? [Folk *gemot*, Sax.]

FOLK'MOTE } two Courts, one now
called the County-Court, and the other the
Sheriff's Turn.

A FOLD [*falde*, Sax.] a Place to put
Sheep in, a Sheepfold.

A FOLD [*pealde*, Sax. *faltt*, *Teut.*
Falde, Ital.] a Plait in a Garment.

To FOLD [*pealvan*, Sax. *faltten*, *Teut.*
infandare, Ital.] to double or plait.

A FOLD-Net, a Sort of Net to take
small Birds in the Night.

A FOLE [*pola*, Sax. *fole*, *Dan.* *fullen*,
Teut. *Pulus*, L. of *Πῦλος*, Gr.] a young Colt.

FOLELARGE, foolishly liberal, extra-
vagant, prodigal. *Chauc.*

FOLIA'CEOUS [*foliaceus*, L.] of or
like to Leaves.

FO LIA GE [of *folium*, L.] branched
Work in Tapestry, Painting, &c.

FO LIA GE [in *Architecture*] a Kind of
Ornament in Cornices, Friezes, &c. repre-
senting the Leaves of Plants.

A FO LIA GE Curve [in *Mathematics*]
a particular Sort of Curve.

To FO LIA TE Looking-glasses, to lay the
Foil on, to make them reflect the Image.

Y y

FOLIATE

FOLIATE [*foliatus*, L.] leafed, or
FOLIATED } having Leaves.

FOLIA'TION [in *Botany*] one of the
 Parts of the Flower of a Plant, being a Col-
 lection of those fine coloured Leaves, which
 constitute the Compass of the Flower.

FOLIEN, to be mistaken, to fail. *Ch.*

FOLIO, a Book is said to be in *Folio*, or
 a *Folio Book*, when a Sheet makes but two
 Leaves.

FOLIO [in *Merchants Books*] is a Leaf
 or Two Pages of the Ledger-Book.

FOLIO [in *Printing*] is the Figure set at
 the Top of every Page.

FOLK [*Folk*, *Sax.* *Wolck*, *Teut.* *Volgo*,
Ital. of *Vulgus*, L.] People.

FOLLIA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a
 particular Air, known by the Name of *Far-*
dinal's Ground. *Ital.*

FOLLICULUS [in *Botany*] the Seed-
 Vessel, the Husk, Coat, or Cover, which
 some Fruits and Seeds have over them. *L.*

FOLLICULUS *fellus* [with *Anatomists*]
 the Gall-Bladder. *L.*

FOLLY [*Folia*, *F.*] Defect of Under-
 standing, Silliness.

To **FOL**LOW [*folgian*, *Sax.* *folgen*,
L. S. *folgen*, *Teut.*] to come after.

FOMAHANT, a Star of the first Mag-
 nitude in *Aquarius*.

FOME [*æm*, *Sax.* *fæum*, *Schaum*,
Teut. probably of *fumus*, L.] Froth.

To **FOME** [*schaumen*, *Teut.*] to froth
 at the Mouth, or as Waters do upon a great
 and violent Motion or Fall.

To **FOMENT**' [*fomentor*, *F.* of *fomen-*
tare, L.] to cherish or comfort by applying
 warm Remedies, to nourish ; to abet, or en-
 courage.

FOMENTA'TION [with *Physicians*] a
 bathing any Part of the Body with a Liquor,
 or Decoction of Herbs, &c.

Dry FOMENTA'TION, the applying
 Bags stuffed with Herbs and other Ingredients
 to a Part of the Body grieved.

FON, a Fool, *Spen.*

FOND [probably of *fundan*, *Sax.* to
 endeavour, to gape after] passionately desirous
 of, and devoted to, vainly affecting.

To **FOND** [*fundan*, *Sax.*] to contend
 or labour.

FOND [*gefunden*, *Teut.*] found, *Spen.*

To **FON**DLE, to cocker or pamper.

FONE, Foes. *Spen.*

To **FONNE**, to be foolish. *Chauc.*

FONNES, Devices. *O.*

FONT [*Fons*, L.] a Place or Basin in a
 Church for baptizing ; a Cast, or complete
 Set of Letters for Printing.

FON'TAL [*fontalis*, L.] belonging to a
 Fountain.

FONTANEL'LA [in *Anatomy*] the
 Mould of the Head between the Coronal and
 Sagittal Suture.

FONTSTONE, a Font for baptizing. *Ch.*

FOOD [*For*, *Sax.* *fæde*, *Dan.*
C. Br.] Sustainance, Victuals.

A **FOOL** [*Fol*, *F.* *Folle*, *Ital.*]
 derives it from *faul*, *Teut.* a
 silly ignorant Person, an Idiot.

A **fool's Bolt** is soon

The Instruction of this *Proverb*
 governing the Tongue with *Dis-*
cretion. 'Tis a Lecture of *Dis-*
Courtesy, and *Affability*, in *Con-*
duct and *Serious* in Affairs. It
 tire against *babbling* or *blat-*
ter an unlucky Word to the Prejudice
 or whatever comes uppermost.
 Regard to good Manners or *Wis-*
 dom. Proverb seems to be as ancient
 who said *קלל כל דבר*
Quicquid in buccam venerit, of
Latins.

A **FOOT** [*For*, *Sax.* *Foot*,
Dan. *fúts*, *Teut.*] a Member
 also the Bottom of a Hill, Walk.

A **FOOT**'MAN [*For-man*]
 who travels on Foot, a *Lac-*
quey.

A **FOOT**'STEP [*for-step*]
 Impression or Track of the Foot.

The **FOOT** of a Verse, a
 number of Syllables which measure

A **FOOT** [in *Measure*] the
 12 Inches in *England* and *Spain*,
 and *Antwerp* 11 3-4 ; *Paris* 12
men, and *Rome*, and *Copenhagen*
Frankfort and *Cologne* 11 2-5 ;
 9-10 ; *Dantzick* 11 3-10.

A **FOOT** [in *Fortification*]
 Part of a Fathom.

To be on the same **FOOT** with
 to be under the same Circum-

To gain Ground-**FOOT** by *Push-*
 ing, gradually, by forcing the way.

A **FOOT**-Bank [in *Fortifi-*
cation]

A **FOOT**-Step } Bank
 and a half high, and three Feet
 a Breast-work ; which the Man
 fire over it.

FOOT'GELD [of *for*, a
gel-dan, to pay, *Sax.* *Foot-geld*]
 a Fine for not cutting out the
 Feet of great Dogs in a Forest.

FOOT-Hor, straightway. *O.*
FOOT-Husks [in *Botany*] are
 out of which Flowers grow.

FOOT-Hooks [in a Ship]
FUT-TLOCKS } passing Timber

gives the Breadth and Bearing to the
FOOTMANTILL, a Woman's

Coat coming down to the Feet. *Ch.*

FOOT-Pace, a Cloth, Mat, &c.
 about a Chair of State, Bed, &c.

FOOTING-Time, the Upstirring
 men who lie in. *Nor.*

FOP [*fobis*, *Teut.* a Fustian
 taffeta Fellow, one over-nice and
 Dress, Speech, and Behaviour.

F, Fantasticalness, Foolery.
F, *Sax.*] a Particle used in as-

ality of *forms*, *L.*] in Compo-
 and depriveth, as *forbid*, *for-*

F [*forbids*, *L.*] that may be
 used.

FM, Straw or Stubble, after
 rebed out. *O. L.*

FN *Ipsium* [in *Anatomy*] is a
 the Hip-bone.

FOUS } that is full of
FULOUS } Holes. *F.* of *L.*
FOUS [of *forum*, *L.*] pertaining
 Market.

FA [of *Balcne*, a Beam,
 Balk, or Balk lying next the
L.

FARRE, for ever to deprive.

FEAR' [*forbespan*, *Sax.*] to
 let alone.

FEAR' [*See Language*] is to
 of a Boat upon the Word

FEV [*forbesoden*, *Sax.* *bet*
 to bid not to do, to prohibit.

F, forbidden. *Chauc.*

FEB, broke off, disturbed. *Ch.*
 before and near to any Place.

Force, *F.*] Constraint, Vio-
 Strength.

Force [in *Law*] unlawful Violence.

FORCE [*Law Term*] is that
 committed that it is not com-
 any other Crime.

FORCE } [*Law Term*] is a
FORCE } Violence commit-
 a Fact as of itself only is cri-

[in *Mechanicks*] is that which
 Power, and is whatsoever
 he made the primary ter-
 any Motion of Bodies, as
 Air, Horles, Water, Springs,

FORCE [*Forcer*, *F.*] to oblige, to
 to, to ravish.

FORCE *Wol*, is to cut off the upper
 Part of it.

FORCE, a Surgeon's Tongue, Pincers,
 with dead and corrupt Parts are
 cut off or pulled out.

FORCE, as Instrument to draw

FORCE, an Army or considerable Body

FORCE, prevailing, strong, vio-

FORCE detaining a Possession [in
 violent Act of Resistance, by
 shameful Entry of Justices or others
 hindered.

FORCIBLE Entry, is a violent actual
 Entry into a House, &c.

FORC'ER, a Water-mill; an Engine
 to convey Water from one Place to another,
 as at *London-Bridge*, &c.

FORC'IR, a Coffin or Chest. *Chauc.*

FORD [*for'd*, *Sax.*] a shallow Place in
 a River.

FORDA, a Cow with Calf, a Milch-
 Cow. *L.*

FORDA [in *Old Records*] a Ford or
 shallow Place in a River.

FORDABLE, which may be forded or
 waded over.

FORD'KA, Herbage or Grass that
 grows on the Edges of Dikes or Ditches. *O. L.*
 To **F**ORDO, to findo. *Span.*

To **F**ORDOE, to kill. *O.*

FORD'OL } a But or Head-Land,
FORDO'LIO } abutting or shooting up-
 on other Grounds.

FORDON, killed. *O.*

FORD'IVE, driven away by Force. *Ch.*

FORDWINEL, wasted away. *Chauc.*

To **F**OREBO'DE [of *forbe*, and *bo'dian*,
 to declare, *Sax.* *forbothen*, *Teut.*] to pre-
 sage, divine, foretel, be ominous: To prohibit.

FORE-Bolts [in a Ship] certain Iron
 Pins made like Locks.

To **F**ORE'CAST, to consider or contrive
 before-hand.

FORE-Castle [of a Ship] that Part
 where the Fore-mast stands.

FORE-Closed [Law Term, of *forclorre*,
F. to exclude] barred before-hand, quite ex-
 cluded.

FORE-Course, the Foresail of a Ship.

To **F**ORE'DO, to be the Occasion of
 one's own Death.

FOREFARE, faring ill, forlorn; to
 decay, to go to Ruin. *Chauc.*

FORE-Fathers [*forb-Fæderas*, *Sax.*
for-batter, *Teut.*] Predecessors.

To **F**ORE'Fend } [of *fore* and *defenders*,
 To **F**OR'FEND } *L.*] to hinder, to
 keep off.

FORE-Foot [Sea-Term] when one Ship
 lies or fails a-croste another Ship's Way.

FORE-Goers, Purveyors going before the
 King and Queen when in Progress, to pro-
 vide for them.

To **F**ORE-Hale, to drag, to distress. *Sp.*
FORE-Hent, seized. *Span.*

FOR'EIGN [*forain*, *F. q. foris*, i. e. *ex-
 tra* and *regnum*] outlandish, strange, not
 agreeable to the Purpose or Matter in Hand.

FOR'EIGN Answer, an Answer not tri-
 able in the County where it is made. *L. T.*
FOR'EIGN Attachment, is an Attach-
 ment of Foreigners Goods found within a
 Liberty or City.

FOR'EIGN Matter, is a Matter triable
 in another County.

FOR'EIGN Opposer, or *Apposer*, is an Of-
 ficer

feet in the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs, after they are opposed of their Summe out of the Pipe-Office, do repair to be opposed by him of their green Wax.

FOREIGN Plea, is a rejecting of the Judge as incompetent, because the Matter in hand was not in his Precinct.

FOREIGN Service, is that whereby a mean Lord holds over another, without the Compaits of his own Fee.

FORE-judged the Court, is when an Officer of any Court is expelled the same for some Offence, as for not appearing to an Action by Bill filed against him.

FORE-Judger, is a Judgment by which a Man is deprived or put by the Thing in Question. *L. T.*

FORE-Knight [*Sea-Term*] a Piece of Wood carved in the Figure of a Man's Head, and fast bolted to the Beams upon the second Deck.

FORE-LAND } [*in Navigation*] a Point
FORENESS } of Land jutting out into the Sea.

FORELAND [*in Fortification*] is a small Space of Ground between the Wall of a Place and the Moat.

FORE-Locks, the Hair of the Head before.

FORE-Locks [*in a Ship*] little flat Wedges like Pieces of Iron, used at the Ends of Bolts, to keep the Bolts from flying out of the Holes.

FORE-LOYN [*among Hunters*] is when a Hound, going before the rest of the Cry, meets the Chace, and goes away with it.

FORE-Mast [*foresmast, Tent.*] a Mast in the Fore-castle, or Fore-part of a Ship.

FORE-Prized, a Term in Conveyancing, which signifies excepting. *L. T.*

FORE-Reach [*Sea-Term*] when two Ships sail together, or one after the other, the Ship which sails fastest, is said to Fore-reach upon the other.

FORE-Sail [*fores-Segel, Tent.*] the Sail of the Fore-mast.

To **FORE-Say**, to renounce. *Spem.*

To **FORE-Say** [*poperecan, Sax. fopere-sen, Tent.*] to see before-hand.

To **FORE-Shorten** [*in Painting*] is when a Head or Face in a Draught is made to appear shorter before.

FORE-Sight [*Mosicht, Tent.*] the seeing a Thing before it comes to pass.

FORE-Skin, the Skin which covers the Head of the Penis.

To **FORE-Speak**, bespeak, to bewitch, to enchant.

FORE-Staff, a Sea-Instrument for observing the Sun, Moon, and Stars with the Face towards the Object.

To **FORE-Sell** [*for. fope. and stail, Belg.*] to expose to Sale, or to sell, [*Ant.*] is, to buy or bargain for Corn or Woolle, &c. as it is coming to any Market

or Fair to be sold, in order to sell them a higher Price.

To **FORE-Stall**, to prevent. *Spem.*
FORE-Staller [*poppe, before, and a Stall, Sax.*] a Menopolizer, who forestalls the Market: Also one who wait to stop Deen broke out of the

FORE-Taste, a Tasting before-hand.
FORE-Teeth, the Teeth which bite before.

FOR-EST [*Forêt, F. Forêt, Lat.*] is a large Wood, privileged to hold the Game of all Kinds.

FORESTA'GNUM, a Duty paid by a Forester.

FOR-ESTER [*Forêtier, F. Forêtier, Barb.*] a Keeper of a Forest.

FORESTER in Fee, one that has Office to him and his Heirs.

FOR-É-Faid, forbidden. *Spem.*

FOR-É-Fang [*of poppe and pape*] a taking before-hand, the taking Provisions in Fairs or Markets where the King's Purveyors are served.

To **FOR-É-THINK**, to repine.

FOREWATER [*of the fore, and to know, L. S.*] one that foreknows.

FORE-Warden [*with Lice, Dic. i. e. over-run. N. C.*]

To **FOR-É-IT** [*forfaire, F.*] to lose Estate, Goods, Employment, &c. in doing one's Duty, or for some committed.

A **FOR-É-IT** [*forfait, F.*] is a fine, a Penalty.

FOR-É-ITABLE, liable to be forfeited.

FOR-É-ITURE [*forfaiture, F.*] Transgressing a penal Law, with the Effect of it.

FOR-É-ITURE of Marriage, lying for the Lord against his Ward, a man under Age, who refuses a Marriage, offered by his Lord.

To **FOR-É-ND**, to forbid. *O.*

FOR-É-RAUGHT, forfeit. *O.*

FOR-É-ABULUM [*Leco-Tenel, Quit-Rent.*]

FOR-É-ARD, lost. *O.*

A **FOR-É** [*forge, F.*] a Place where Iron Ore is melted.

To **FOR-É** [*forger, F.*] to forge or work as a Smith does; to counterfeit, to counterfeit.

A **FOR-É-GER** [*forger, F.*] is a Forger; a Counterfeiter, a Counterfeiter.

A **FOR-É-GER of false Woods** [*Ant.*] one who makes and publishes false inscriptions.

FOR-É-ERY, Counterfeiting, a Falsehood.

To **FOR-É-T** [*poppy-tan, S. gellen, Tent.*] to let slip out of

FORMA [Gerschen, Tent.]
FORMA [Gerschen, Tent.] a Smichy or Smith's
FORME [porgyan, Sax. bet-
 Sa.] to give by a Fault, quit a
FORMESS [porgyan, Sax.]
 a Remission of an Offence.
FORME [porgyan, Sax.] to for-
 get, quit, &c. a Pretence, &c.
FORMEN, overgrown. Chauc.
FORME, to predetermine. N. C.
FORMDA, a Hunt-land, Bore-land,
 &c.
FORMTEN, to forget. Chauc.
FORMEUM [Mauritium, a Manor
 without the Town, and is not in-
 the Libertine of it. L. T.
FORMEUM [Servitium, Payment of
 wages, and other extraordinary Im-
 a Knight's Service. L.
FORME [porgyan, Sax. of furca, L.] an
 for several Uses.
FORME, a Kind of Thorback.
FORMED [Hunting Term] all the
 Deer which bear two Croches on
 or which have their Croches
FORMER, to cut off. O.
FORMER [Rabbit, an Earnig. N. C.
FORMA, a slow kind of Jigg, the
 &c. Ital.
FORME [betlassen, Tent. bet-
FORMETTEN [laten, L. S.] abandon-
 O.
FORME, to leave, to depart. Ch.
FORME, to mistake. Chauc.
FORME, forlorn. Spau.
FORME [Flopoyen, Sax. betlassen,
 betlassen, left comfortless, afflicted,
 &c. hit, despairing.
FORME, a Retreat when the Dogs
 off from a wrong Scent. O.
FORME, degenerate. Chauc.
FORME [Hope [of an Army] a
 of Men put upon the most desperate
 or appointed to give the first Onset
 &c.
FORME [form, F. of forma, L.] Fashion,
 Shape, Manner.
FORME [in Printing] one Side of a Sheet.
FORME [among Hunters] is the Seat of a
FORME [in Philosophy] is the second
 which, joined to Matter, makes
 natural Bodies, or the essential, spe-
 cial distinguishing Modification of the
 of any natural Body.
FORME [former, F. formare, L.] to
 or make, to contrive, or devise.
FORME [formatus, L.] belonging to
 also punctual, affected, precise.
FORME [in Logic] is that
 gives an internal Being or Essence to
 or Accidents.

FORMALIST [formalist, F.] a Pol-
 lower of Forms or Modes, one very punc-
 tual or precise in his Words or Actions; a
 formal or complimentary Person.
FORMALITY [formalist, F. of forma-
 litas, L.] Form in Law, Ceremony, Affec-
 tion, Preciseness.
FORMALITIES, are Robes worn by
 the Magistrates of a City or Corporation,
 &c. on solemn Occasions.
TO FORMALIZE, to play the Formalist.
TO FORMAT, to speak any Thing.
TO FORMEL, § N. C.
FORMATION, a Fashioning or Fram-
 ing. L.
FORMED Stones [among Naturalists]
 are such Bodies, which, being either pure
 Stone or Sparr, are found in the Earth so
 formed, that their outward Shape very nearly
 resembles Muscles, Cockles, &c.
FORMEDON [q. d. Forma Donatilis,
 L.] a Writ which lies for one who has a
 Right to Lands or Tenements by Virtue of
 an Estail.
FORMER [in Heraldry]. See *Parce*.
FORMEL, the Female of any Fowl. Ch.
FORMERS [Sea-Term] round Pieces of
 Wood fitted to the Bore of a great Gun,
 which hold the Carriages for the Powder.
FORMETH [among Hunters] a Term
 applied to a Hare when she squats.
FORMICA [in Surgery] a Wart, cal-
 lous, black, and broad at Bottom. L.
A FORMICA [in Falconry] a Distem-
 per in a Hawk's Beak, which will eat it
 away.
FORMIDABLE [formidabilis, L.]
 dreadful, to be feared, terrible. F.
FORMIDABLE [formidolus, L.]
 dreadful, terrible; also fearful.
FORMOST [porgyan, Sax.] the first;
 going in the Front.
FORMS, long Seats or Benches to sit on.
FORMULA [among Physicians] a little
 Form or Prescription, such as Physicians
 direct in Extemporaneous Practice, in Dis-
 tinction from the great Forms which are
 the Official Medicines. L.
FORMULARY [formulaire, F. forma-
 larium, L.] a Book of Forms or Precedents
 for Law Matters, the Style or Manner of
 Proceeding in the Law; a Writing which
 contains the Form of an Oath to be taken
 upon some Occasions.
FORNAGIUM [fournage, F. fornax, a
 Furnace, furnus, L. an Oven] a Fee taken
 by a Lord of his Tenants bound to bake in
 his Oven, or for Liberty to use their own;
 Chimney or Hearth-money. O. L.
FORNICATION, the Act of Unclean-
 ness between single Persons. F. of L.
FORNICATOR [fornicator, F.] a
 Whore-monger. L.
FORNIX [in Surgery] the brawny Sub-
 stance of the Brain. L.

FORRAGE

FORRAGE [*fouirage*, F.] Provision of Hay, Oats, Straw, &c. especially in War.

To **FORRAGE** } [*fouager*,

To go a **FORRAGING** } F.] to ride about the Country to get Forrage.

To **FORRAY**, to forrage. *Spen.*

To **FORSAK'E** [*forsecan*, Sax. i. e. never to seek any more; or *forsecgan*, Sax. to renounce] to leave or quit.

FORMASKIL, forasmuch as. O.

FORSECHOKE [*Old Law*] Land or Tenements seiz'd by the Lord for want of Services due from the Tenant.

FORSES, Water-falls.

FORSET, a little Trunk or Coffin.

FORSLAGEN [*erschlagen*, Teut.] slain or killed. O.

FORSLEWTHED, slothful, sluggish. *Cb.*

FORSLOUTHIN, to neglect, to lose through Sloth. *Chauc.*

FORSONGEN } [*uberlungen*, Teut.]

FORSONGIN } tired with singing. *Cb.*

FORSOOTH [*forsoð*, Sax.] an Interjection of Contempt or Derision; also a Title of Respect and Submission used by a Servant to a Mistress, &c.

FORSPEAK', an Advocate, or one who pleads in Behalf of another. O.

FORSTAL [of *forse* and *stal*, Sax.] being quit of Fines for Cattle arrested within one's Lands.

FORSTER [of *Forrester*] a Surname.

FORSTRAUGHT, distracted. O.

FORSWAT, over-sweat, sun-burnt. *Sp.*

To **FORSWEAR'** [*forprewan*, Sax. *forprewer*, Dan. *verschwören*, Teut.] to swear falsely.

FORSWONK, over-laboured. *Spen.*

FORT [*fort*, F. *fortis*, strong, L.] a Castle or Strong-Hold of small Extent; a Work encompassed with a Moat, Rampart, and Parapet, to secure some high Ground or Passage of a River, to make good an advantageous Post, to fortify the Lines and Quarters of a Siege, &c.

A **FORT Royal** [in *Fortification*] a Fort which has 26 Fathoms for the Line of Defence.

A **Star FORT**, a Redoubt, which is made of re-entering and salient Angles.

FORTE [of *fortis*, L.] strong.

FORTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play, or sing loud and strong. *Ital.* And

FORTE-FORTE, or *F. F.* signifies to play, or sing very loud and strong. *Ital.*

FORT'EMENT, signifies the same as *Forté*. *Ital.*

Piu Forte, or *P. F.* [in *Musick Books*] denotes a Degree louder than only *Forté*. *Ital.*

FORTH [*forð*, Sax.] abroad, or out.

FORTHEN } therefore. *N. C.*

FORTHY }

To **FORTHINK** [of *for* and *þincan*, Sax.] to be grieved in Mind. O.

To **FORTHINK'** [of *forse* and *þin-*

can, Sax.] to think before, to &c. Also to repent. *Chauc.*

FORTHWIN [*forweten*, Teut. mote. *Chauc.*

FORTH-Welling [*herforse well quellen*, Teut.] springing forth.

FORTHWITH' [of *forð* Sax.] presently, quickly.

FORTIFIABLE, which is being fortified.

FORTIFICATION, is an Art of strengthening a Place, a small Number of Men within, may defend themselves against the Attack of a greater Number without. *L.*

Regular FORTIFICATION, which is built upon a regular Plan, Figure of many Sides.

Irregular FORTIFICATION, of the Sides and Angles are not all equal.

Durable FORTIFICATION, which is so built, as to be able to last a long Time.

Temporary FORTIFICATION, which is raised but for a short Time, some extraordinary Occasion.

To **FORTIFY** [*fortifier*, F. *for*, L.] to strengthen or make strong, to secure after a regular Manner.

FORTILAGE [*fortilitium*, L.] *Spen.*

FORTILITY, a fortified House, a Castle, rather to defend than endure a Siege. O. S.

FORT'IN, a Fortlet, a Scout's Fort. F.

FORTING'LES, the same as *Fort*. **FORTIS'SIMO** [in *Musick Books*] signifies extreme loud. *Ital.*

FORTITUDE, Courage, Valour: Also one of the Cardinal Virtues, which a Man, in the midst of passion, always does that which is agreeable to the Dictates of right Reason. *L.*

FORTITUDES [*Astrology*] certain advantages which Planets are supposed to make their Influences stronger.

A **FORT'LET** [*fortlet*, F.] Fort. O. L. T.

FORTRESS [*fortresse*, F.] a Name for all Places that are fortified by Art or Nature.

FORT-Star [*Fortification*] a Redoubt constituted by re-entering and salient Angles.

FORTU'ITOUS [*fortuit*, F. *fort*, L.] happening by Chance, casual, dental.

FORTUNATE [*fortunatus*, L.] happy, lucky.

FORTUNE [*fortuna*, L.] Advantage or Chance, that which happens by Chance and unexpected; Luck: Also Estate, or Settlement in the World, &c. F.

FORTUNES [in *Astrology*] are the benevolent Planets, *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

FOUL, accidental. *Chauc.*
FOUR, a Tournament or running
 from Moulton, with Lances.
FOURNE, to foreflew. *O.*
FOURTE, a long Slip of Ground.

FOURDRED [of the Preposition for
FOURTE, *Test.*] tired with wander-
 ing.

FOURWANY, wanting. *O.*

FOURWARD [*forpeard*, *Sax.* *forpe-*
ard, *Test.*] ready, straight on before.

FOURWELKID, full of Whelks. *Chauc.*

FOURWEPT, weary with weeping. *O.*

FOURWELED, worn out. *Chauc.*

FOURWETE, to foreknow. *Chauc.*

FOURWINED, withered. *O.*

FOURWON, much worn. *Spens.*

FOURWOONDED, dangerously wounded.

FOURWELDE, to reward, to repay. *Ch.*

FOURWIT, to forget. *Chauc.*

FOURWIS [*fisse*, *F.* of *fisse*, *L.*] a Ditch,
 or Trench.

FOURWAGE, a Composition paid, to be
 from the repairing or maintaining the
 around a Town.

FOURWY [*forpeard*, (*in Anatomy*)] the interior
 of the *Forpeard* *Muscle*.

FOURWY, one of the four principal
 of England made by the Romans, so
 in some Places it was never
 but left like a Ditch.

FOURWY [*forpeard*, *F.* of *forpeard*, *L.*] the interior
 of the *Forpeard* *Muscle*.

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 of the *Forpeard* *Muscle*.

FOURWY [*forpeard*, *F.* of *forpeard*, *L.*] the interior
 of the *Forpeard* *Muscle*.

FOURWY [*forpeard*, *F.* of *forpeard*, *L.*] the interior
 of the *Forpeard* *Muscle*.

taining ten Stone, or at a certain Time,
 about 70 lb.

FOURWY, a Nourishing. *L.*

FOUDRE, a Thunderbolt, Lightning.
Chauc. *F.*

FOUGADE, a sort Mine, in which
 are Fire-works to blow any Thing up. *F.*

FOUL [*faul*, *Sax.* *faul*, *Test.* of *faul-*
la, *Gr.*] filthy, nasty, full of Dirt.

To **FOUL** [*faul*, *Sax.* *bugle*, *Belg.*] to
 make filthy, &c.

FOUL [*Sea-Term*] entangled, as a Rope.

FOUL/DAGE, the Liberty of folding or
 penning Sheep by Night. *Norf.*

FOULDRING [*foudroyer*, *F.*] Thun-
 dering, blasting with Lightning.

FOULICH, foully. *Chauc.*

FOULK [*Camden* derives it of *Folk*, *Sax.*
Folk] a proper Name for Men.

FOULNESS [*of Nepe*, *Sax.* a Promon-
 tory, and *Fowl*] a Foreland in *Essex*, where
 there is Plenty of Fowls.

FOULNESS [*Fylneyr*, *Sax.*] Filthiness.

FOUL-WATER [*Sea-Term*] a Ship is said
 to make Foul-water, when, being under Sail,
 she raises the Mud, Sand, &c.

To **FOUND** [*fonder*, *F.* of *fundare*, *L.*]
 to build, settle, establish, or ground.

To **FOUND** [*fondre*, *F.* of *fundare*, *L.*]
 to cast Metals.

FOUNDATIO, the lowest Part of a
 Building, the Ground-work of a Thing. *L.*

FOUNDAY, in the Iron-works, the
 Space of six Days.

FOUNDE, to try. *Chauc.*

FOUNDEMAUNT [*fondement*, *F.*] a
 Foundation. *Chauc.*

A FOUN'DER [*fondateur*, *F.* *fundator*,
L.] one who builds and endows a Church,
 College, &c.

A FOUN'DER [*fondeur*, *F.*] one who
 melts Metals to cast in Moulds, &c.

To **FOUNDER** a Horse, to over-ride, or
 spoil him with hard-working.

To **FOUNDER** [*of a Ship*] is, when by
 an extraordinary Leak, or otherwise, she
 becomes so full of Water, that she sinks.

FOUNDLING [*ffundling*, *Test.*] an
 Infant exposed, or left in any Place, and
 found there.

FOUND'ERING in the Foot [*in Horses*]
 a Disease causing Humours to settle in
 them.

Chest-FOUND'ERING [*in Horses*] a
 Disease, discovered by their often coveting to
 lie down, and standing straddling with their
 Fore-Legs.

FOUNDRID, rumbled. *Chauc.*

FOUNES [probably of *Finesse*, *F.*] De-
 vices. *O.*

FOUNTAIN [*fontaine*, *F.* of *fons*, *L.*]
 a Place where Water breaks out of the Earth,
 the Source or Spring head of a River.

FOURCHE [*in Heraldry*] forked, as a
 Cross forked; a Cross forked at each End. *F.*

FOURIER

FOUR'ER, an under Handkercher or Messenger.

FOURNEAU, the Chamber of a Mine. *F.*

A FOURM [probably of Fymroba, *Sax.*] a Table, a Seat to sit on, at School.

FOUTGELD. See *Footgold*.

FOUTHERINGS, Saddlers. *Chauc.*

A FOUTWART, a Fitchet. *M. G.*

A FOW, a Fowl. *Chesh.*

A FOWL [Fugel, *Sax.* Fugel, *Dan.* Goghel, *Dr.* Gogel, *Teut.*] a Bird.

A FOWL'ER [Fogeloe, *Sax.*] a Hunter or Catcher of Fowls.

A FOWLER, a Piece of Artillery.

To FOWL [fugolan, *Sax.*] to hunt Fowls.

To FOWLE a Person by the Ears, to lug him by the Ears.

FOWND, framed. *O.*

To FOWL Fail [*q. d.* fail feally] to err greatly. *O.*

A FOX [fox, *Sax.* fuchs, *Dan.* fulcha, *Teut.*] a Beast of Chace.

FOXERIE, the Cunning of a Fox. *Chauc.*

FOX-GLOVE [fox glove, *Sax.*] a Flower. *Digitalis.*

FOX-TAIL, an Herb. *Alopurus.*

To FOX one, to make him drunk.

The Fox the Star to keep his Glee.

This Proverb reflects upon the ill Conduct of Men in the Management of their Affairs, by intrusting either *Sharps* with their Money, *Blabs* with their Secrets, or *Enemies* or *Informers* with their Lives; for no Obligation can bind against Nature: A Fox will love a Goose still, though his Skin be stripp'd over his Ears for it; and a Common Cheat will always follow his old Trade of tricking his Friend, in spite of all Promises and Principles of Honour, Honesty, and good Faith. Agreeable to the English is the Latin, *Ovis Lupi commissi*; and the Greek, *Tûc nuri tûc apvac.*

FOX-SHIP, Cunning, Craftiness. *Shaksf.*

FOY [foy, *Bulg.* Voye, *F.* a Way] a Treat given to their Friends by those who are going a Journey.

To FOYL [in Husbandry] to fallow Land in the Summer or Autumn.

FOYL'ING [Hunting-Term] the Foot-steps of a Stag upon the Grass.

FOYSON, Plenty, Abundance, Strength, Heat, Juice, Moisture, &c. *Shaksf.*

FRA, from. *Chauc.*

FRA'CID [fracidus, *L.*] rotten ripe, hoary and putrefied.

FRACTION, Dissension and Strife among Parties. *F. of L.*

FRACTION [in Arithmetick] a broken Number.

FRACTION Proper, is when the Numerator is less than the Denominator, as $\frac{2}{3}$.

FRACTION Improper, is when the Numerator is greater, or at least equal to the Denominator, as $\frac{4}{3}$, or $\frac{5}{3}$.

A Simple FRACTION

A Single FRACTION

Numerator, and one Denominator.

A Compound FRACTION, is when

has more Numerators, and Denominators

than one, as $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$.

FRA'CTURE [fractura, *L.*] a

breaking of a Bone, &c. *Et. 1. 1. 1.*

FRA'ENULUM [in Anatomy] a

String under the Tongue. *D. 1. 1. 1.*

FRA'ENULUM, a Bridge [fractura]

Membrane which ties the Fore-brain

to the Yard. *L.*

FRA'GIL [fragilis, *L.*] apt to

be brittle; frail or weak. *F.*

FRA'GILITY [fragilitas, *F.* of

tas, *L.*] Brittleness, Weakness.

A FRA'GMENT [fragmentum, *L.*]

broken Piece or Part of, any Thing.

imperfect Sentences of one Writer

by another, and not to be found in

Writings of the former. *F.*

FRA'GRANCY [fragrantia, *L.*]

ness of Smell.

FRAIGHT [fracht, *Teut.*]

FREIGHT [Bulg. Fra. *F.*] to

laden, Lading, or Merchandize a Ship

Also the Money paid for such Carriage.

To FRAIGHT a Ship [Bulg.

L. S. fretor, F.] to furnish a Ship

Lading.

FRAIL, a Basket of Ruffins, &c.

about 75 Pounds.

FRAILITY [fragilitas, *F.* of

L.] Weakness of Nature, Brittleness.

To FRAIN [of frenum or

Sax. fragen, *Teut.*] to ask or inquire.

FRAISE [in Fortification] a

Bulwark made of Earth, on

Side of the Rampart below the

F.

To FRAISE a Battalion [Mikano]

is to line it every Way with Pikes.

To FRAME [preman, *Sax.*] to

create, to contrive, to build.

A FRAME, a Figure, Form, &c.

The Supporters of a Chair, Table, &c.

Outwork of a Clock, &c.

FRAMPALD, [fractal, *perit.*]

FRAMPART, [forward, *S. G.*]

FRAMPOLD, troublesome, uneasy,

Shaksf.

FRAM'POLE-Fence, a Privilege

giving to the Inhabitants of the Man

Writhe in Effect.

FRANC, a French Livre, worth 12

Sterling.

FRAN'CHISE [of franc, *F.* free

erty, Freedom, a particular Privilege

languing to a City or Corporation.

FRAN'CHISE [in Law] a Privilege

Exemption from ordinary Jurisdiction,

an Immunity from Tribute.

FRA

FRANK *Royal*, is a Grant from
a Man and his Heirs, to be
free, &c.

FRANK, a proper Name for Women.
FRANK [of *francisc*, *Sax.* *frank*,
a proper Name of Men.

FRANCIS, an Order of Friars
of *Francis* in *Italy*, A. C. 1198,
FRANCIS, a Freeholder. *O. L. T.*

FRANKING, a Bird for Hawking.
FRAGILE [*fragibilis*, *L.*] that
is brittle.

FRANK [*frank*, *F.*] free, generous,
open-hearted.

FRANK, a Place to feed a Bear in.

FRANK [*Law-Term*] a Tenure
of Lands bestowed for perpe-

FRANK [*Law-Term*] Copyhold
Land, the Wife, being married a
Land after the Decease of her Hus-
band.

FRANK [*Law-Term*] a Liberty
Land, is a Circuit adjoining to a
Manor, all Men, having Ground
in the same, are prohibited to cut
without the View of the Fo-

FRANK, a Freeman, a Coun-
ty, a Freeholder. *Chanc.*

FRANK [*Law-Term*] that which is
granted by the King or Lord of the
Manor, *Demise* of the Crown;
which is in the Hands of the
Manor, *Demise* only.

FRANK [*Law-Term*] is Land or
Tenement, the Nature of the *Fee* is
freehold, &c.

FRANK [*Law-Term*] is where
the Power to fold or pen up his
Cattle within his Manor, for the
use of his Land.

FRANK [*Law-Term*] is taken for
the Payment of all those Privileges,
which permits to a Man not found
guilty of any Offence.

FRANK [*Law-Term*] is a
Land special, whereby a Man
gives a Woman, to him and the
Heirs, without doing any Ser-
vice to the Donor.

FRANK [*Law-Term*] an ancient
Law of the Freeman of England at 14
Age to find Surety for their Fi-
delity to the King, and good Behaviour to
the Subjects.

FRANKINCENSE [*q. d. Free Incense*]
burnt freely upon the Altar.

FRANK, a Freeman or Gentleman.

FRANK, a People who anciently inha-
bit Germany.

FRANK, one of two free or loose
Land.

FRANK [*plurimus*, *L.*] feveri-

ous, *Gr.*] that has a Franny, mad, distracted.
FRAPPE [of *frappe*, *F.*] a Company, a
Rabble. *Chanc.*

FRAPPISH [of *frapper*, *F.*] peevish,
cross.

To **FRASE**, to break. *Norw.*
FRATERIA [*fratria*, *L.*] a Brother-
hood, a Society of religious Persons. *O. L.*
FRATER'NAL [*fraternus*, *L.*] belong-
ing to a Brother.

To **FRA'TERNISE** [*fraterniser*, *F.*] to
live together like Brothers.

FRATER'NITY [*fraternitas*, *F.* *frater-
nitas*, *L.*] a Brotherhood; a Company of
Men enter'd into a Bond of Society.

FRATRICE'LI, a sort of Hereticks,
A. C. 1304, who held Community of Goods,
and that Women ought to be in common.

FRA'TRICIDE [*fratricidium*, *L.*] the
killing of a Brother. *F.*

A **FRA'TRICIDE** [*fratricide*, *L.*] a
Killer of a Brother. *F.*

FRAUD [*fraude*, *F.* of *fraus*, *L.*] a De-
ceit, Guile, Cunning, Cheat, Couzenage.

FRAUDA'TION, a cheating, deceiving,
or beguiling. *L.*

FRAUDULENCY [*fraudulentia*, *L.*]
Deceitfulness, Craftiness, Knavery.

FRAUDULENT [*fraudulentus*, *F.* *fran-
dulenus*, *L.*] crafty, cunning, deceitful.

FRAUGHT'AGE, Freight of a Ship;
also Money paid for the Freight of it.
Shakspeare.

FRAY [for *Affray*, of *effrayer*, *F.*] a
Fight, Scuffle, Quarrel.

To **FRAY** [*frayer*, *F.* *fricare*, *L.*] to
rub, to fret, as Cloth does by rubbing.

To **FRAY**, to frighten. *Spem.*

The *Deer* **FRAYS** her Head [*Hunting-
Term*] i. e. she rubs it against a Tree.

FRAYN'D, refrain'd. *O.*

A **FREAK** [*frach*, *Teut.*] a petulant
Action; *frach*, *Sax.*] a mad Action, a
Maggot, a Whimsey.

FREAK'ISH, } whimsical, maggotish.
FREAK'ED, }

FREAM, arable or plough'd Land worn
out of Heart.

To **FREAM** [of *fremer*, *L.*] a Term
used by Hunters, of a Boar, that makes a
Noise at Rutting-time.

FRECK'LES, a kind of reddish or dusky
Spots on the Face or Hands.

FRED'ERICK [of *frede* and *ric*, *Sax.*
i. e. rich Peace, *fried-ricch*, *Teut.*] a pro-
per Name of Men.

FREE [*freah*, *Sax.* *frey*, *Teut.*] not
in Bondage or Servitude, at Liberty.

To **FREE** [*befreyen*, *Teut.*] to make
free, to deliver.

FREE' Bench, the Custom of the Ma-
nors of *East* and *West Embourn*, *Chadde-
worth* in the Country of *Berks*, *Tor* in *De-
vonshire*, and other Places of the West, that
if a customary Tenant die, the Widow
shall

shall have her *Free-Bench* in all his Copyhold Land, *Dum sola & casta fuerit*; but if she commit Incontinency, she forfeits her *Estate*; yet if she will come into the Court, riding backwards on a black Ram, with his Tail in her Hand, and say the Words following, the Steward is bound by the Custom to re-admit her to her *Free-Bench*.

*Here I am,
Riding upon a black Ram,
Like a Whore as I am;
And for my Crincum Crancum,
Have lost my Bincum Bancum;
And for my Tail's Game,
Have done this worldly Shame;
Therefore, I pray you, Mr Steward,
let me have my Land again.*

FREE'-Booster, a Soldier who makes Inroads into an Enemy's Country for Cattle; also a Pirate or Sea-Rover; also a Soldier that serves for Plunder, without Pay.

FREE'-Bord, a certain Quantity of Ground, without or beyond the Fence, which is claimed in some Places.

FREE'-Chapel, a Chapel in a Parish besides the Mother Church; or rather one of the King's Foundation freed from the Jurisdiction of the Ordinary.

FREE'DOM [*frisdome, Sax. frisdom, Belg.*] Liberty, Enfranchisement.

FREED'STOLL } [*of Frisb, Peace, and*
FRITHSTOLL } Solre, a Seat, *Sax.*
FRID'STOLE } [*fridestuhl, Teut.*

Sella Pacis, L.] a Stone Chair in the Church near the Altar, to which Offenders used to fly for Sanctuary, granted by King *Atelstan* to *John de Beverly*, Archbishop of York.

FREE'Hold [*in Deed*] is the actual Possession of Lands or Tenements in Fee.

FREE'-Hold [*in Law*] is that Land or Tenement which a Man holdeth in Fee, Fee-tail, or at least for Term of Life.

FREE'-Holders, who enjoy Freehold, so called, because they hold Lands or Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever.

FREELEGE, Privilege, *Sheffield*.

FREE'LY [*freolice, Sax.*] readily, with Freedom.

FREE'MAN [*freoman, Sax. freyer man, Teut.*] of a City, Corporation, or Company.

FREE'STONE, a Sort of Stone used in Building.

FREE'-Warren, the Power of granting or denying Licence to any to hunt in such and such Lands.

FREEZ [*frize, F. q. d. Frieseland Cloth*] a Sort of coarse woollen Cloth, probably so called, because first made or worn by the Inhabitants of *Frieseland*.

FREEZ [*in Gunnery*] the same as the Muzzle Ring of a Cannon.

To **FREEZE** [*frizan, Sax. fristen, Teut.*] to congeal, as Ice.

FREEZING *Mixture* [said of that which is mixed together, as Bodies to freeze or congeal, as Sorts of Salts, &c.]

FRAIN'TH, affect, *Teut.*
FREM'D [*frimmo, Sax.*] strange, foreign, far off, not Enmity. *O.*

FRE'MUND [*fresh, Ang. Peace, Sax.*] a proper Name.

FRENCH [*frangis, F.*] France, or to the Language of

FRENCH'-Beans, a Sort of called Kidney-Beans.

FRENCH'-Marigold, a Flower

FRENCH'IFIED, in the rest; addicted to the French

FRENCH'-Man was used for every outlawish Man.

FRENDFULLICH [*friendly. Chauc.*]

FREND'LESS Man [*of Teut.* without a Friend, as Ancestors] an outlaw &c.

FRENDNEASE, *Teut.*

FRENNY, a Stranger

FREN'SY } [*frange, Fr.*
FREN'ZY } of madness

FRE'QUENCY [*frequent, Fr.*] frequent or often doing a thing

FRE'QUENT [*frequent, Fr.*] happens often, usual, common

To **FREQUENT** [*frequentare, L.*] to happen often; to keep Company with

FREQUENTATIVE [*frequentativus, L.*] applied to Verbs, which denote an Action.

FRES'CA, fresh Water

Flood. *O. L.*

FRESCA'DES, shady, cool, *Sc. Ital.*

FRES'CO, fresh, cool; *i. e.* to take the fresh Air.

To drink in **FRESCO**, *Liquors.*

To paint in **FRESCO**, bare Walls, Cielings, &c.

the Colours may sink in, and durable.

FRESH [*fresh, Sax. frish, Teut.*] new, brisk, lively.

FRESH'-Disseis [*in Law*] seisin as a Man may seek to sell by his own Power, without the King or Judges.

FRESH'-Disseis [*Low-Law*] viewed within a Year past.

FRESH'-Form [*Low-Law*] within forty Days.

FRESH'-Gale [*Sea-Term*] is blown immediately after a Calm.

FRIG, a Rorice or young Starling.

FRIG-TER [See Term] is when any Man falls into the Sea.

FRIG-TER [See Term] a fresh Gang to the Sea is the Long-Boat.

FRIG-TER [See Term] such a present of a Purse of an Offender, as never to be apprehended.

FRIG-TER, within the Fleet, impowers that pursue Trespassers in the Fleet, even without the Fleet.

FRIG-TER, a raw, unexperienced Name of an Herb.

FRIG-TER is Club [Frisch, Sax. Frig-ter out.

FRIG-TER [See Caf. derives it of *frigerare*, to freeze, because Anger, as it is the Heart, drives, L. S. and *frigerare*, Gr.] to be vexed, or chafed.

FRIG, a Fume or Heat of Passion.

FRIG [in Architecture] an Ornament of two Lists or Fillets interwoven in Distances.

FRIG [in Music] a particular Stop of an Instrument.

FRIG [in Heraldry] a Field with interwoven crois one another.

FRIG, freight. *Chauc.*

FRIG [BUTEN, L. S.] to devour. O.

FRIG, given to fretting, peevish.

FRIG, vexed, discomposed, ruffled.

FRIG, worn by rubbing.

FRIG, musical Instruments are marked upon them.

FRIG [frigidus, L.] that may be cold, or rubbed into small Parts. F.

FRIG [frigiditas, L.] Brittle, to crumble, &c.

FRIG, a Crumbling.

FRIG [probably of *grubelen*, to grub] capacious, impertinent, or a rubbing Question.

FRIG ? [Fris, Peace, and Bop-
BURG] ge, a Surety, Sax.]

FRIG the Peace or good Behaviour.

FRIG DOES [in Cookery] a Sort of fish larded, farced, and stewed.

FRIG, a Dish of fry'd Meat, as Chickens, &c. F.

FRIG, a Rubbing or Chafing.

FRIG, L.

FRIG [Frisge-day, or Friga's Day, of the ancient Saxons, to called to love, *Goth: Friga, Teut.*]

FRIG Day of the Week; in *Lat. Dies*

FRIDAY, the Friday next before

FRIG [Frisch, Sax. Friend, *Teut.*]

FRIG, one who acts kindly.

FRIG, a Rub.

FRIENDLESS [Frisch, Sax.] a Sign of Friends.

FRIENDLY [Frisch, Sax. Frisch] kindly.

FRIENDLY Society, the Members of an Office in London for the Insuring Houses from Casualties by Fire.

FRIER [Fris, F. of *frater*, L.] a Monk, or religious Person.

A FRIER [in Printing] a Page or Sheet so ill worked off at Press, that it can scarce be read.

To FRIER [either from *frigare*, Ital. from *frigare*, L. or from *friga*, the Saxon *Venus*] to rub.

FRIGA [Frisge, or Frig, Sax. free] an Idol worshipped by the Saxons in the Form of an Hermaphrodite, the same with *Venus*, of the Romans.

FRIG'AT [*frigate*, F. of *frigata*, Ital.] a small Man of War built somewhat lower and longer than others for swift sailing; and not having more than two Decks.

FRIGATOON, a Venetian Vessel, built with a square Stern, without any Fore-Mast, having only a Main-Mast, Mizzen-Mast, and Bow-sprit.

FRIGEFACTION, a Cooling, or making cold.

To FRIGERATE [*frigeratum*, L.] to cool.

FRIGERATORY [*frigeratorium*, L.] a Place to make or keep Things cool in.

To FRIGHT [*frighan*, Sax. *frichter*, Dan.] to put into a Fright.

FRIGID [*frigidus*, L.] cold, impotent.

FRIGIDARIUM, a Place in the Baths of Rome to cool People in.

FRIGIDITY [*frigiditas*, L.] Coldness, Impotency.

FRIGORIFICK ? [*frigorificus*, L.]

FRIGORIFICAL, making of producing Cold.

FRIGORIFICK Particles [in Philosophy] small Particles that are of a Matter essentially cold.

To FRILL [of *friller*, F.] to tremble, to shiver with Cold; as the Hawk frills, i. e. trembles with Cold.

FRIM [Frisch, Sax.] to be in Health, handsome, thriving. N. C.

FRIM-FOLK [Frisch, Sax. of *frimden*, *Goth. Teut. Foreigners*] Strangers, outlandish Men. *Line.*

FRIPERER [*fripier*, F.] one who new vampeth old Apparel to sell again.

FRIPERY [*fripperia*, F.] the Place where Friperers drive their Trade.

To FRISK [*frizzare*, Ital. or *frisquet*, F. fresh and brisk, of *frisch*, *Teut.*] to leap or jump up and down.

To FRIST [*fristen*, L. S. to give Time, *Frisan*, Sax. to give Respite] to sell Goods at Time, or upon Trust. N. C.

FRIT [among Chymists] Ashes and Salt baked and tryed together in Sand.

FRITH [of *fratum*, L. 'the Sea'] It is now used in Scotland for an Arm of the Sea, or Mouth of a great River.

FRITH [Frit̃, Peace] among the Saxons, signified a Wood; for they held several Woods to be sacred, and made them Sanctuaries.

FRITH, a Wood. *Chauc.*

FRITHBRECH [of Frit̃ and brece, Sax. frieth-bruch, Teut.] the breaking of the Peace.

FRITHGAR [of Frit̃, Peace, and Leap, a Year, Sax. frit̃-gar, Teut.] the Year of Jubilee.

FRITHSOKEN [of Frit̃, and poen, Sax. Liberty] a Liberty of having Frank-Pledge, or Surety of Defence.

FRITHWALD [of Frit̃, Peace, and pealdian, to govern, q. d. a peaceable Ruler, Sax.] a Prince of Sarrey, Founder of the Abbey at Chertsey.

A FRITTER [*frittean*, as Dr Tb. H. has it, *frittier*, F. or *fritella*, Ital. from *frigere*, L. to fry] a small Pancake.

FRIVOLOUS [*frivola*, F. *frivolus*, L.] of no Account or Value, vain, slight, trifling, silly, foolish.

FRIZE [*frims*, F.] a coarse, knappy Cloth, perhaps so called, because first made or worn by the People of *Prinseland*.

FRIZE [in *Architecture*] is the round Part of the Entablature which is between the Architrave and Cornice.

To FRIZ'ZLE [*frizzer*, F.] to curl, or crisp the Hair.

PRO. from. *Chauc.*

FROBLY *Mobly*, indifferently well. S. C.

A FROCK [*froc*, F. a Monk's Hood] a Garment to wear over the Apparel to keep it clean.

FRODMOR'TEL [of *freo*, fre, and *fremor'tel*] *Wopt-dæb*, Man-killing, Sax.] an Immunity or Freedom for Murder or Manslaughter.

A FROG [*Frozga*, Sax. *froc*, Dan. *fropch*, Teut.] an amphibious Creature; also a Froth on a Horse's Foot.

EROISE [of *Fry*] a Sort of Pancake.

FROL'ICK [*frolich*, Teut.] jocund, gay, merry, full of Play.

To be FROLICK [*frolich segn*, Teut.] to be merrily disposed.

A FROL'ICK [of *frolich*, L. S.] a merry Prank, a Whim.

FROL'ICKSOM, full of Frolicks.

FROM [*fram*, Sax.] away from.

FRONDA'TION, taking away of luxuriant Branches or Sprigs of Trees. L.

FRONDO'SE [*frondosus*, L.] leafy, or full of Leaves.

FRONDOSITY [*frondositas*, L.] Leafiness, or Aptness to bear Leaves.

FRONT [*frons*, F. of *frons*, L.] the Forehead, the upper Part of the Face.

FRONT [in *Fortification*] the Face of a Work,

FRONT [the *Prospect*] a graphical Prospect of an Object upon a raised Plane.

FRONT [in *Military Affairs*] the foremost Rank of a Battalion, Squad, or other Body of Men.

FRONTALE [among Surgeons] a certain Form of Medicine to be applied to the Forehead. L.

FRONT-STALL, a Part of a Bridge.

FRONTALES [in *Anatomy*] a Muscles which draw up and wrinkle the Skin of the Forehead.

FRONTATUM [in *Botany*] signifying that the Leaf of a Flowering Petalium, grows broader and broader.

FRONTIERS [*frontieres*, F. the Forehead, L.] the Limits or Boundaries of a Country or Province.

FRONTIN TACK, a sort of rich, French Wine, so called from the Duke of Frontin.

FRONTIS OR [in *Anat.*] a Bone of the Skull, which joins the Bones of the Face and Temples, by the *Cervical Suture*.

FRONT ISPIECE [*frontispiece*] the Forefront of a Building, the first Page of a Book, done in Pictures.

FRONTLET [*frontlet*, F.] a small Attire for the Forehead.

FRONTON [in *Architecture*] serving to compose an Ornament of the Cross-Works, Niches, &c.

FROPPISH, steepl, frothy, See *Frappish*.

FROST [*Froste*, Sw. *Frost*, Teut. *Urost*, L. S. and Belg.] a Cold of liquid and moist Things by Cold.

FROSTY [*drostig*, L. S.] freezing.

To FROTE [of *fuma*, F.] to froth.

FROTH [*frust*, Dan. *Mist*, gives it from *apple*, Gr.] the Spume mented or liquid Things.

FROUGH, loose, spongy. N. S.

The FROUNCE, a Disease in the Eye of a Hawk: Also Pimples or Warts on the Face of a Horse.

FROUNCE, a Plait, a Wrinkle.

FROW Belg. [*fran*, Teut.] a Frown.

FROWARD [*framptard*, Sw.] with, fretful, furly.

FLOWER, an edg'd Tool used in ing Laths. S. C.

To FROWN [*fronter & faire*, Ital.] knit the Brow; wrinkle the Forehead.

FROUWY, } muddy, muddy.

FROW'SY, }

FROYSE, a Pancake with Butter.

FRUCTIFEROUS [of *fructus*, bearing Fruit.

To FRUCTIFY [*fructifier*, F. care, L.] to bring forth Fruit, fruitful, proper, or thrive.

FRUCTUOUS, fruitful, useful. *Chauc.*

FRUGAL [*frugalis*, L.] Spring, chaff.

FRUGALITY [*frugalitas*, F. of *frugalis*, L.] Thriftiness, Springiness in Excess, good Economy.

FRUGGLE, a Fork to stir about the Ash in Cook.

FRUGIVOROUS [*frugivorus*, L.] devouring Fruit, Corn, &c.

FRUIT [*fructus*, F. of *fructus*, L.] the Gift of the Earth, Trees, Plants, &c. Fruit of Goods, Rent, Revenue, &c.

FRUITAGE, all manner of Fruit. F.

FRUITAGE [in *Painting*, &c.] branch-
work, the Representation of Fruit.

FRUITERER [*frutier*, F.] one who
deals in Fruit.

FRUITERY [*fruterie*, F.] a Place
selling Fruit.

FRUITFUL Signs [in *Astrology*] are
Juno, Gemini, Cancer, and Pisces.

FRUITION, Enjoyment, Obtaining. L.

FRUITION, the upper Part of the Throat.
is kind of Pulse.

FRUMENTACEOUS [*frumentaceus*,
L.] belonging to Corn.

FRUMENTACEOUS Plants [in *Botan-
y*] are those whose Stalks pointed, and
Flowers like Reeds, bearing their Seeds
in the Grain.

FRUMENTATION, a general Dole of
L.

FRUMENTY [*frumentum*, L.] a
FRUMENTY } kind of Pottage made
of Wheat, Sugar, Spice, &c.

FRUMENTEM, choaked. Cant.

FRUGOLD, the first Payment made
by a Thief of a slain Man in Recon-
ciliation for the Murder. Sax.

FRUSTALL, a chief Seat, or Man-
ager. Sax.

FRUMP, plump, fat, jolly.

FRUMP [*frumpen*, Teut. to
sup the Nose, as in *Devotion*] to flout,
to mock; to taunt or snub.

FRUNDELE, two Packs. N. C.

FRUCA Terra, untilled, waste Ground.

FRUSH, the tender Part of a Horse's
about the Hoof.

FRUSS'RA Domorum, House-breaking.

FRUSURA Terra, Land newly broken,
newly ploughed up.

FRUSTRAZEUS [of *frustra*, L.] in
to no purpose, disappointed.

FRUSTRATE [*frustrare*, F. *frustra*,
L.] to deceive, disappoint, make void.

FRUSTRATION, a Disappointing, &c.

FRUSTRATION [in *Astrology*] a De-
fect or Weakness happening to a Planet.

FRUSTUM [in *Gauging*] a Part of a
Sphere, &c.

FRUSTUM [in *Mathematicks*] is a Piece
cut or separated from a Body.

FRUSTUM [of a *Cone*] a Part of it,
usually cut off by a Plane parallel to the
Base.

FRUTICATION, a Sprouting out of
young Sprigs, a springing forth.

FRUTICOSE [*fruticosus*, L.] full of
Sprigs or Stalks.

FRUTICOSE Stalks [with *Botanists*]
Stalks of a hard woody Substance.

FRY [*fray*, F.] the Spawn of a young
Fish; Multitude or Company.

To **FRY** [*frire*, F. *friger*, L. of *op-
par*, Gr.] to dress Viatical, &c. in a Fry-
ing-Pan.

Out of the frying-Pan into the
Fire.

This Proverb is usually applied to Persons,
who, impatient under some smaller Incon-
venience, and rashly endeavouring to extri-
cate themselves, for want of Prudence and
Caution, intangle themselves in Difficulties
greater than they were in before: So *Sauker
de la poile*, & *se jeter dans les braises*, say
the French; *Incidi in Scyllam cupiens vi-
tare Charybdim*, the Latins; and *Eis ri wrg
in xawu*, the Greeks.

FU AGE [*fuage*, F.] Hearth-Money,
a Tax of 1s. for every Fire-Place laid upon
the Dukedom of *Aquitaine* in France, by
Edward the Black Prince.

FUB, a fat Fub, a little plump Child.

To **FUCATE** [*fucatum*, L.] to colour;
paint, or counterfeit.

FUCATION, a Colouring, Painting, or
Counterfeiting. L.

To **FUCK** [*fecare*, F. *fecare*, Ital. *fecare*,
L. of *forare*, Gr. to plant: but Dr Th. H.
derives it from *fugere*, Belg. to thrust
or knock: others from *fuchien*, Teut. to
beget]. *Fecundum subagitare*.

A **FUDDER** [*fuder*, Teut.] a Padder.
N. C.

To **FUD'DLE** [of the Word *Puddle*, q. d.
to drown himself in a Puddle of Liquors, or
from *Full*, by an Interposition of the Letter
d. Hence the Scots use the Word *Full* for
one that is drunk] to bib or drink till one
is tipsy or drunken.

To **FUD'GEL**, to make a Shew of doing
somewhat to no Purpose, to trifle.

FUER [*fuir*, F. *fugare*, L.] flying, or
escaping by Flight. L. T.

FUER en fait [Law-Term] is when a
Man doth actually fly.

FUER en Ley [Law-Term] is when a
Man, being called in the County, does not
appear till he be outlaw'd.

FUGA'CITY [*fugacitas*, L.] Aptness
to fly or pass away.

FUGA Vacui [among *Philosophers*] an
Abhorrence of a Vacuum, which was an
Opinion of the *Peripateticks*, and some other
ancient Philosophers, who ascribed several
Effects, which we daily see, to Nature's
abhorring a Vacuum.

FUGA'TION,

FUGATION, a putting to Flight. *L.*
FUGHA, (in *Musick Books*) denotes a particular Way or Manner, according to which some Musick is compos'd, and of which there are several Sorts. *Ital.*

FUGILE, an impossible in the Pass.

FUGITIVE (in *fugitif*, *F.* *fugitivo*, *L.*) a Defier, a Run-away.

FUGITIVE Goods [*Luxu-Term*] are the proper Goods of him who lies upon Felony, which, after the Flight lawfully found, do belong to the King.

FUGUE (in *Musick*) a Chase, as when two or more Parts chase one another in the same Point. *F.*

FUIR, Fury. *O.*

FUKES, Locks of Hair. *N. C.*

FULCIBLE [*fulcibilis*, *L.*] capable of being supported.

FULCIMENT [*fulcimentum*, *L.*] a Prop or Underfet.

FULCIMENT (in *Mathematicks*) is the same with the Point of Suspension; or that Point upon which a *Libra* or *Velis* plays, or is suspended.

FULDRIVE, fully driven, made up, finished. *Chanc.*

To **FULFIL** [*fulfillan*, *Sax.* *bofffulan*, *Teut.*] to accomplish or perform.

FULFREMED, fully framed. *Sax.*

FULGENCY [*fulgentia*, *L.*] Shining-ness, or Glitteringness.

FULGENT [*fulgens*, *L.*] shining, glittering.

FULGID [*fulgidus*, *L.*] bright, shining.

FULGIDITY [*fulgiditas*, *L.*] Shining-ness, Brightness, Glory.

FULGURATION, Lightning or Flashing of Fire in the Clouds, which seems to us to precede Thunder, though in reality they are both together. *L.*

FULGURATION (in *Chymistry*) an Operation by which all Metals, except Gold and Silver, are reduced into Vapours.

FULHAM [Fullon-Ham; of *Felge*, a Fowl, and Ham, a Village, *Sax.* *q. d.* *Fowl-Town*] a Town standing near London, on the River *Thames*.

FULIGINOUS [*fuliginosus*, *L.*] sooty, full of Smoak.

FULK, a hollow Place. *Claus.*

FULL [full, *Sax.* full, *boff*, *Teut.*] filled with.

FULNESS [Fullness, *Sax.*] Plenty.

FULLY [fullness, *Sax.* *boffig*, *Teut.*] to be full, sufficiently.

FULL oft [pullage, *Sax.*] very often, frequent.

FULL nigh [fullnech, *Sax.*] almost.

FULLAGE, Money paid for Fulling of Cloth.

A FULLER [Fuller, *Sax.* *fuller*, *F.* of *fulla*, *L.*] one who fulls, mills, or scours Cloth.

FULLERS-Earth, a sort of Earth mix'd

with Nitre, which scours like Soap.

FULLERS-Weed, a sort of Herb.

FULLERS-Tribble } Plant, *Dipsacus*.

FULLONICAL [*fullonicus*, *L.*] belong-

ing to a Fuller.

FUL-Marty, a kind of Pole-Cat.

FULMINANT [*fulminans*, *L.*] Thun-

dering.

To **FULMINATE** [*fulminare*, *F.* *fulminatum*, *L.*] to thunder out, to

with a Thunder-bolt, to blast.

FULMINATION, a Clap of Thunder

a striking with a Thunder-bolt.

FULMINATION (in *Chymistry*)

when Metals heated in Crucibles, make

great Noise.

FULMINATORY, of or belonging

Thunder.

FULSOM [*q. d.* foulness] nasty,

some, distasteful, loathsome, luscious.

FULVID [*fulvidus*, *L.*] of a deep

low Colour.

FULVOUS [*fulvus*, *L.*] Ruddy, or

deep Yellow.

FUMAGIUM, Fumage, Dung, or

nuring with Dung.

FUMADOES, our Pitchards, get

FUMATHOES, salted and dried

the Smoak, are so called in *Italy*.

Spain.

To **FUMBLE** [*famler*, *Dan.*] to handle

to handle a Thing awkwardly.

A FUME [*fume*, *F.* of *fumar*, *L.*]

Smoak or Steam.

To **FUME** [*fumer*, *F.* of *fumar*,

to smोक or steam.

To **FUME** [*faum*, *Teut.* Froth, *q. d.*]

to foam or froth at the Mouth for Anger

to chafe, to be in a Fret.

FUMET'S [*Hunting-Term*] the Or

or Dung of a Hare, Hart, &c.

FUMEYED, muted. *O.*

FUMETORY, an Herb.

FUMIDITY [*fumiditas*, *L.*] Smok-

iness.

FUMIFEROUS [*fumifer*, *L.*] bring-

Smoak.

To **FUMIFICATE** [*fumificatum*,

to make a Fume, Perfume.

FUMIGATION, a Performing with

Smoak of sweet Wood, &c.

To **FUMIGATE** [*fumigare*, *F.* of

migatum, *L.*] to perfume a Place, to

ther: Also to raise a Salivation by the

of Mercury, &c.

To **FUMIGATE** [*Chymical-Term*]

make one mix'd Body receive the Smoak

another; to impregnate it with the

Parts of the Body burnt.

FUMIGATION, a performing by Sm

&c. *F.* of *L.*

FUMIGATION (among *Chymists*)

Erosion, or the eating away of Metal

Smoak or Vapour.

BUCKLE [among Surgeons] a
by Smoother for Purposes of
See *Purifier*.
BUCKLE [from *U. of fustis*, L.]
[to to fust up, what tends
to the Hind.]
BUCKLE, dancing upon a
[*U. of fustis*, F.] (the Exercise)
a Purposeness of some Charge,
[*U. of fustis*, F.] Land or
[*U. of fustis*, F.] Repository of publick
[*U. of fustis*, F.]
BUCKLE [fundament, F. of fun-
[*U. of fustis*, F.] the Breach,
[*U. of fustis*, F.] a seat of the Body.
BUCKLE [fundament, F.]
[*U. of fustis*, F.] chief.
BUCKLE Diagram [in Ma-
[*U. of fustis*, F.] Projection of the Sphere on a
[*U. of fustis*, F.]
BUCKLE [fundament, F.]
[*U. of fustis*, F.] the Foundations.
BUCKLE [fundament, F.] the
[*U. of fustis*, F.] the main Points of any Art or
[*U. of fustis*, F.]
BUCKLE, Foundation. *Chene.*
[*U. of fustis*, F.] [among Botanists] that
[*U. of fustis*, F.] the Stalk just meets
[*U. of fustis*, F.] the Root. L.
BUCKLE [fundament, F. of fun-
[*U. of fustis*, F.] [of a Funeral].
BUCKLE [fundament, L.] belonging
[*U. of fustis*, F.]
BUCKLE [fundament, L.] a Burial.
BUCKLE [fundament, L.] relating
[*U. of fustis*, F.]
BUCKLE [fundament, L.] dandy, mortal.
BUCKLE, spongy. L.
BUCKLE [fundament, L.] full of Holes,
[*U. of fustis*, F.] spongy.
BUCKLE [in Surgery] soft spongy Flesh,
[*U. of fustis*, F.] open Wounds. L.
BUCKLE [fundament, L.] a little Rope;
[*U. of fustis*, F.]
BUCKLE [fundament, L.] a Spark of
[*U. of fustis*, F.] by changing the Sense a little;
[*U. of fustis*, F.] of some Trees dried to
[*U. of fustis*, F.] also a strong rank Smell,
[*U. of fustis*, F.] that of Smoking Tobacco.
BUCKLE [fundament, L.] an In-
[*U. of fustis*, F.] to carry Liquors into a Vessel;
[*U. of fustis*, F.] upper Part of a Chimney.
BUCKLE [fundament, L.] Thievish-
[*U. of fustis*, F.] inclination to steal.
BUCKLE, Harlot, or gilded Trium-
[*U. of fustis*, F.] Women Persecutors, Barbers, &c.
BUCKLE [fundament, F.] to polish
[*U. of fustis*, F.]
BUCKLE [fundament, F.] a Po-
[*U. of fustis*, F.]
BUCKLE. See *Fire-Road*.

FUR and *Fyla*, a Jerkation and
only, *U. of fustis*, of punishing Belons, the
Men by hanging, and the Women by drown-
ing. O. L.
Ad FURCAM & Flagellum [Locus
Pbra] the meanest servile Tenure, when
the Headman was at the Lord's Disposal for
Life or Limb.
FURGADE [in Anatomy] the
FURCULA Superior } upper Part of
FURCELLA } the Sternum, or
Breast-Bone.
FURCHE [fouché, F.] a kind of
Cross in a Coat of Arms; forked at each
End.
Where FURED you? Where went you?
Cumberl.
FURENDAL. See *Fording-dale*.
FURENDEL, two Gallons. C.
FURFURATION, the falling of Scurf
from the Head. L.
FURFURES [of *furfur*, L.] Dandriff,
the Scales that fall from the Head or Skin,
or the other Parts of the Body, caused by
the Separation of the Cuticula, or Scart-
Skin, from the *Coris*, or true Skin.
FURIA, or } [in Music-Books] signi-
GOS-FURIA } fies, with Fury and Vio-
lence; and is to be understood not so much
in respect to the Loudness of the Sound, as
the Quickness of the Time and Movement.
Ital.
FURIBUND [furibund, F. *furibundus*,
L.] full of Madness, or like a Madman.
FURIES [Furia, L.] three imaginary
Fiends of Hell, *Achelo*, *Megara*, and *Tis-
phoe*, having Snakes instead of Hair, whose
Office is to torment the Souls of wicked
Men in Hell. *Per.*
FURIOUS [furius, F. *furius*, L.]
ferce, mad, raging.
To FURL [furler, F.] to wrap up, and
bind any Sail close to the Yard.
FURLING Lines [in a Ship] are small
Lines made fast to the Topfalls, &c. to furl
up the Sails.
FURLONG [furlong, Sax.] the eighth
Part of a Mile.
FURLOUGH [Corruption of *Gierlof*,
Leave or Liberty, *Belg.* and L. S.] a Licence
granted by an Officer to a Soldier to be absent
for a while from his Charge.
FURMETY [furmety, F. of *furmety*,
L.] Potage made of Wheat.
A FURNACE [furnace, F. *furnax*,
L.] a Kiln for Brewing and other Uses.
Allegable FURNACE [with Chymists]
one whose Shape is like that of the Rever-
beratory.
Wind FURNACE, a Furnace built so as
to draw the Air strongly, to blow the Fire,
in order to fuse and melt the Matter in the
Vessels called Crucibles or Coppers.
FURNAGE [furnagium, L.] a Fee paid
to

to the Lord of the Manor by his Tenants, for baking their Bread in his common Oven.

To FUR'NISH [*fournir*, F.] to provide or supply with.

FUR'NITURE [*fourniture*, F.] Utensils, whatsoever are requisite to furnish a House, or any other Place or Thing.

FURNITURE [in *Dialling*] Lines drawn on Dials, more for Ornament and Curiosity, than Use.

FU'RO, the Ficht or Fitchow.

FOROLE' [of *feu*, Fire, and *rouler*, to roll, F.] a little Blaze of Fire appearing by Night on the Tops of Soldiers Lances; or at Sea on Sail-yards, which whirls and leaps in a Moment from Place to Place: It is sometimes the Fore-runner of a Storm. If there be two, it is called *Caster* and *Pallux*, and is supposed to portend Safety, but if but one, it is called *Helena*, and is thought to forebode Shipwreck.

FU'ROR *Uterinus*, a Distemper which provokes Women to transgress the Rules of common Modesty. L.

FURR [furrure, F.] the Skin of several wild Beasts, used for Warmth and Ornament: Also a hoary Substance on the Tongue in a Fever, or a Vessel of Urine, &c.

FURRS [in *Heraldry*] are in the Doubling of the Mantles in Coats of Arms, and sometimes used in the Bearing.

To FURR [*fourir*, F.] to line with Furr: Also to grow rough and clammy, as the Tongue in a Fever, or a Vessel with standing Urine, &c.

FUR'RIER [*foureur*, F.] one who deals in Furrs.

FUR'RING [a Ship] is laying on double Planks upon her Sides.

FUR RING [in *Architecture*] is making good the Rafter's Feet in a Cornish.

FUR ROW [*furph*, Sax. *fur*, Dan. *Uape*, L. S. *further*, Teut.] a Trench, or Drain, for the draining of moist Lands, or cast up by the Plough in Arables, for securing the Seed from too much Water.

FUR'THER [*further*, Sax. or of *further*, Teut. to forward] beyond.

FUR'TIVE [of *furtivus*, L.] done by stealth, secret.

FURY [*furis*, F. of *furor*, L.] Rage, Frenzy, Madness.

FURZ [*fyrar*, of *fyr*, Fire, Sax.] a sort of prickly Broom used for Fuel.

FUSAROLE [in *Architecture*] a small round Member cut in Form of a Collar, with somewhat longish Beads, under the Quarter Round of Pillars.

FU'SE } [*fusée*, F.] a Pipe filled with
FUSEE' } Wild-fire, and put into the
Touch-hole of a Bomb, so contrived, that it may burn so long and no longer, as is the

Time of the Motion of the Bomb: Mouth of the Mortar to the Place is to fall.

FUSEE' [*fusil*, F.] a kind Musquet.

FUSEE', that Part of a Wire which the Chain or String is wound

FUSIBIL'ITY, Aptness or Power to be melted. L.

FU'SILE [*fusilis*, L.] that melted or cast.

FUSIL [of *fusus*, L. a Spindle] a rhomboidal Figure in an Elastic Body, thinner than a Lozenge.

FUSILEE'R [*fusilier*, F.] a Soldier armed with a Fusil or Fusil.

FUSIL'LY [in *Heraldry*] a Field of an Escutcheon is divided into Fusils.

FUSION, a Fusing or Melting Metals into Fluids. F. of

FUST [in *Architecture*] the Column from the Atragal to the

FUST'IAN [*fustian*, or *fustan*, Span. from *Fusat*, a Town where it was first made, according to *chartus*] a sort of Cloth made of

FUST'IAN [either from *fustian*, Gr. blown up] a Bookbinding, and affected Style in Writing.

FUST'ICK, a sort of Wood Dyers, brought from Barbados.

To FUSTIGATE [*fustigare*, Lat. L.] to bang or beat with a

FUST'Y [*fusé*, F.] that smells, stinking.

FUSTY-Lugs, a Scottish Word, smells rank.

FU'TILE [*futiles*, L.] foolish.

FUTILITY [*futiles*, F. L.] Lightness, Vanity.

FUT'TOCKS [in a Ship] the Timbers which make her

FUTURE [*futur*, F. of *future*] that is to come or be hereafter.

FUTURITION [in *Philosophy*] Being or Existence.

FUTURITY, the Time to come.

FU'TY [*fut*, F.] crafty, cunning.

FU'TY [*futiles*, L.] foolish.

FUZEN, or Fuzee, a small Cannon.

To FUZZ [*falsen*, Teut.] to run out.

FY [*fog*, Belg. *ffog*, Teut.] Intersection of Abhorring or Loathing.

FYLTH, Vileness, Bekeness.

FYNT, findeth, found. Chant.

FYNYS, Finis. Chant.

FYRDERONGA [of *fyrderong*, Teut.] an Expedition, for not going upon an Expedition more.

FYRE-Loom, Lightning. O.

GA

[illegible]

To GAGE } [*jauger*, F.] to measure
To GAUGE } with a Gage, to find
what any Vessel contains.

GAG'ER } [jauger, F.] an Officer
GAU'GER } employed in Gaging.

A GAG [of Leagl, Sax. the Cheek-Bone, or Gaggel, L. S. the Palate] an Instrument put into the Mouth to keep it from Shutting.

Weather-GAGE [*Sea-Term*] when one Ship is to the Wind, or has the Weather 'of another.

GAIANITES, certain Hereticks, who sprang from the *Eutychians*.

GAIENESS } [*gaieté*, F.] Cheerfulness,
GA'ETY } Gallantry, Finery.

GAIL-*Clear*, a Wort-Tub. N. C.

GAIL [*g. d.* a Guile] Wort. N. C.

GAIN. Profit. Incre. **F.**

To GAIN [*gæɪn*, E.] to get or win.

GAIN [applied to *Things*] convenient [to *Persons*] active, expert; [to a *Way*] near, short. N. C.

GAIN [in *Architecture*] the levelling
Shoulder of the Joist or other Timber.

GAIN'AGE [*gaignage*, F.] all Plough-Tackle and Implements in Husbandry.

GAIN'AGE [*in Law*] Land held by the meaner Sort, or Villains; also the Profit arising from the Tillage of such Land.

To GAIN'COPE, to go cross a Field the
nearest Way, to meet with one. S. C.

GAIN'ERY } [*gaignere*, F.] Tillage
GAIN'URE } or Husbandry, the Profts
 thence arising, or of the Beasts used therein.
L. T.

GAIN'FUL, profitable, advantageous.
To GAIN SAY' [*Lean-gergan, Sax.*]
 to speak against. to deny. to contradict.

GAINSBOROUGH [*Gener-boruh*,
Sax. of *Gener*, a Sanctuary, and *Boruh*,
a Town, *q. d.* a Town of Refuge] a Town
in *Lincolnshire*.

To GAINSTAND, to resist or oppose.
GARTRE [of *Leetrop*, Sax.] the Dog-
Berry Tree.

GALACTOPHORI *Ductus* [in *Anat.*]
Vessels that convey the Milk and Humour
called *Cbyle* to the Kernels of the Breasts.

GALACTOPLETTIC Faculty, an Aptitude to sequester Milk in the Breasts.

GALAGE [*Galocbe*, F.] a Shoe. *Spem*.
GAL'ANGAL, an Aromatick Root
brought from *India*.

GALANTINE [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing a Pig, &c.

GAL'AXY [*galaxias*, L. of γαλαξίας, Gr.] a broad white Circle in the Sky, called the *Milky-Way*.

GALBANUM, a strong-scented Gum.
GALE [probably of Gwel, Wind, **C**
Br.] a Blast of Wind.

To GALE, to yawl, bawl, or laugh a-
loud. *Chauc.*

Abstract

GA'LEATED

GAL'EATED [among *Botanists*] Plants bearing a Flower resembling an Helmet. *L.*

GALEN, a famous Physician.

GALENICK *Physick*, that which is grounded upon the Principles of *Galen*.

GAL'ENIST, a Follower of the *Galenick* Practice of *Physick*.

GALEON, formerly the Name of a French Ship of War, now of the Spanish, &c.

GALERICULATE Flowers. See *Cucullate*. Hood'd Flowers.

GALIAR'D [*gaillard*, *F.*] gay, brisk, merry, peasant, cheerful. *Cbauc.*

GALL [*Gialla*, *Sax.* *Galle*, *Teut.*] the Tilt, one of the Humours of the Body: Also a Fret or Sore.

To **GALL** [*galler*, *F.*] to fret or rub off the Skin, to tease or vex.

GALL-Nut, a Fruit which grows on an Oak, used in making Ink.

GAL'LANT, fine, civil, accomplish'd, genteel, brave. *F.*

A **GALLANT**, a Lover, a Beau, a Spark; especially one that keeps Company with a married Woman. *F.*

To **GALLANTISE** [*gallantiser*, *F.*] to court, to play the Gallant.

GAL'LANTNESS } [*gallanterie*, *F.*]

GAL'LANTRY } Intrigue or Amour; courteous Behaviour; Gentleness; Bravery, Valour.

GALEAS' [*galeasse*, *F.*] a great double Galley.

GALLEYHAL'PENS [*g. d.* Galley-Half pence] a Sort of Coin brought into England by the *Genoese* Merchants.

GAL'LEON } [*galion*, *F.*] a greater

GAL'LION } Sort of Galley made use of in War. *Span.*

GALLERY [*gallerie*, *F.*] a kind of Balcony that surrounds a Building, or a Passage leading to several Apartments in a great House.

GALLERY [in *Fortification*] a covered Walk cross the Ditch of a besieged Town.

GALLERY [in a Ship] a beautiful Frame made on the Outside of the Stern.

GALLERY [of a Mine] is any Branch of it carried on towards any Place.

GALLEY, or Ship [*galere*, *F.*] a Sea Vessel with Oars.

GALLIAM'BICK *Verfes*, *Verfes* so called of the *Galli*, or Priests of *Cybele*.

GALLIAR'D [of *galliard*, *F.*] a kind of merry Dance.

GALLIAR'DA [in *Musick Books*] is the Name of a Tune that belongs to a *Galliard*, and is commonly in triple Time, of a brisk lively Air, somewhat like a jig. *Ital.*

GAL'LICAN [*Gallicanus*, *L.*] belonging to France, or the French Nation. *F.*

GAL'LICISM [*Gallicisme*, *F.*] a French Idiom, or speaking after the Manner of the French.

GALLIE, bitter. *Cbauc.*

GALLIGAS'KINS [*g. d. Calo-Vasconica*, so called because they used such instead of Splatterdashies] wide Slops or Breeches, used by the *Ants* of *Gascogn* in France.

GALLIMA FRY } [*F.*]

GALLIMAV'FREY } potch of several sorts of Meat.

GAL'LIOT [*galliot*, *F.*] a fish designed for Chafe.

GALLOGLAS'SES, Soldiers *Wild Irish*, who served on Horse.

GAL'LON [of Wine] a Measure containing eight Pints, or 231 solid

GAL'LON [Corn Measure] 272 1 *g.* solid Inches, and is called the *Winchester Gallon*.

GALLO'N [*galeon*, *F. q. d. Gbria*, a French Lace] a kind of *Sret-Ribbon*.

To **GAL'LOP** [*galoppe*, *F.*]

A GAL'LOP [*galop. F.*] Pace of a Horse.

GALLO'SHES [*galoches*, *F.*] Cases, or Clogs worn over Shoes.

To **GALLOW**, to fright. *S.*

GAL'LOWS [*Ealga*, *Galaphe*, *L. S.* *Gallie*, *Dan.* *Gabalus*, *L.*] a Frame of Wood Malfactors are hanged: Also a Printing-Press.

GALLY-Bank, an Iron Chimney, to hang a Pot on.

GALLS, a kind of hard Fruit growing on the Gall-Tree.

GAL'NES [*Scots-Law*] any satisfaction for Murder or Murther.

To **GALP**, to belch, to yawn.

GALRE DA [*Gallarte*, *Ital.*] viscus Juice extracted, by boiling gristly Parts of Animals, usually

GAMA, the Gamut in Music.

GAMA'LIEL [*גמליאל*] of the ward, and *IN*, God, *He. i. c. God*

a Jewish Rabbi, Tutor to St Paul.

GAMBA'DOES [of *gamba*, *F.* the Leg] a sort of Leather

to the Saddle, instead of Stirrups.

Legs in, to preserve them from Dirt.

GAMBA'GES [*Gambages*, *F.* does, Splatterdashies.]

GAMBALOO'K, a Riding in the Eastern Parts.

GAMBE'RIA } a Military

GAM'BRIA } fence for the

A **GAMBLER**, a Guinea-De Class of Sharpers.

GAMBO'DEA, Gamboze,

GAM'BOLS [*gambade*, *F.*] tumbling Tricks played with the tain Sports used about Christmas

GA [*gamen, Sax.*] a Play, Sport,

GA [*gaman, Sax.*] to play, to be able to play upon, to deride

GA, the Gamut in Musick. *Ital.*

GA [*gambus, F. gambone, Ital.*] a Gam, or Shoulder.

GA [*gambure, in Cookery*] a Dish of Slices of Gammon of Bacon, in Ragus.

GA, a sort of an Incision-Knife.

GA, the first Note in the ordinary Scale; the Scale itself.

GA, began. *Spenc.*

GA [*gamber, F.*] to throw

GA, one headlong from an sharp Hooks, or Iron Spikes,

Way of executing Malefactors,

GA [*gambra, Sax. Ganserb, Gole.*]

GA, an Herb.

GA [*gaur, F.*] a wild Duck.

GA, *Sax. Gang, Teut.* and

GA, *g. d.* a Company of Men, Way, or act all alike] a Crew.

GA [*gangan, Swab. gangan,*

GA, a Flower which flourishes in *Wak.*

GA [*See Term*] all the several

from one Part of a Ship to

GA [*in the Scots Law*]

which Business it is to examine

GA [*in Anatomy*] a Knot of

where they seem to be tied to-

GA [*gaggle, Gr.*] a Hu-

manous and nervous Parts,

from a Fall, Stroke, &c. or an

of nervous Juices from a Bruise,

which indurates into a hard in-

GA [*gagene of gangan, to*

GA, *Sax. g. d.* one who, by

of his Legs, rides much Ground]

GA [*gagrena, L. of yáy-*

a cancerous Corruption of a Part,

a Beginning of a Stench,

and Mortification.

GA, [*g. d.* going or walking

Time when the Bounds of the

celebrated, or gone over by the

Rotation-Walk.

GA [*gantlet, F.*] an Iron

GA Glove.

GA [*of Gant, a Town in*

GA *Manders, and Leop, a*

GA, to ran, *Belg.* because

this Punishment was first invented there] an usual Punishment among Soldiers.

To run the GANT'LOPE, to run thro' a Company of Soldiers, standing on each Side, making a Lane, with each a Switch in his Hand to scourge the Criminal.

GA'OL [*gayol, geale, jauls, F. Ghinole, Belg.*] a Prison.

GA'OL-Delivery, the clearing of a Prison of Prisoners, when such against whom there is no Prosecution, are set at Liberty.

GANYMEDE, a Trojan Boy, so beloved by Jupiter, (as the Poets feign) that he took him up into Heaven, and made him his Cup-Bearer. Hence it is commonly used to signify any Boy loved for carnal Abuse, or hired to be used contrary to Nature, to commit the Sin of Sodomy.

A GAP [*of gapen, Sax.*] an open Place in a Hedge or Wall, &c.

To GAPE [*gapen, Sax. gapen, L. S. gaffen, Teut.*] to open the Mouth wide; also to open.

GARAGEY, a Mexican Kite, which devours Crocodiles Eggs.

To GAR, to make. *O.*

GARB [*of garbe, F. garbe, Ital. Come-liness, or garbman, Sax. to trim up*] Attire, Dress, Behaviour; also Courage; also a sharp and piquant Taste, applied to Li-quors.

GARB [*in Heraldry*] a Wheat-Sheaf, which signifies abundance of Plenty.

GAR'BA Sagittarum, a Sheaf of 24 Arrows. *O. L.*

GARBAGE [*of garble, to cleanse, Min-brew*] the Fat, Tripe, Entrails, &c. of Cattle.

GARBE-FEEDERS, the Feathers under a Hawk's Beak. *O.*

To GAR'BLE [*garbeler, F. garbolare, Ital.*] to cleanse from Dross and Dirt; commonly used of Spices.

GAR'BLER of Spices, an Officer of great Antiquity in the City of London, who might enter into any Shop, Ware House, &c. to view Drugs, Spices, &c. and garble them.

GAR'BLES, the Dust, Soil, or Filth, separated by garbling.

GAR-BLING of Bow Staves, the sorting or culling out the Good from the Bad. *O. S.*

GAR'BOARD Plank, the first Plank of a Ship, fasten'd on her Keel on the Outside.

GAR'BOARD Strake, the first Seam in a Ship, next her Keel.

GAR'BOIL [*garbouil, F.*] Trouble, Tumult, Disorder, Up roar.

GAR CIFER, a Mill-boy. *Scots Law.*

GARCIO [*of Garçon, F.*] a poor ser-

GARCE } vile Lad. *O. L.*

GARD. See Guard.

Writ of GARD, a Writ relating to Guardianship.

GARD-Manger, a Storehouse for Victuals.

GARD-Robe, a Wardrobe, or Place to keep Cloaths.

GAR-DANT, keeping Guard.

GAR-DANT [in *Heraldry*] a Creature full-faced, and looking right forward.

GARDECAU'T [*q. d. gard du cord*, F.] is that which stops the Fuzec of a Watch when wound up.

GAR'DEN [*Jardin*, F. *Garten*, Teut. *Gardel*, C. Br.] a Plot of Ground furnished with Variety of Plants, Flowers, &c.

To **GAR'DEN** a *Harot*, is to put her on a Turf of Grass to cheer her.

GARDE-Viante, a Wallet for a Soldier to put his Victuals in. F.

GARDEY'NE, a Guardian, Warden. O.

GARDEY'NE de l'*Eglise*, a Church-Warden, &c. O. F. L.

GARDEYNE de l'*Echinery*, Warden of the Stanneries. O. F. L.

GAR'DIAN. See *Guardian*.

GAR'DINER [*Jardinier*, F.] a Dresser of a Garden.

GARE, a Sort of coarse Wool, such as grows about the Shanks of Sheep.

To **GARE**, to cause. O.

GARE Brained, very heedless. S. L.

GARGAN'TUA [*of Garganta*, Span. the Throat] a Glutton, a great Giant, a Monster.

GARGA'REON [*γάργαιον*, Gr.] the Cover of the Windpipe.

GAR'GARISM [*gargarisme*, F. *gargarismus*, L. of *γάργαρας*, Gr.] a liquid Medicine to cleanse the Throat, &c.

To **GAR'GARISE** [*gargariser*, F. *gargarizo*, L. of *γάργαιον*, Gr.] to gargle, or wash the Throat or Mouth.

GAR'GET, a mortal Disease in Cattle.

GAR'GIL, a Disease in Geese.

GARGIL'ON [among *Hunters*] is the principal Part of the Heart in a Deer.

The **GAR'GLE** [*Gurgel*, Teut. *gargouille*, F. *gurgulio*, L.] the Gullet of the Throat.

To **GAR'GLE** [*gargouiller*, F. *gargogliare*, Ital. *gargarizare*, L. *gurgelen*, Teut.] to wash the Throat and Mouth with Liquor.

GAR'ISH [*of γάρψαν*, Sax. to make Preparation] gawdy, gorgeously apparelled; also heedless. C.

GAR'ISH, gay, glaring. *Shakspeare*.

GARRISSOUN, to garrison, to defend. Cb.

GAR'LAND [*guirlande*, F.] an Ornament for the Head made of Flowers.

GAR'LAND [in a *Ship*] a Collar of Rope wound about the Head of a Main-Mast to keep the Shrouds from galling.

GAR'LUCK [*γάρλук*, Sax.] a Plant.

GAR'MENT [*q. d. Garnishment*, of *guardiment*, F.] any Vestment.

GARNER [*grenier*, F. of *granarium*, L.] a Granary.

GARNESTURA [*Garniture*, F.] Furniture or Implements of War. O. L.

GAR'NET [*q. d. Crane*, L. c. t. Crane] Tackle in a Ship, wherewith are hoisted in or out.

GAR'NET [*of Garnet*, or gran. L. a Pomegranate] a Surname.

GAR'NET [*of granate*, Span. of *granat*, L. *Granat*, Teut.] a Granate Sort of Carbuncle, so called from its colour, like to that of the Seed of a Pomegranate.

GARNIAMENTUM, any Manner of Garnishing or Trimming of Cloth. O. L.

To **GAR'NISH** [*garnir*, F. *garnen*, Sax. to prepare] to adorn, fit off or also to furnish.

GAR'NISH, a Fee paid by Prisoners at their first Entrance into Gaol: Money on their Fellow-Prisoners.

GARNISHEE' [in the Court of Hall] signifies the Party in whose another Man's Money is attached.

GAR'NISHMENT, a Warning given to one for his Appearance, for the bettering of the Cause and Court.

GAR'NISON, a Garrison. Cb.

GAR'NITURE, Furniture of a Chamber, &c. Trimming. F.

GARNMENT, a Garment. Cb.

To **GARRE** [*Gist*, Dan.] to N. C.

GARRE, a Disease in Hogs.

GAR'RET [perhaps of *garite*, ret] the uppermost Floor in an House.

GAR'RET [*of Gerrat*] a Surname.

GAR'RISON [*garrison*, F.] a Defence, into which Soldiers are put; Soldiers who defend it.

GARRU LITY [*garrulitas*, L.] tiveness, over-much Prating.

GAR'RULOUS [*garrulus*, L.] Talk or Prating.

GAR'TER [*of Gar*, C. Br. the *jartiere*, F.] a Band or Ribbon to tie the Stockings.

GARS thee Groat, makes thee complain. *Spenser*.

GAR'TER King at Arms, the three Kings at Arms, the two being called *Clarenceux* and *Norrey*; also in *Heraldry*.

Order of the GAR'TER, a Knights, first founded by King *Edward* on account of his many signal particularly one, wherein (it is said) the King's Garter was used for a Token. *Knights of the Garter*.

GARTH, a Yard, Back-side, Close. N. C.

Fish-GARTH, a Dam in a River for catching of Fish.

GA-MAN, one who owns an open
Fish are catch'd.

GAZZ, Hedging-Wood. *N. C.*

GA, is not capable of being cogni-
ze the most subtle and volatile Parts
[*Eng. Van Helmont.*]

GAUDINS, the inner Parts of the
of in Horse.

GAISH, a deep Cut.

GAISH [*hacher*, *F.*] to cut.

GAISH [from *gape*, by an Epenthesis
[*gape*] to gape for Breath.

GAISH, a Panting for Breath.

See Agap.

GAISH, frightened. *Shakspeare.*

GAISH, Terror, Dread, Fright.

GAISH [*gagē*, *Gr.*] the whole lower
the Womb, or the Stomach. In a
it means the Stomach only.

GAISH [*g. d.* ghostly, or Ghost-like,
a Spirit, *Yent.*] looking fright-
like a Ghost.

GAISH, frightened, astonished. *O.*

GAISH [*in Anatomy*] the upper
of the *Splanchnic Vein*, bestowed on
much.

GAISH, belonging to the Belly.

GAISH Juice [among Physicians]
of the Stomach.

GAISH [*gagē*, *Gr.*] the Leg.

GAISH [*in Anatomy*] the
Muscle of the *Tarsus*, which, with
or *Internus*, makes up the Calf of
the Leg.

GAISH [*Internus*, a Muscle
Foot, placed under the *Gastrocnemius*
and *Plantaris*. *L.*

GAISH, the Vein and
opening to the Ventricle and Gall.

GAISH [*Gastrocnemius*, *L.*
muscle, of *gagē*, the Belly. and
[*Divination*, *Gr.*] Divination by
the Leg.

GAISH [*gagē*, *Gr.*] one
speaks inwardly, as out of the Belly.

GAISH [*in Anatomy*] a
muscle or Secure in the Wounds of the
Leg.

GAISH [*gagē*, *Gr.*] a
to cut, *Gr.*] a
to open the Womb or Belly.

GAISH, an Entrance into a City, Pa-
ce.

GAISH [*in Fortification*] a Door made
of Planks and Iron-Bars, to keep out
the Enemy.

GAISH, a Street. *Lincoln.*

GAISH, a Gout. *Span.*

GAISH, a Motion or Posture of the Body
[*See Agap.*]

GAISH or *Gays*, neither got nor
O.

GAISH, the Bag or Skin which

incloses a red Deer in a Hind's Belly.

To **GA'THER** [*gatharian*, *Sax.*] to
collect, or pick up; also to crop.

A **GA'THER** [*g. d.* a Gathering or Col-
lection of the Inwards] the Heart, Liver,
Lungs, &c. of a Sheep, Calf, &c.

To **GATHERN**, to gather. *Chauc.*

GATTERIDGE-Tree, Prickwood. *S. C.*

GAUDE, a Toy or Trifle, a Scoff. *O.*

GAUDID, made gay. *Chauc.*

GAUDIES, double Commons allowed to
Students on Gaudy Days.

GAUDY [*of gaudium*, *L.* Joy] affect-
edly gay or fine.

GAUDY Days [*of gaudere*, *L.* to re-
joice] certain Festival Days observed in Inns
of Court and Colleges.

GA'VEL [*gapel*, *Sax.* *gavelle*, *F.*] Tri-
bute, Toll, Custom, yearly Rent, or Re-
venue; also the Division of a County in
Wales, comprehending four *Randix's*.

GA'VEL Bread, Corn Rent, Provision
of Bread or Corn reserved as a Rent, to be
paid in Kind by the Tenant.

GA'VELCHESTER, a Measure of Ale to
be paid by way of
Rent, by the Stewards and Bailiffs of Manors
belonging to the Church of *Canterbury*.

GA'VELET, is a special and ancient Kind
of *Cyffavit* or Custom in *Kent*, whereby the
Tenant in *Gavelkind* shall forfeit his Lands
and Tenements to the Lord of whom he
holdeth, if he withdraw from him his due
Rents and Services.

GAVELGIDA, a that pays Tribute or
GAVELGILDA, } Toll. *O. L.*

GAVELERTH, a the Duty or Work

GAVELHERTE, } of ploughing so
much Ground, done by the Tenant for his
Lord.

GAVEL-Kind [*of gapel*, Tribute, and
Cin'd, Nature, *Sax.*] an equal Division of
the Father's Lands at his Death among all
his Sons; or of a Brother dying without
Issue, among all his Brethren.

GAVELMED, the Duty of Mowing
Meadow Land, required by the Lord of his
customary Tenant.

GAVELREP, the Duty of Reaping for
the Lord of the Manor.

GAVELING-Men, Tenants who paid a
reserved Rent, besides some customary Duties
to be done by them.

A **GA'VELOCK**, a Pick, an Iron Bar to
enter Stakes into the Ground, &c. *N. C.*

GA'VELOCKS [*gapelucar*, *Sax.*] Shafts,
Javelins, warlike Engines, &c.

GAUGE-Point of solid Measure, is the
Diameter of a Circle, whose Area is equal to
the solid Content of the same Measure.

GAU'GER [*jauteur*, *F.*] a Measurer of
Casks and Vessels containing Liquids.

GAU'GING [*of janger*, *F.*] is the find-
ing the Capacities or Contents of all Sorts of
Vessels which hold Liquids.

A GAUL, a Leaver. *Lancash.*
 GAULICK-Hand, Left-Hand. *N. C.*
 GAULONITES, a Sect among the *Jews*,
 so named from *Judas Gaulonites* who op-
 posed the Tribute raised by *Cyrenius* in the
 Time of *Augustus*.

GAUNT [of *gepanian*, *Sax.* to decrease]
 lean, having lost his Fat and Flesh.

GAUNTRE, a Frame to set Casks upon,
N. C. Also a wooden Frame serving to let
 Casks down into a Vault.

GAVOT'TA [in *Musick Books*] a Gavot,
 an Air of a brisk and lively Nature, and
 always in common Time; divided into
 two Parts, each to be play'd twice over;
 the first Part commonly in 4 or 8 Bars, and
 the second Part in 4, 8, 12, or 16 Bars, or
 more. *Ital.*

GAUDS, Baubles, gaudy Things, ridi-
 culous jests, &c. *Shakesp.*

To GAURIN, } to starve. *Cbauc.*
 To GAWRIN, }

GAWN, a GALLON. *G.*

GAWZ, a thin Sort of Silk.

GAY [gai, *F.* probably of *gaudere*, *L.*
 to rejoice] of a merry and pleasant Temper;
 also fine, neat, spruce.

GAY, or Gayment [in *Musick*] signifies;
 gay, brisk, lively. *Ital.*

GAYN'AGE, Wainage, Plough-Tackle,
 or Instruments of Husbandry; also the Pro-
 fit coming by the Tillage of Land, held by
 the baser Kind of Soke-men.

GAY'TER-Tree, Prickwood.

To GAZE [gezean, *Sax.* but *Minbew*
 derives it from *ἀνέζωμαι*, *Gr.*] to admire, to
 stare, look about or earnestly upon.

GAZE-Hound? [agafaus, *L.*] a Dog
 GAST-Hound } which hunts by Night.

GAZEL, an Arabian Deer, an Antelope
 of Barbary.

GAZET'TE a News-Paper or Book. *F.*
 GAZETTE'ER [gazetier, *F.*] a Writer
 or Publisher of Gazettes.

GA'ZONS [in *Fortification*] green Sods
 or Turfs of Earth, cut square like large
 Bricks, used in facing the out-side Works
 made of Earth.

GA'ZUL, an Egyptian Weed, of which
 the finest Sort of Glasses are made.

GEAR [geappian, *Sax.* to make ready]
 Stuff, Attire, Womens Apparel; also Har-
 nesses for Draught-Horses or Oxen.

GE'ASON, rare, uncommon. *O.*

GEAT [gagates, *L.*] a Sort of precious
 Stone, or solid Bitumen, commonly called
 black Amber, or Jet.

GE'BURSCRIP, Neighbourhood, adjoining
 Town or Territory. *S. L. T.*

GEBURUS, a Country Neighbour.

To GECK [gecken, to make a Fool of
 one, *Teut.*] to cheat or defraud. *Shakesp.*

GEDAL'AH [גדליה, of גדול, Great-
 ness, and ה, the Lord, *H. i. e.* the

Greatness of the Lord] a Governor
 at *Jerusalem* during the *Babylonish*
 vity.

GEDE [of *gehen*, *Teut.* to go]
Cbauc.

To GEER, to dress; snugly gear'd,
 dress'd. *N. C.*

Every Swan thinks his own Swan.

This Proverb intimates, that an
Philauty runs through the whole
 Flesh and Blood, and that Self-love
 Mother of *Vanity*, *Pride*, and *Mis-
 turns a Man's Geese into Swans*, his
bil Poultry into *Pheasants*, and his
 into *Vanison*. It blinds the Under-
 perverts the Judgment, depraves the
 son of the otherwise most modest
 guishers of Truth and Falsity. It
 Man so fondly conceited of himself,
 he prefers his own *Art* for its *Ex-
 his own Skill* for its *Perfection*, his
 Compositions for their *Wit*, and his
 Productions for their *Beauty*. It makes
 his *Vices* seem to him *Virtues*, and he
 formities *Beauties*; for so every Crow
 ber own Bird fairest, tho' never so
 and ugly. *Suum cuique pulchrum*,
Latins.

A GEIR [geyer, gietig, greedy,
 a Vulture.

GEHEN'NA [גהנו, *Gr.* of
 גהנו, *Heb.* the Valley of *Hinnom*] a
 in the Valley of the Tribe of *Benjamin*
 rible for two Sorts of Fire in it; that
 in the *Israelites* sacrificed their Children
 the Idol *Moloch*; and also another
 continually burning to consume the
 Carcasses and Filth of *Jerusalem*,
 metaphorically taken for Hell; also a
 to torment Persons.

GE LABLE [of *geler*, *F.* to freeze
 pable of being frozen or congealed.

GELAT'INA [among *Physicians*
 Sort of clear gummy Juice.

GELATINOUS, any Thing that
 approaches to the Consistence of a Jelly.

GELD } [Geld Money] Tribute
 GILD } Taxes; also Amends or
 GYLD } faction made for a Crime.

To GELD [gelder, *Dan.*] to cut
 the Stones of a Male Animal.

GELD'ABLE, liable to pay Taxes,
 A GELDING, a gelded Horse.

GELDER-Rose, a Flower.

GELID [gelidus, *L.*] cold, icy.

GELIDITY [geliditas, *L.*] a being
 Frostiness.

A GEL'LY [gelte, *F.* of *gelatin*
 Liquor of Meat, &c. boiled to a thick
 sistance.

GELT, } crafted, having the
 GELDED, } cut out.

A GEM [gemma, *L.*] a Jewel.

GEMEL

HERULES [*Heraldry*] the bearing Bars or Coups in a Coat of Arms.

MUSCULUS [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Bow.

MINUTE [*gemmatum*, L.] to

ATION, a Doubling. L.

MI, Twins, two Children, or born at one Birth. L.

MI [*Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles move the Thigh outward.

MI [*Astronomy*] one of the 12 Zodiacs; also a Constellation, and Pollux.

VENOUS Arteries [*Anatomy*] the Arteries, which descend to the Knee, between the Processes of the Bone.

SE Sal, a Sort of Salt taken out of Mines like Crystal. L.

MARY [*Gemma*, L.] a Jewel.

MIFEROUS [*gemmifer*, L.] bearing forth Jewels.

OW-Ring, a double Ring in

ARMERIE, the Horse of the French King. F.

ARMES, Horsemen who formerly wear complete Armour; now a particular Chivalry in France.

gentle, genteel, seemly, fine.

DER [*genre*, F. of *genre*, L.] one of Nouns, as they are declined masculine, Feminine, or Neuter Ar-

GEOLOGIST [*genealogiste*, F. of *genealogia*, of *γενος*, a Derivation, a Word, Gr.] one skilled in the art of describing Pedigrees.

GEOLOGICAL [*genealogique*, F. of *genealogia*, Gr.] belonging to genealogy.

GEOLOGY [*genealogie*, F. of *genealogia*, of *γενος*, Generation, Discourse, Gr.] a Description of the Stock, Lineage, or Pedigree, of an individual or Family.

GERABLE [*generabilis*, L.] that is begotten or begotten.

GERAL [*generalis*, L.] common, of general. F.

GERAL, the chief Commander of an Army; also the principal Governor of a Province.

GERAL [*in the Military Art*] a Beat of Drum early in the Morning Notice for the Foot to be in march.

GERAL Synod, a Council in which Princes, &c. of all Nations are assembled together.

GERAL, the single Composts, or

ordinary Provision of the Religious in Convents.

GENERALISSIMO [*generalissimè*, F.] a supreme General or Commander in Chief of an Army.

GENERALITY [*generalité*, F. *generalitas*, L.] the Whole, or greatest Part.

To **GENERATE** [*generatum*, L.] to engender or beget.

GENERATED [*generatus*, L.] begotten or produced.

GENERATED Quantity [*in Arithmetic*] **GENERATED Quantity** [*in Arithmetic*] whatever is produced by Multiplication, Division, Extraction of the Roots, &c.

GENERATED Quantity [*in Geometry*] whatsoever is produced by finding out the Area's and Sides, or extreme and mean Proportionals.

GENERATING Line or Figure [*in Geometry*] is that which by its Motion or Revolution, produces any other Figure, Plane or Solid.

GENERATION, is the Production of any Thing in a natural Way, which before was not in Being. L. Also a Lineage, Race, or Descent. F.

GENERATIVE [*generatif*, F.] that serves to beget.

GENERICAL [*generique*, F.] belonging to the Genus or Kind.

GENEROSITY [*generosité*, F. of *generositas*, L.] Bravery, Courage, Liberality, Nobleness of Mind.

GENEROUS [*généreux*, F. *generosus*, L.] free, bountiful, of a noble Mind or Blood.

GENESIS [*genesis*, F. of *γενεσις*, Gr.] Generation, original Rise; also the Title of the first Book of Moses, as containing the History of the Creation. L.

GENESIS [*in Geometry*] is the forming of any Figure, Plane or Solid.

GENET, a Kind of Spanish Horse: The Fur of a little Creature of that Name. F.

GENETHLIACAL [*genethliacus*, L. of *γενεθλιακος*, Gr.] belonging to Casters of Nativities, Fortune-Tellers, Astrologers. Also Books treating of the Calculation of Nativities, &c.

GENEVA [*génévre*, F. Juniper, of the Berries from which a compound Spirit is drawn] called by several Names, as Tnyre, Royal Poverty, White Tape, &c.

GENIAL [*genialis*, L.] festive, joyful, merry, pertaining to Marriage.

To **GENICULATE** [*geniculatum*, L.] to grow into joints.

GENICULATED [*geniculatus*, L.] jointed, full of Knots.

GENICULATION, a jointing. L.

GENICULUM [*in Botany*] is a Joint of the Stalk of a Plant. L.

GENIOGLOS'SI [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles proceeding inwardly from the Chin.

GENIOHYOIDES [*Anatomy*] Muscles reaching from the internal and lower Part of the Chin, to the Basis of the Bone *Hyoides*.

GEN'ITAL [*genitalis*, L.] generative, serving to Generation. *F.*

GENITALIS [*genitalia*, L.] the privy Parts of a Male.

GEN'ITIVE Case [*genitivus Casus*, L.] one of the six Cases, by which Property or Possession is chiefly implied.

GENIUS [*genie*, F.] a good or evil Angel or Spirit, supposed to attend upon every Person; also a Man's Nature, Fancy, or Inclination. *L.*

GENITING, a Sort of Apple.

GENT, spruce, fine, handsomely clad, gay. *F.*

GENTEE'L [*gentil*, F.] neat, fine, gallant, having the Air and Carriage of a Gentleman.

GENTEEL'NESS [*gentiliffé*, F.] genteel Carriage.

GENTERIE, Gentility, Generosity, Civility. *Chauc.*

GENTIAN [*gentiana*, L.] an Herb.

GENTLE, a kind of Maggot or Worm.

GENTILES, the Heathens [of *gentes*, L. the Nations.] Among the *Jews*, all were *Gentiles*, which were not of the 12 Tribes: But now we call them *Gentiles*, who profess not the Faith of Christ.

GENTILES [in *Grammar*, L.] Nouns betokening a Man's being of such a Country.

GENTILES, Relations, Kindred. *Chauc.*

GENTILESSE, Gentility. *Chauc.*

GENTILISM, Heathenism, or the Opinions or Practices of the Heathens. *L.*

GENTILITIOUS [*gentilitius*, L.] that belongs to a Stock, Kindred, or Ancestors.

GENTILITY [*gentilité*, F. *gentilitas*, L.] the Quality or Degree of a Gentleman.

GENTLE [*gentil*, F.] mild, tame, civil, obliging.

GENTLEMAN [of *gentil*, F. and *Man*, Sax. q. d. *à bonâ gente*, born of a good Country or Family] a Person of good or honourable Extraction.

Jack will never make a Gentleman.

This Proverb teaches, that every one will not make a Gentleman, that is *vulgarly* called so, now-a-days: There is more than the bare Name required, to the making him what he ought to be by *Birth*, *Honour*, and *Merit*: For let a Man get never so much Money to buy an *Estate*, he cannot purchase one Grain

of **GENTILITY** with it; but main JACK in the Proverb is out *Learning*, *Virtue*, and *Wisdom*, the Faculties of his Mind, as the Glory of his Wealth, and to the Blood; for put him into what *Cl* you please, "He will discover Time or other," in Point of the be of a mean Extract, awkward, and ungentlemanly, a Gentleman only, or a vain-glorious *Upstart*, cannot make a silken Purse of it. *Ex quo vis signis Mercatoribus* *Latinis*.

GENT'RY, the Order and Gentlemen, descended of *gentiles*, which have always borne Arms.

GENT'RY Coat, a Gentleman's A **GENT'RY Mort**, a *U* *Cant.*

GENUFLEX'ION, a bending. *L.*

GENUINE [*genuinus*, L.] true.

GENUINE Teeth, *Dental* *L.*

GENUS, Kindred, Stock, Sort, Manner, Fashion. *L.*

GENUS [in *Grammar*] a *Gen* culine, Feminine, or Neuter.

GENUS [in *Logic*] one of the dicables, which contain the *Animal* is the Genus of a Man, Dog, &c.

GEOCENT'FRICK [in *Astronomy*] Term applied to any Orb or Planet hath the Earth for its Centre, or the same Centre with the Earth.

GEOCENTRICK Planet, *U* such as it would appear to us, if our Eyes were fixed there.

GEOCENTRICK Latitude is its Latitude, seen from the Inclination of a Line connecting the Earth, to the Plane of (or true) Ecliptick: Otherwise the angle which the aforesaid Line (between Planet and the Earth) makes with which is drawn perpendicular to the the Ecliptick.

GEODÆ'SIA [*geodæsis*, Earth, and *gæla*, to know, the Art of Measuring and Surveying. *L.*

GEODÆTICAL Numbers, considered according to the vulgar Denominations, by which Measures, &c. are generally particularly divided, by the Laws of several Nations.

GEOFF, ? a Mower or Reaper. **GEOFFE**, Hay.

GEOFFERY [of *gæla*, to

See, Belg. i. a joyful Peace,
a Christian Name.

GRAPHIER [*graphie, F. geogra-*
of γράφω, Gr.] one who is
engraver by.

GRAPHICAL } [*graphique, F.*
GRAPHICK } [*graphicus, L.*
[*quis, Gr.*] belonging to Geo-

GRAPHICAL Mile, is the 60th
part of a great Circle, the same

GRAPHY [*graphie, F. geogra-*
of γράφω, of γῆ, the Earth,
to describe, Gr.] is a Descrip-
tion of the whole Globe of the Earth, or
of the whole World; together with all
the Situations, and other remark-
able things thereunto belonging.

GRANCER [*yanquaric, Gr.*] one
of a Grancy.

GRANCY [*geomance, F. geomantia,*
of γῆ, and μαντεία,
A Gr.] a kind of Divination by
the Lines made on the Earth, or by
the Earth.

GEOMETRICAL } [*geometral, F.*
GEOMETRICK } [*geometricus, L.*
[*Gr.*] belonging to Geometry.

GEOMETRICAL Place, is a certain
Point, wherein any Point may
be the Solution of the local or unde-

GEOMETRICAL Solution of a Problem,
is a Solution according to the Rules of

GEOMETRICIAN [*geometre, F. geo-*
of γαμέτρος, Gr.] one skilled in
the Art of Geometry.

GEOMETRY [*geometrie, F. geometria,*
of γῆ and μέτρον, Mea-
sure, Gr.] originally signifies the Art of
measuring the Earth, or any Distances or
Spaces on or within it; but now 'tis
the Science of Extension, abstracted
from all Matter, without any Regard to Mat-

GEOMETRY, is the Method
of applying Geometry to Use and
Practice, as in Surveying of Land, Dialling,
&c. Gr.

GEOMETRY, is a Science
of Magnitude, with its Proper-
ties considered, without a Re-
gard to the Beings.

GEOMETRICAL [*γεωμετρικός, of γῆ and*
μέτρον, Gr.] belonging to the Art
of measuring of Ground.

GER [*Γερρα, of γῆ, and ἱερὸν,*
Gr.] a Husbandman] a proper Name

GER Noble, a Gold Coin, in Value
about the Time of Henry VIII.
GERMANS, a Sect of Hereticks, so
called after David George, born at Delft

in Holland, who held that the Law and Gos-
pel were unprofitable for the attaining Hea-
ven, and that himself was the true Christ
and Messiah.

GEOR' GICKS [*georgiques, F. georgica,*
L. of Γεωργικά, Gr.] Books which treat
of Husbandry and Tillage.

GERAH [גר] H.] the least Silver Coin
among the Hebrews, in Value Seven Pence
Halfpenny English; or, as others say, 159
160ths of a Penny.

To **GERDIN**, to strike, smite, stab. *Cb.*

GER'ARD [of gar all, and Art, Nat-
ure, Teut. according to Camden] a Chri-
stian Name.

GERE, Jest, Jeer, Frenzy. *O.*

GERGON, Jargon. *Cbauc.*

GERENT [*gerens, L.*] bearing or car-
rying, behaving.

GEREVES [γενερα, Sax.] Guardians.
Cbauc.

GER'FALCON } [*gelfalcone, Ital. from*
GYR FALCON } [*gyrare, to turn round,*
and *falco, L. from its turning round in the*
Flight, which is contrary to other Birds] a
Bird of Prey.

GERIFUL, inconstant, changeable. *Cb.*

A **GER'MAN** [of gar, all, and Man, Teut.
g. d. all Man] a Native of Germany.

GERMAN'DER, the Herb; also English
Treacle. *Chamedrys, L.*

GER'MAN [*germanus, L.*] a Brother or
Sister by the same Father and Mother. *F.*
Cousin GERMAN, a first Cousin.

GERMANITY [*germanitas, L.*] Bro-
therhood.

To **GER'MINATE** [*germinatum, L.*] to
branch, sprout out, bud, or blossom.

GERMINA'TION, a Springing, Sprout-
ing, or Budding-forth. *L.*

GERMIN'S [*germina, L.*] young Shoots
of Trees.

GER'NON [Γερνα, studious, Sax.] a
proper Name.

GERONTO'COMY [*Γερωντοκομία, Gr.*]
a Part of Physick, which shews the Way
of Living for old Men, in order to preserve
their Health.

GERONTOCO'MIUM [*Γερωντοκομίον,*
of γέρων, an old Man, and κομίσω, to take
care of, Gr.] an Hospital or Alms-House
for poor old People. *L.*

GERSUMA [genrsuma, Sax.] a Fine or
Income. *O. R.*

GERSUMA'RIOUS [in Law] finable,
liable to be amerced or fined at the Discre-
tion of the Lord of the Manor.

GERT, struck. *Cbauc.*

GER'TRUDE [of gar, all, Teut. and
Truth, *g. d. true to her Trust*] a Christian
Name of Women.

GER'VAS [Γερβάσι, Teut. *i. e. all fast*]
a proper Name of Men.

GERUN'DIVE [in Grammar] an Adjec-
tive made of a Gerund. *L.*

B b b

GER'UNDS

GER'UNDS [*gerungis*, L.] Parts of a Verb, so called from a double Signification.

GERY, } changeable, also cruel. *D.*
GERYFUL, }

GES'SANT [*Heraldry*] a Term used when a Lion's Head is borne over a Chief.

GESSERAIN, a French Plate. *O.*

GESSES [in *Falconry*] the Furniture belonging to a Hawk.

A GEST, a Bed, a Couch. *Shakspeare.*

GESTA'TION, a Carrying, or Bearing; also the Time which a Child is in the Womb of the Mother. *L.*

To GESTICULATE [*gesticular*, F. *gesticulatum*, L.] to use much Gesture.

GESTICULATION, a Representing a Person by Gestures or Postures; the using too much Gesture in Speaking.

GESTS [*gesta*, F. of *gesta*, L.] noble or heroic Acts, warlike Exploits.

GEST'UKE [of *gestus*, L.] Behaviour, the Motion of the Body.

To GET [*geran*, Sax.] to obtain.

GETEALED, numbered. *Sax.*

GEULES [in *Heraldry*] a Vermillion Colour.

GEW'GAWS [*Leger*, Trifles, or Puss-puss, Images, Sax.] Trifles, or Play-things for Children.

GHER'KINS [*Gurken*, Teut.] a Sort of foreign pickled Cucumbers.

GHEUS [of *gheux*, F. a Beggar] a Name given to the Protestants in the Civil Com-motions in the Low-Countries, on account of a Banquet in the House of *Florentius Pallan*, Count of *Gulemburgh*, at which the Guests, being Protestant Persons of Quality, were habited like Beggars, and while they were merry over their Cups, laid the Founda-tion of a Conspiracy for the Liberty of their Religion.

GHIT'TAR ? [*guitarra*, F. probably

GHIT'TERN } [*cithara*, L.] a mu-
sical Instruments formerly much in Use among the *Italians* and *French*.

GHIZZARD [*gibbern*, *Lincolnsh.* per-haps of *gigerium*, L.] the Bag under the Throat or Crawl of a Fowl.

GHOST [*Larr*, *Sax.* *Geist*, Teut.] the Spirit of a Person deceased.

GHOST'LY [*geistlich*, Teut. *g. d.* ghost-like] spiritual; as ghostly Advice, spiritual Advice.

A GIANT [*giant*, F. *gigas*, L. of *Gigas*, Gr.] a Person of an uncommon and huge Size and Stature.

GIB'CLIFF [or Guy-Cliff, at *Guy of Warwick*, that famed Hero, who lived as an Hermit there; or from *Guy Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*] a Place in *Warwickshire*.

To GIBBER, to stopt, to chatter, &c. *Shakspeare.*

GIB'BERISH [*g. d.* jabberish, from *jabber*, or *gaber*, F. to banter, or *gabbare*,

Ital. to put a Trick on.] Non-sensical Pedlar's French.

GIBBERUS [in *Anatomy*] Pulse and larger Knob of the Bone of the

A GIB'BET, a great Cord, or

GIB'BET [*gibbet*, F.] a Gallows

Execution of *Malefactors* is called from a common Gallows in the

A GIBBON, a Negro.

GIBBOSE ? [*gibbus*, F. of *gibbus*]

GIBBOSITY [*gibbositas*, L.]

GIBS ? [*gibbs*, F.]

GIBSON ? [*gibson*, F.]

GIBSON ? [*gibson*, F.]

GIBBOUS [*gibbus*, F.]

To GIBE [*gibe*, F.] to jest

GIB'LOT [*giblot*, F.]

GIBLET ? [*giblet*, F.]

GIBSTAFF, a Quarterstaff

GID'DON [*gid'don*, F.]

GID'DY [*gid'dy*, F.]

GIER'FUL, vulturine, rapacious

GIF, give. *M. C.*

GIF FORD [of *gifu*, Sax.]

A GIFT [*gift*, Sax.] a Donation

GIFTA, Marriage. *Sax.*

GIFT Rope [of a Ship] is the

A GIO, a wanted Woman.

GIGA ? [*giga*, F.]

GIGQUE ? [*gigque*, F.]

GIGQUE ? [*gigque*, F.]

GIGANTICK [*gigantick*, F.]

GIGANTOMACHY [*gigantomachy*, F.]

ance of small Oatmeal boiled to a Consistence in Water, and eaten with Salt and Butter.

GIRDERS [in *Architecture*] main Beams going a-cross a Floor of an House.

GIRDING-Girt [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to have a *Girding-Girt*, when her Cable is tight or strained, that she cannot go over it with her Stern-Port, but will lie a-cross the Tide.

GIRDLE [*Lynx*, *Sax.* *Gürtel*, *Teut.*] a Band, Ribbon, or Thong to bind up the Loins.

GIRDLE-Steed, the Waist or Girding-Place. *Chauc.*

A GIREL'LA, a Vane, Weathercock. *Ital.*

GIRL [*Ceorla*, *Sax.* of *garrula*, *L.* prating, *Minshew* says, because they are addicted to Talkativeness; or of *girilla*, *Ital.* a Weathercock] a young Maid.

GIRLE [among *Hunters*] the Roe-Buck of two Years old.

To **GIRN**. See *Grin*.

GIRTH [of *Lynx*, *Sax.*] a Girdle buckled under a Horse's Belly; also a Saddle that is buckled and complete for Use.

GIRTH [among *Cock Masters*] the Companion of a Cock's Body.

GIRTH-Web, the Tape or Ribbon of which the Saddle-Girths are made.

GIR'THOL [in the *Scotts Law*] a Place of Refuge or Sanctuary.

GIRVIS [of *Lynx* a Fen, *Sax.*] a People who antiently inhabited the Fenny Parts of *Lincolnshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, &c.

GISARME, a Military Weapon, with two Points or Pikes. *Chauc.*

To **GISE** Ground, is when the Owner does not feed it with his own Stock, but takes in other Cattle to graze in it.

GISE'MENT [a Contraction of *Agissement*] foreign Cattle so taken in, to be kept by the Week.

GITE, a Gown. *Chauc.*

GITH, an Herb growing among Corn.

To **GIVE** [*giban*, *Sax.* *geben*, *Teut.*] to bestow, afford, produce, &c.

GIVEN [in *Mathemat.*] signifies some thing which is supposed to be known.

GIVES [*Gebangs*, *Belg.*] Fetters, Shackles.

GLACIAL [*glacialis*, *L.*] belonging to Ice, freezing Cold.

GLACIALIS *Humor* [with *Oculists*] is the icy Humour; one of the three Humours of the Eye.

To **GLACIATE** [*glaciatum*, *L.*] to congeal or freeze, to turn to Ice.

GLACIATION, the freezing or turning of any Liquid into Ice. *L.*

GLACIS [in *Fortification*] a gentle Steepness, or an easy sloping Bank, but more especially that which rangeth from the Parapet of the cover'd Way to the Level on the Side of the Field. *F.*

GLAD [*glad*, *Sax.*] joyful, glad, is spoken of Doors, that go smoothly and loosely. *N.*

To **GLADDEN** [*gladan*, *L.*] to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLAD'DON, the Herb *Gladiolus* *tula fetida*, *L.*

GLADE [perhaps of *glad*, *L.*] Branch of a Tree; an easy and made through a Wood, by logging Branches of Trees along that Way. Beam or breaking in of Light.

GLADIATOR [*gladiator*, *L.*] or Sword Player. *L.*

GLADIATURE [*gladiatura*, *L.*] Feat of fighting with Swords.

To **GLADIN**, to make glad.

To **GLASSER**, to flatter.

GLAIR [of *klar*, *transparens*] the White of an Egg. *F.*

To **GLAIR**, to rub over with.

GLAIVE, a Weapon like a Spear.

GLANCE [*glantz*, *Teut.*] a Cast with the Eye, an Affection; also a glittering like a Jewel.

To **GLANCE** [*glantz*, *F.*] probably of *Lancea*, *L.* a Lance with the Eye, to reflect upon; allude to; also to glitter like a Jewel.

A GLAND [*glande*, *F.*] a fleshy Kernel, a Substance in the Body of a peculiar Nature, which secrete or separate the Fluids.

GLANDAGE, Maltage; turning Hogs into the Woods, Hogs with Mast.

GLANDERS [*glanders*, *F.* *L.*] a loathsome Disease in Horses, ending at the Nose.

GLANDIFEROUS [*glandifer*, *L.*] ing Mast.

GLANDULA, a little Acorn Kernel or Glandule in the *Fl.* *Anatomy*] a Glandule in the Brain, called *Choroides*. *L.*

GLANDULA Pinealis [in *Anatomy*] a Glandule or Kernel in the Fore Brain, called *Choroides*; so named for it resembling a Cone or Pine-Apex.

GLANDULA Pituitaria [in *Anatomy*] a little Glandule in the *Cella Equiva*.

GLANDULÆ Lumbares [in *Anatomy*] three Glands, so denominated for their lying upon the Loins.

GLANDULÆ Odoriferæ [in *Anatomy*] are certain small Glandules in the Penis, where the *Prostatum* is.

GLANDULÆ Balanæ [in *Anatomy*] are certain small Glandules in the Penis, where the *Prostatum* is.

GLANDULÆ Renales [in *Anatomy*] are two Glandules lying between the Kidneys. *L.*

GLANDULOSITY, Fulness.

GLANDULOUS [*glandulosus*, *L.*] full of Kernels or Glandules.

ANDULOUS *Flab* [with *Anatomists*] of the Breast, Sweet-Bread, &c.
ANDULOUS *Ross*: [in *Botany*] Roots Kernel-like.
ASH, Mast of Oak, Beech, &c. *L.*
ASH [in *Anatomy*] a Kernel in the Nut of a Man's Yard.
ASH [in *Botany*] that Fruit which is within a smooth, but hard Bark, having but one Seed, hath its hinder end with a kind of Cup, while the rest is bare, as Acorns, &c. but produces Fruit without the Cup.
GLARE [*cf. glare*, *F.*] to overhaze, to stare intently upon.
GLARE, a fierce look. *Spr.*
GLASS, *Sax.* *Glas*, *Teut.* *Glas*, *L.* 1.) a transparent Substance articulated of Films, Sand, Ashes, &c.
GLIMBURY [Glarency, *Sax.* i. e. *Glim*; also *Glarenbyrig*, *Sax.*] a town in *Shropshire*, memorable for the Kings, *Arthur* and *Edgar*, &c. of *Arimatea*, and many of the Saints in *England*.
GLIM, *Wiltz* Flannel.
GLIM [*cf. Glim*, *Gr.*] a Fault or Transmutation of the Cry-
 stals into a grey or sky Colour.
GLIM, smooth. *N. C.*
GLIM, a long Sword or Bill. *F.*
GLIM, a javelin or Hand-dart. *O. L.*
GLIM, to sooth up or flatter.
GLIM, flattering Words.
GLIM, muddy and clammy. *O.*
GLIM [*cf. glare*, *Teut.* *g. d.* to work over] to work with Glass; to Glaze upon, to polish.
GLIM [*cf. glare*, *Teut.*] an Artificer who works Glass Windows.
GLIM. See *Glide*.
GLIM [of *Leoma*, *Sax.* Light] a gleam of Sun, or Streak of Light.
GLIM [leoman, *Sax.*] to shine or gleam of Light.
GLIM [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is Glazed, when she throws up Filth in her Gorge.
GLIM [*cf. glare*, *F.*] to pick up the ears of Corn after reaping.
GLIM, Turf, or Earth fit to be used.
GLIM [*cf. glare*, *L.*] a Clod of Earth; or of Sulphur used by Fullers.
GLIM, Land, most commonly that Land, or Pasture, belonging to a Parson or the Tythes.
GLIM [*cf. glare*, *L.*] fall of Clods.
GLIM [*cf. glare*, *L.*] Cloudy, or with Clods, &c.
GLIM [*cf. glare*, *Sax.*] a Kite.
GLIM [*cf. glare*, *Sax.*] a hot Ember, coal.
GLIM, gone. *O.*

GLEE [*cf. glare*, *Sax.*] Joy or Mirth.
GLEEFUL, merry, laughing. *Shakspeare*.
GLEEK, a Game at Cards.
To GLEEK, to jeer, joke, gibe or banter, &c. *Shakspeare*.
A GLEET [*cf. d. a Glide*] a thin Matter issuing out of Ulcers, also a Venereal Disease.
GLEIRE, white. *Chaucer*.
GLENE [*cf. glare*, *Gr.*] the Cavity or Socket of the Eye: By some Anatomists it is taken for that Cavity of a Bone that receives another into it.
GLENODDES [in *Anatomy*] are two Cavities in the lower Part of the first *Vertebra* of the Neck.
GLENT, glanced. *Chaucer*.
GLENTWORTH [of Glen, *Sax.* *Glynn*, *C. Br.* a Valley, and *Worth*, a Court or Hall situated in a Valley] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.
GLIB, slippery, smooth.
To GLIDE [*cf. glare*, *Sax.*] to slip down easily, gently, &c.
To GLIE, to look awry, or sideways, to squint.
A GLIM, a Candle or Light. *Chaucer*.
GLIMFENDERS, Ahirons. *Chaucer*.
GLIMFLASHY, angry. *O.*
To GLIMMER [*cf. glare*, *Den.* *glimmen*, *Teut.*] to begin to appear by Degrees, as the Light does at Break of Day.
A GLIMMER, a Fire. *Chaucer*.
A GLIMMERING, a glancing or trembling of Light.
A GLIMPSE [perhaps of *glimmen*, *Teut.*] a Flash or Beam of Light.
GLISCERE, to kindle or grow light as Fire does.
GLISCERE [among *Physicians*] the natural Heat and Increase of Spirits: Or the Exacerbation of Fevers which return periodically.
To GLISTEN [*cf. glare*, *L. S.* *gleis*, *Teut.*] to shine, to be bright or sparkling.
A GLISTER. See *Chyster*.
To GLITTER [*cf. glare*, *Sax.* *glitzern*, *Teut.*] the same as glister.
GLITTERANDE, glittering, shining. *Chaucer*.
To GLOAR [*cf. glare*, *L. S.*] to look askew.
GLOAR, as *gloar-fat*, fulsome fat.
GLOB'D, wedded to, fond of. *Chaucer*.
A GLOBE [*cf. glare*, *L.*] is a round solid Body, every Part of whose Surface is equally distant from a Point within it called its Centre. *F.*
GLOBE Celestial, is an artificial Representation of the Heavens, being a round Body, having the fixed Stars, Constellations, with the imaginary Circles, &c. drawn upon its Surface.

GLOBE *Terristial*, is an Artificial Representation of the Earth being a round Body, having the Places delineated upon it, in their natural Order and Situation, &c.

GLOBE } [*globosus*, L.] globular,

GLOBOUS } round as a Globe or

GLOBULAR } Bowl.

GLOBULITY [*globositas*, L.] a being round, in Form of a Globe, Roundness.

GLOBULES } [*globuli*, L.] little

GLOBULETS } Globes.

GLOBULOUS [*globulosus*, L.] of Globules, or little Globes.

GLOBULUS *Nas.* [in *Anatomy*] the lower gristly Part of the Nose. L.

GLOUCESTER [Glancaster, *Sax.* i. e. a fair City] a Bishop's See.

A GLOME [*glomus*, L.] a Bottom of Thread. O.

To **GLOMBE**, to look gloomy, to frown. *Chauc.*

To **GLOMERATE** [*glomeratus*, L.] to wind round as thread upon a Bottom.

GLOMERATION, a winding round in a Bottom, a rolling or gathering into a round Lump. L.

GLOOM'Y [of *gloom*, *Sax.* the twilight] dusky, dark, cloudy.

GLORIA Patri [*Glory to the Father*] a Formula in the Liturgy, called also *Doxology*.

GLORIFICATION, a Glorifying, admitting to the State of eternal Glory. F. of L.

To **GLORIFY** [*glorifier*, F. of *glorificare*, L.] to give Glory to, to praise, to put among the Blessed.

GLORIOUS [*gloriosus*, F. of *gloriosus*, L.] full of glory, famous.

GLORY [*glorie*, F. of *gloria*, L.] Honour, Renown, Reputation; or the Joys of Heaven, the Majesty of God considered with infinite Power, and all other divine Perfections.

A GLORY [in *Painting*] those Beams of Light, usually drawn round about the Head of our Saviour, Saints, &c.

To **GLORY** [*gloriar*, L.] to brag or boast.

To **GLOSE** [*glossan*, *Sax.*] to flatter or colloque, to deceive.

A GLOSS [*glossa*, F. *glossa*, L. of *γλῶσσημα*, Gr.] a Comment or Exposition, Shew, or false Appearance.

A GLOSS [of *Glaffen*, *Teut.*] a Lustre or Brightness set upon Silk, &c.

To **GLOSS** [*glossa*, F. *glossare*, L.] to comment, or make Notes upon.

A GLOSSARY [*glossaire*, F. of *glossarium*, L.] a Dictionary to explain Words, especially such as are obscure and barbarous in any Language.

GLOSSOGRAPHER [*glossographus*, L. of *γλῶσσογράφος*, Gr.] a Writer of a Glossary.

GLOSSOGRAPHY [*γλῶσσογραφία*, of *γλῶσσα*, the Tongue, and *γράφω*, to write, Gr.] the Art of writing a Glossary.

GLOTEN, *supra*, *Arctic*.

GLOTTIS [*glottis*, Gr.] the

the *Larynx*, compared with the

GLOSSOCOMIUM, a Surgeon's

ment for broken Limbs.

A GLOVE [*glove*, *Sax.*] a Cover

the Hand.

GLOVE [*glove*, *Sax.*] a Cover

to buy them Gloves.

GLOVERS [*glover*, *Sax.*] the

the Lips of a Wound are sewed

after the manner of Glovers.

To **GLOUT** } to look, *Sax.*

To **GLOW** } ly.

GLOUTOUS, glutinous.

To **GLOW** [*glovan*, *Sax.*] to

to grow hot or red, as the Cheek.

GLOWDEN, glow'd, *Sax.*

GLOW-WORM, an Insect that

the Dark.

GLUE [*glus*, F. of *gluten*, L.]

Composition to join Boards together.

GLUM, sullen, sour in Countenance.

To **GLUT** [*glutire*, L.] to

A GLUT, an Overcharge, Abuse.

GLUTÆI [*glutæi*, Gr.] six

fix Muscles which move the

GLUTÆUS-Major [in *Anat.*

largest of the Muscles of the

Thigh, lying chiefly under the

beginning of the *Glutæus-Major*.

GLUTÆUS-Minor, a Muscle

lying totally under the *Glutæus-Major*.

GLUTIA [*glutia*, Gr.] a

minence of the Brain called *Napus*.

To **GLUTINATE** [*glutinare*, L.]

glue or stick together.

GLUTINATION, a gluing

GLUTINATIVE } [*glutinatus*, L.]

GLUTINOUS } glutinous,

sticks like Glue, clammy.

GLUTINOSITY, Glutiness.

GLUTOS [*glutis*, Gr.] is the

Rotator in the upper Bone of the

bone, named *Trochanter*.

GLUTTED [*glutitus*, L.]

A GLUT-TON [*glutton*, F. of

a greedy Eater.

GLUT-TONY [*gluttonicus*, F.]

devote Eating or Drinking.

To **GLY**, to look equivo.

To **GLEYKE**, to jeer, &c.

A GLYM, a Light. *Cant.*

GLYM-Jack, a Link-Boy.

GLYM-Stick, a Candlestick.

GLYM [*Downy-Book*] a Yellow

GLYTTRIN, to glitter. *Cant.*

To **GNAPP**, to vex. *Cant.*

GNARR [*gnarre*, *Teut.*] a

in a Tree. *Cant.*

GNAST, gnashed with the Teeth.

GNAT, [*gnat*, *Sax.*] a single

GNAT-Snapper, a Bird.

GOD'SIP [of Trod and Syb, *Sax.* a Relation] a Gossip, a Godmother. *Chauc.*

GOD WIN [of Trod, *Sax.* God or Good, and win, *Sax.* a Conqueror, *q. d.* a Conqueror in God] a proper Name.

GODWIN *Sands*, Sands on the Coast of Kent, which were formerly the Lands of Earl Godwin, a perfidious Rebel in the Time of Edward the Confessor, who died miserably; and in the Reign of Will. Rufus, his Lands were swallowed up by the Sea.

GOD WIT, a kind of Quail.

TO GOB [gad, *Sax.*] See Go.

GOETIE, Witchcraft. *York.*

GEOFF [Goff, *C. Br.* a Farrier] a Name.

GOFF, a sort of Play at Ball.

GOFISH, foolish, foolish. *O.*

GOG Magee, a British Giant, said to be 12 Cubits high, an Image of which stands in the Guildhall of London.

GOG Magee's Leap, a steep Rock in Cornwall.

To be a GOG for a Thing [of gagues, *F.* great Delight] to be eagerly bent upon it.

GOGGLE-eyed, having full rolling Eyes.

GOGING-Stool, a Ducking-Stool.

GOING to the Vault [Hunting-Term] said of a Hare, when she takes to the Ground like a Coney.

GOLA [in Architecture] a sort of Ornament, an Ogee or Wave.

GOLD [Trold, *Sax.* Gold, *Test.* Guld, *Dan.*] the most weighty, most perfect, and most valuable of all Metals.

GOLD'FINCH [goldfinc, *Sax.* Goldfinche, *Test.*] a Bird.

GOLD-Hammer [Goldhammer, *Test.*] a Bird.

GOLD Site, a little Spring in Westmoreland, which continually casts up small thin Pieces of a Substance which shines, and resembles Gold.

GOLDA, a Gully, or Water Passage. *O.*

GOLDEN [gilden, *Test.* & *L. S.*] belonging to, or like Gold.

GOLDEN Fleete, the Figure of a Ram gilt with Gold; also small Grains of Gold found in Rivers, and gathered with Sheep's Skins with the Wool on.

GOLDEN Number [in Astronomy] a Number beginning with, and increasing annually 1, till it comes to 29, and then begins again, the Use of which is to find the Change, Fall, and Quarters of the Moon.

GOLDEN Rule [in Arithmetick] the Rule of Three, so called by Way of Excellence, teaching how to find a fourth Proportional to three Numbers given. See Rule of Three.

GOLDEN Sulphur of Antimony [among Chymists] a Medicine made of the Slags of Regulus of Antimony.

GOLD-ENY, a Fish called Gilt-head.

GOLD Foil, Leaf Gold.

GOLDING [guldin, *Test.*] an Apple.

GOLDLIN, a Fish.

GOLD'SMITH [goldsmith, *Sax.* [grym, *Test.*] a Worker or Seller of and Silver, of Plate, Jewels, &c.

GOLE, big, large, full, florid.

GOLGO'THA [גולגותא *Syr.* Place of dead Men's Skulls] was at Jerusalem on the North Side of Mount Zion, full of the Bones of Malefactors.

GOLIERDEIS [goldierd, *F.*] a Game.

GOLLS [*q. d.* paler, of gold] to weld; because the Hands drop Business] the Hands.

GOL'PES [in Heraldry] Roundlets of a purple Colour.

A GOM'AN, } a Husband.

A GOM'MAN, } of 2 Families.

GOME, the black and only Cart-Wheel, Printing-Press, &c.

GOM'ER [גומר *H. i. e.*]

Son of Japhet: Also a Jewish dry Things, containing 5 to Pints, 1 Inch, and 211 decimal Parts.

GOMPHIASIS [gomphiasis, *G.* temper of the Teeth, when they are and ready to drop out.

GOM'PHOMA } [gomphoma]

GOM'PHOSIS } when fastened into another like a Tooth in the Jaws.

GOMPHOS [gomphos, *Gr.*] in the Eye, when the Pupil of the Skin called Uvea Tunica.

GONA'GRA [γοναγρα, *Gr.*] in the Knee.

GON'DOLA, a Venetian Wherry.

GONE out a Head [See Phlegm] a Ship under Sail has passed before of another.

GON'FALON, } the Chief

GON'FANOUS, } carried in Army. *Chanc.*

GONFALONIER, the Pope's Bearer.

GONFEN'NOW, a little Flag.

GONG [gong, *Sax.*] privy.

GONOR'RHOEA [gonorrhoea, *Gr.*] a Disease, called the

the Reins; the Flux or Flowing of without any Erection of the Penis.

GONORRHOEA Chordata [gonorrhoea] a Disease, when, together Effusion of the Same, the Urine like a Bow with Pain.

GOOD [god, *Sax.* godes, *Dn.*]

GOOD a Baring [Low Term] behaviour toward the King and Nobles.

GOOD Country [Low Term] a good Countryman or Neighbour.

GOOD Eyebrow, Good looks.

GOODLEPE, good looks.

GOODLY, full, fine, pleasant.

GOODLYHEAD [goodlyhead, *Gr.*]

Goodness, Goodness. *Span.*

GOOD MAN, a Countryman.

a Master of a Family, &c.

GOODNESS, good Times or Mood. *O.*
GOOD LINE *ACROSS* no Build.
 To *French* intimates, That *Virtue* is
 in itself; and that *internal Good-*
 ness is need of no external Flourishes
 and so we say, *A good Face*
is seems to be on a *Latin*
in a fine *undisibilibi* *bedera* *suspensa*
 and accordingly the *French* lay
 in *font point d'enseigne*.
GOSSIP, Goodness. *Chauc.*
 a Tool for boring Holes.
GOSSA, *Belg.* of *gypseallian*,
 Trench, Puddle.
GOSS, *Sax.* *GOSS*, *L. S.* *Gans*.
Des. a Fowl well known;
 its long to prele Seams with;
 its Branch worked by the Sea.
Belg. a Fruit well known.
GOSS, a Surgeon's Instrument.
GOSS, a Goose claimed by
 the Husbandmen in *Leicestershire*,
 which Sunday after *Pentecost*, when
 their Prayers ended thus, *ac bonis*
pro prebat esse intentas.
GOSS [*Sax* *Phras*] is a Sail
 on the Ship sailing before the
 Wind: Quarter-Wind, they make
 it.
GOSS Full, as much as you can
 hold. *N. C.*
GOSS [of *goss*, *Sax.* Filth, and
Gloss, a greedy Fellow.
GOSS, a Pool of Water to keep Fish
 in a River, as Mills, Stakes, &c.
GOSS, a *Roman*. *O.*
GOSS, a Whisker.
GOSS Knot, a Knot, which one
 who being raised from
 the Throne, hanging up his
 Furniture in the Temple, tied
 to indicate a Manner, that the
 of the World was promised to him
 which *Alexander the Great*,
 and *Edgar*, not needing, cut with
 it.
GOSS [*Belg.*, *C. Br.*] a Triangular
 German to widen it.
GOSS [*Heraldry*] as *Gore Sinister*, an
 for Efficiency or Cowardice;
 sometimes also as a Charge.
GOSS [*Sax.*] cloaked or corrupt
 a small narrow Slip of Ground.
GOSS [*Belg.*, *Sax.*] to push
 him, as a Bull, &c. *don*.
GOSS, to make up a Rick of Hay. *C.*
GOSS [in *History*] that Part of a
 which removes the Meat. *F.*
GOSS [in *Architecture*] the nar-
 row of the Doric and *Tyrian* Cap-
 between the Astragal, the Shaft
 and the Anabasis. *F.*

GORGE [in *Fortification*] the Entrance
 leading to the Body of the Work.
GORGE of a *Boslion*, is a Right Line,
 which terminates the Distance comprehended
 between the two Flanks.
GORGE of the *Half-Moon*, is the Space
 contained between the two Ends of their
 Faces next the Place.
GORGE of *Out-Works*, the Space betwixt
 their Wings or Sides next the great Ditch.
GORGE, a Throat. *Spen.* *Fr.*
 To **GORGE** [*gorger*, *F.*] to fill, glut
 or cram.
GOR'GED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Co-
 ronet, &c. is borne about the Neck of a
 Lion, Swan, &c.
GOR'GEUS [*Skinner* derives it from
gorrier, *O. F.* *Minibrew* from *yapyalow*, *Gre.*
 to glitter, or from *glorieux*, *F.* of *gloriosus*,
L.] costlv, gallant, stately.
GOR'GROUSNESS, Coftiness, Sump-
 tuousness.
GOR'GES [*gorges*, *L.* a Gulf] a Name.
GOR'GET [*gorgette*, *F.* *gorgetta*, *Ital.*]
 a Woman's Neck Dress: Also a Neck Piece
 of Plate worn by the Officers of Foot Sol-
 diers; also the Throat. *Chauc.*
 To **GO'RMANDISE** [*gourmander*, *F.*]
 to eat greedily or gluttonously.
GOR'MANDISE, Gluttony. *F.*
GOR'NEY [of *Burnay*, a Town in
GUR'NEY [*Normandy*] a Sirname.
GOR'S or *Goss*, [*gossur*, *Sax.*] a Shrub,
 called *Furz*.
GORS'TY } *forzy*, full of *Furz*.
GOS'SY }
GORTIN' IANS, a Sect in *New England*,
 not much differing from our *Quakers*, so
 called from *Samuel Gorton*, who was banished
 thence about the Year 1646.
GOS'EMORE, a little light Down that
 flies about in the Air, by every Wind blown
 about. *Shakspe.*
GOS'HAWK [*goshapoc*, *Sax.*] a Bird
 of Prey.
GOS'LIN [*Ganslein*, *Teut.* *q. d.* *goose-*
ling, of *Gos*, *Sax.* a Goose, and the dimi-
 nutive Term *ling*] a young Goose: Also
 a sort of Substance growing upon a Nut-
 Tree.
GOS'PEL [*Goospell*, *Sax.* *i. e.* God's
 Word, or good Saying] a Title given more
 especially to the four Books of the New-
 Testament, of *St Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke*,
 and *John*; also the Principles of Christianity
 therein revealed.
GOS'PELLER, one who reads the Gospel
 in a Cathedral Church.
GOS'SOMER, thin Cobweb-like Exalta-
 tions, which fly abroad in hot sunny Weather,
 and are supposed to rot Sheep. *Chauc.*
GOS'SIP [of *Gob*, and *ryb*, *Sax.* a
 Kinsman, *q. d.* Kindred in God] a God-
 father or Mother in Baptism.

● **A GOS/SIPING**, a merry Meeting of Gossips at a Woman's Lying-in.

A GOTCH, a large earthen drinking Pot, with a Belly like a Jug. *S. C.*

As wise as a Man of Gotham.

This Proverb passes for the Periphrasis of a Fool, as an hundred Fopperies are feigned and father'd on the Townsfolk of *Gotham*, a Village in *Nottinghamshire*.

GOTH'ICK [*Gothicus*, *F.*] belonging to the *Goths*.

GOTH'ICK-Building [in *Architecture*] a Building after the Manner of the *Goths*; whose Columns are either too massy, in Form of vast Pillars, or as slender as Poles, having Capitals without any certain Dimension, carved with the Leaves of *Branch Urfa*, Thistles, &c.

To **GOTHLEN**, to grant. *O.*

GOTHS, a People whose Country border'd upon *Denmark* and *Norway*.

To **GOVERN** [*gouverner*, *F.* *gubernare*, *L.*] to rule, manage, look to, take care of.

GOVERNABLE, that may be govern'd.

GOVERNAN'T [*gouvernante*, *F.*] a Governess, one who has the bringing up of the Child of a Person of Quality.

GOVERNMENT [*gouvernement*, *F.*] Rule, Dominion, either supreme, or by Deputation; the Province or Place governed; the Form or Manner of governing.

GOVERNABLE, Government. *Chauc.*

GOVERNOR [*gouverneur*, *F.* of *gubernator*, *L.*] a Ruler or Commander.

GOUGE [of *gouge*, *F.* a Hunting-staff, *gouge*, *Teut.* which *Spelman* renders a Village] a Sirname; also an Instrument for boring Holes, &c. See *Gouge*.

GOULE [of *gula*, *L.* the Throat] *Ufury*. *O.*

GOURD [*goubourde*, *F.* *cucurbita*, *L.*] a Plant of the Nature of a Melon.

GOURDE, a little Bottle. *Chauc.*

GOUR'DY-Legs, a Disease in Horses.

GOURETH, rareth. *O.*

GOURNET, a Bird.

GOUT [*gouta*, *F.* of *gutta*, *L.* a Drop, because it is a Humour that falleth down, as it were, by Drops, into the Joints] a painful Disease in the Feet, Legs, &c.

GOUTS, [*Gouttes*, *F.*] Drops. *Shakefp.*

GOUTY [*goutteux*, *F.*] troubled with the Gout; also clumsy, ill made.

A GOWN [*gonna*, *Ital.* *gonella*, *F.* *gaan*, *C. Br.* *Minshaw* derives it from *γόνυ*, *Gr.* a Knee, because it reacheth below the Knees] a long Garment.

GOWTS, Canals or Pipes under Ground.

To **GOYLTER**, to be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud. *S. C.*

To **GRAB'BLE** [*grabbelen*, *Teut.*] to handle untowardly or wantonly; also to feel in muddy Places.

GRACE [*gratia*, *L.*] Favour, Goodwill, Agreeableness, gentler Air. *F.*

GRACE [among *Divines*] is the Power of God in finding out Redemption for mankind; also a Disposition of Mind or Will to yield Obedience to the Divine Laws.

GRACE'FUL, handsome, comely.

GRACE'LESS, void of Grace, impious.

The **GRACES**, *Aglais*, *Esperofra*, *Thalia*, Goddesses of Elegance, Friendship and handsome Conversation, feign'd to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Pallas*. To **GRACE**, to behave with Grace. **GRAC'LE** [*gracilis*, *L.*] slender. **GRACILIS** *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle of the Leg, rising from the Joining of the *Os Pubis*, and ending in the *Tibia*.

GRACIL'ITY [*gracilitas*, *L.*] Slenderness, Slimness.

GRACIOUS [*gratieux*, *F.* of *gratus*, *L.*] full of Grace, favourable.

GRADA'TIO [in *Rhetoric*] a Figure of Speech, the same that in *Greek* is called *Climac*.

GRADA'TION, a going Step by Step.

GRADATORY, a Place to which one goes up by Steps; the Ascent out of the Nave into the Choir of a Church.

GRAD'UAL [*gradual*, *F.* *gradus*] that is done or come by Degrees.

The **GRADUAL** [is *gradual*], Part of the Mass, sung between the Gospel and the Gospel.

GRAD'UAL *Psalms*, fifteen *Psalms* between the 118th to the 134th, or from the 118th to the 134th, which were wont to be sung by the *Levites*, as they went up the Steps of *Solomon's Temple*, a *Psalms* Step.

GRADUAL'ITY, the being gradual. **A GRADUATE** [*graduatus*, *F.* of *gradus*, *L.* a Degree] one who has taken a Degree in the University.

To **GRADUATE** [*graduare*, *F.*] to give the Degrees in an University.

GRA'DUS, a Roman Measure, a Roman Foot, a fathom, and some other Parts. *L.*

GRAFF [*graffa*, *F.*] a Graft or Scion.

To **GRAFF** [*graffare*, *F.*] to insert a Graft or Scion in another Tree.

GRAFFER [*Graffer*, *F.*] a Man who grafts. *O. S.*

GRAFFIUM [of *γράφω*, *Gr.* to write] a Book, or Register of Donations, &c. *O. L.*

To **GRAFT**. See *Graft*.

GRAHAM-Dike [*Grain* *Grass* *Dike*] a Dike who first breaks through it, or a mountain, called *Grampian*, the Fortrefs of the Emperor *Antonine*, in *Scotland*.

GRAIL, *Grail*. *Spem.*

GRAIN [*grain*, F. *grainum*, L.] all of Corn; also the smallest Weight of Gold, the 20th Part of a Scruple, but of a Pennyweight Troy; the Grain of Gold is 2 d. of Silver.

GRAIN [*grana*, Ital. and Span.] are given to Scarlets, Crimsons, &c. from the *Kermes* Berries, which are the Purpose before Cochineal.

GRAND, to choke or throttle. S. C. **GRAND**, which has Grains or Kernels. **GRAND**, a Quarter Staff with short End called Grains. S. C.

GRAND [of Wood] the Way the

of the **GRAIN**, against the Inclination of the Mind.

GRASS of Paradise, the Plant called *Grass*.

GRASS [*Grass*, Fr.] Anger, Mithras, &c.

GRASS [*q. d. grant Mercey*] I give thee, Sea Grammarcy.

GRASS [*gramineus*, L.] grassy, &c.

GRASS Plants [in Botany] are those which have a long narrow Leaf of the Foot-Stalk.

GRAMMAR [*grammaire*, F. *gramma*, Gr.] the Art of writing any Language truly; containing the Rules of that Art.

GRAMMAR [*Grammaire*, F. *Grammaire*, Gr.] one who teaches Grammar.

GRAMMATICAL [*grammaticalis*, L.] the Art of Grammar.

GRAMMATICASTER, a Grammarian.

GRACE [*q. d. grandem mercedem*, L. i. e. God give you a great] I thank you.

GRACE, a Sea-Fish.

GRACE, a Fish like a Whale, but less.

GRACE [*granadior*, F.] a Soldier who commands.

GRANADO [*granado*, Span. *granado*, Ital.] a Globe of Iron, &c. fill'd with Fire, which, when the Fire comes out of the Ball, the Case flies into Pieces, to the great Damage of all who are near it.

GRANARY [*granar*, F. *granarium*, L.] where Corn is kept, a Store-house.

GRANATUM, an Officer who kept the Granaries in Religious Houses. O. L.

GRANITE [*granatus*, L.] that has a kind of Hyacinth.

GRANITE [*granatus*, L.] that has a kind of Hyacinth.

GRAND [*grandis*, L.] great, vast, chief.

GRAND Cape [*Law-Term*] a Writ which lies when any real Action is brought, and the Tenant does not appear, but maketh Default upon the first Summons.

GRAND-CHILD, the Child of one's Child, either Son or Daughter.

GRAND Days, are those which in every Term are solemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

GRAND Distress [*Law-Term*] a Distress taken of all the Lands or Goods which a Man hath within the County.

GRANDEE, a Nobleman of Spain, or Portugal.

GRANDE [in Musick Books] signifies grand or great, and is used to distinguish the grand or great Chorus from the rest of the Musick. Ital.

GRANDEUR, Greatness, Magnificence, Power, Dignity, State. F.

GRANDEVITY [*grandævitas*, L.] very great Age.

GRANDEVOUS [*grandævus*, L.] very old.

GRAND Seigneur [*i. e. great Lord*, Ital.] a Title given to the Emperor of the Turks.

GRANDILOQUENCE [*grandiloquentia*, L.] Loftiness of Speech, a high Style or Expression.

GRANDIMONTENS'ERS, an Order of Monks instituted A. C. 1067.

GRAND Guffo [among Painters] a Term used to express, that in a Picture there is something very great and extraordinary to surprize, please, and instruct.

GRANDINOSE [*grandinosus*, L.] plentiful in Hail.

GRANDINOSUM Os [*Anatomy*] the fourth Bone in the Foot, called also *Cuboides*.

GRANDISONOUS [*grandisonus*, L.] making a great Sound.

GRANDITY [*granditas*, L.] excessive Greatness.

GRAND Serjeantry [*Law-Term*] holding Lands of the King by Service, which a Man ought to do in his own Person, as to bear the King's Banner, or his Spear.

GRAND'SIRE [of *grandis*, L. and *Syr*, Brit.] a Grandfather.

GRANGE, a great Farm; which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and other Places necessary for Husbandry. F.

GRANGE-RUS an Officer of a religious House, who was to look after their Grange or Farm.

GRANIFEROUS [*among Botanists*] Pods which bear Seeds like Grains.

GRANITE [*granito*, Ital.] a Sort of speckled Marble.

GRANIVOROUS [of *granum*, and *voro*, L.] feeding on Grain.

To **GRANT** [probably of *garentir*, F. to warrant; but *Minsheu* derives it of *gratuit*, L. freely] to allow, give, bestow, &c.

GRANT [in Law] a Gift in Writing of such a Thing as cannot conveniently be passed or conveyed by Word of Mouth.

To *lie in GRANT*, a Thing is said so to do, which cannot be assigned without an Instrument or Deed.

GRANTEE', the Person to whom a Grant is made.

GRANTOR', the Person who makes a Grant.

GRANVIL [*grande ville*, F. a great Town] a Surname.

To **GRANULATE** [*Chym.*] to pour melted Metal through an Iron Cullander into cold Water, that it may become Grains.

GRANULATED, made or turned into Grain or Corns, like Salt, &c.

GRANULATION [of *granulum*, L.] the Art of reducing Metals into Grains.

GRANULE, a small Grain.

A **GRAPE** [*grape*, F.] a Berry of a Vine.

GRAPHICAL [*graphicus*, L. of *ypnographic*, Gr.] curiously described or wrought, done to the Life, perfect, exact.

GRAPH'ICE [*γραφικη*, Gr.] the Art of Painting, Limning, or Drawing. L.

GRAPHOI'DES [*Anat.*] a Process about the Basis of the Brain inclining backward.

GRAPHOMETER, a Mathematical Instrument for measuring of Heights, &c.

GRAPNEL *Anchor* [*grapin*, F.] an Anchor for a small Ship or Boat.

GRAPNELS [in *Men of War*] are Instruments of Iron to be thrown into an Enemy's Ship to catch hold of her.

To **GRAPPLE** [*grabbelen*, Du. *krappen*, *Tour.*] to grasp and lay hold on, to contend or strive earnestly with.

To **GRASP**, to inclose in the Hand, to take hold on with the Hand, to seize on.

To **GRASP at**, to endeavour strenuously to obtain.

A **GRASIER** [of *gras*, F. Fat, *q. d.* a Fattener of Cattle, or of *grass*, Eng.] one who grazes or fattens Cattle.

GRASS [*gras*, Sax. *Graß*, *Bolg.*] Herbage for Cattle.

GRASS Cocks, small Heaps of mowed Grass lying the first Day to dry. *Cbauc.*

GRASS-Heart, an ancient Customary Service of Tenants

doing one Day's Work for their Landlord.

GRASSHOPPER, an Insect well known.

GRASS-Work, *Regation-Work*, so called in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

GRASSA'TION, a robbing, killing, spoiling, or laying waste. L.

GRATCH, Apparel. O.

To **GRATCH**, to behave. *Chauc.*

To **GRATE** [*grater*, F.] to scrape or scramble to Powder by rubbing on a Grater: Also to fret, gall, or vex.

GRATEFUL [of *gratus*, L. and *full*] willing to reward or make amends for, that

acknowledges a Favour done, it also agreeable, pleasant.

GRATES [*grata*, Ital. of *grati*] Sort of Iron Lattices; a Frame of Iron &c. to make a Fire in on the Hearth.

GRATH, assured, confident. A

GRATIÆ Expectation, Bulls the Pope grants Mandates for Church before they become void.

GRATIEU'SEMENT [in *Magni*] signifies the same as *gratioso*, Ital. *fec.* F.

GRATIFICATION, a reward making amends for some Piece of done: Also a Present or free Gift.

To **GRATIFY** [*gratifier*, F. *ficari*, L.] to do one a good Turn, compensate or requite.

GRATING [of *grater*, F.] rough disagreeable.

GRATINGS [in a Ship] Part of latticed Work between the Main and the Fore-mast.

GRATIOUS [*gracioso*, F. *gratus*] favourable, kind, civil, courteous.

GRATIOSITY [*gratiosus*, L.] Grace, Favour, Civility, Thankfulness.

GRATIO'SO, signifies an agreeable manner of Playing. *Ital.*

GRATIS, freely, for nothing, Rewards. L.

GRATITUDE [*gratitudo*, L.] fulness, Thankfulness. F.

GRATUITOUS [*gratuit*, F.] done voluntarily, freely bestowed out regard to Recompense or Interest.

GRATUITY [*gratuité*, F.] a Gift or Reward.

To **GRATULATE** [*gratulari*] to wish Joy to another, &c.

GRATULATION, a rejoicing on other's Behalf; a wishing of Joy, thanking. L.

GRATULATORY, rejoicing with Joy to another for good.

GRATTON, Grass which is mowed; Stubble, an Brisk or Edge.

GRAVA, a Grove or small Wood.

GRAVE [of *gravi*, L.] that is imposed Countenance, serious. A

GRAVE [in *Sounds*] low or deep.

GRAVES [of *gravis*, L. & *gravis*, Lat.] a Surname.

GRAVES-End [of *Grave*, Lat. of a County, and *End*, *q. d.* the End of a County] a Port in Kent.

A **GRAVE** [*grabe*, Sax. *Grav*, & *L. S.*] a Hole dug in the Earth for the Dead in.

GRAVE? [*gravis*, Sax. & *grave*, L. S.] a German Title, signifying a Count, or Governor.

GRAVE [*graven*, *Sax.* *graver*, *F.* *grave*, *Gr.*] to engrave.

GRAVEL a *Ship* [*Sea-Term*] to pre-paring, by dawning it over with Pitch-Oil, &c. mix'd.

GRAVE [in *Music Books*] denotes a slow Motion, somewhat faster than *Andante*, and slower than *Largo*. *Ital.*

GRAVIDINUS [*gravidinus*, *L.*] heavy-headed.

GRADO [among *Physicians*] a Weight which, which accompanies a lessened Pulse. *L.*

GRAVEL [*gravelle*, *F.*] the larger and coarser of Sand & also Sand in the Bladder of human Bodies.

GRAVEL, to lay Walks with Gravel, marble, pebbles, or nonpareils.

GRAVELLED *Ashes* [in *Chymistry*] the Ashes dry'd and burnt to Ashes.

GRAPING, a Distemper in Horses.

GRAVEMENT [in *Music Books*] signifies a slow Movement, the same as *Grave*. *Ital.*

GRAVE [*graben*, *Teut.*] buried. *O.*

GRAVE, with a grave Air.

GRAVENCE [*gravencia*, *L.*] stinking Smell.

GRAVIENT [*gravient*, *L.*] smelling, stinking.

GRAVING, a Graving Tool; also a Sur-geonment for scaling Teeth.

GRAVE [*graver*, *F.*] to engrave.

GRAVER [*graver*, *F.*] an En-graver.

GRVID [*grvida*, *L.*] big with Child.

GRVIDATION, a getting with Child.

GRVIDITY [*graviditas*, *L.*] Greatness of Child, or being with Child.

GRAVIN, to bury. *Chauc.*

GRVIDOUS [of *gravis* and *foetus*, *Gr.*] big with a grave Air.

GRAVITATE, to weigh. *L.*

GRVATION, a Weighing. *L.*

GRVITY [*gravid*, *F.* of *grvitas*, *Gr.*] Sobriety, Seriousness.

GRVITY [in *Philosophy*] Weight, or the Force by which all heavy Bodies tend to the Centre of the Earth.

GRAVITY, the whole Force by which any Body tends downwards.

GRAVITY, that peculiar Weight by which any natural Bodies have, and may be distinguished from all other of different Kinds.

GRANGE [*grange*, *F.*] a Granary or a religious House. *Chauc.*

GRAY, a Grey. *O.*

GRAY [*graz*, *Sax.* *graz*, *Dan.* *graz*, *Gr.*] a wild Beast called a Badger.

GRAY of the Morning, the Break

GRAY-Hound, a Sort of Hunting-Dog. See *Greyhound*.

GRAYLING, a Fish.

To **GRAZE** [of *graz*, *Sax.* *Gras*, *grasen*, *Teut.*] to feed on Grass.

To **GRAZE**, to glance, pass lightly on the Ground, as a Bullet does.

GRAZIER [*grazier*, *F.*] one that deals in, breeds, and fattens Cattle for Sale.

GREASE [*graisse*, *F.*] Fat, mostly that of the Inwards of an Animal.

To **GREASE** [*graisser*, *F.*] to dawb or smear with Grease.

GREASE Molten, a Distemper in a Horse, when his Fat is melted by over-hard Riding or Labour.

GREAT [*grer*, *Sax.* *groot*, *Belg.* & *L. S.*] large, huge, mighty, noble.

GREAT Circles [of the *Sphere*] those which divide it into two equal Parts, as the *Equinoctial*, *Meridian*, and *Ecliptic*.

GREAT Circle Sailing, the steering a Ship in the Arch of a great Circle of the Sphere, the nearest Course between two Places.

GREAT Hare [with *Hunters*] a Hare in the third Year of her Age.

GREAT Men, the Laity of the higher House of Parliament, and also the Knights of the lower House. *O. S.*

GREAT Seal, the King's principal Seal, for the Sealing of Charters, Commissions, &c. used by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.

In **GREATH**, well. *N. C.*

GREATHLY, handsomely, towardly, *N. C.*

GREAVES [*grvus*, *F.*] a Sort of Armour for the Legs.

GRE'CIAN, one born in *Greece*; also one skilled in the *Greek* Tongue.

GRE'CISM [*Gracismus*, *L.*] the Idiom or Propriety of the *Greek* Language.

To **GREDE**, to cry, to weep. *Chauc.*

GREE, Degree. *Spem.*

GREE, Contentment, Satisfaction. *F.*

GREE [in *Heraldry*] Degree, or Step.

GREE'DY [*grædig*, *Sax.* *grædig*, *Belg.*] very covetous of, or eager after.

GREEK, the Language of the *Greeks*; also belonging to *Greece*, &c.

GREEN [*græne*, *Sax.* *grun*, *Teut.* *græn*, *Belg.*] the Colour of Leaves of Trees and Herbs.

GREEN-Cheffer [*Grünert Käffer*, *Teut.*] a Sort of Beetle.

GREEN-Cloth [because the Table is always covered with a Green Cloth] the Compting-House of the King's Household.

GREEN-Finch, a singing Bird.

GREEN-House, a Garden-House for the Preservation of choice Greens, which will not bear the Cold.

GREEN-Hus, every Thing which grows green within the Forest.

GREEN

GREEN Silver, a Duty of one Half-penny paid annually in *Writtle*, in *Essex*, to the Lord of the Manor.

GREEN'VIL [of *Green*, *Eng.* and, *vill*, *F.* a Town] a Surname.

GREEN-Wax [*Law-Term*] the Estreats of Fines, Issues, and Amercements in the Exchequer, delivered to the Sheriffs under the Seal of that Court, made in green Wax, to be levied in the County.

GREEN'WICH [of *Green* and *Wich*, a Port or Haven] a Port in *Kent*, where is a stately Park and Palace, famous for the Birth of Queen *Elizabeth*.

As good as *George* of *Green*.

This *George* of *Green* was that famous Pinner of *Wakefield*, who fought with *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, and got the better of them, as the old Ballad tells us.

GRES'SE [*gressus*, *L.*] a Stair or Step.

To **GREET** [*grecan*, *Sax.* *gruften*, *Teut.*] to salute.

GREET'ING [of *groete*, *Belg.*] a familiar Salutation.

GRE'GAL [*gregalis*, *L.*] of a Flock.

GREGA'RIOUS [*gregarius*, *L.*] going in Drove.

GREGO'RIAN, a Cap of Hair made by one Mr *Gregory*, a Barber in the Strand.

GREGO'RIAN Style, a Reckoning of Time according to the Reformation of the Kalendar, made by Pope *Gregory XIII.* A.C. 1582, called the New Style.

GREG'ORY [*γρηγόριος*, *i. e.* watchful] a proper Name of Men.

To **GREITHE**, to remove, to bring. *Chauc.*

GRE'MIAL [*gremialis*, *L.*] belonging to the Lap.

GRENA'DE [in *Cookery*] larded Veal Collops, Pigeons, and a Ragoo, stew'd after a particular Manner. *F.*

GRENADIN'S [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Fowls with a *Godivoe*. *F.*

GREIA, the Sea shore, Beach, &c. *O. L.*

GRENEHODE, Rawness, Rashness of Youth. *Chauc.*

GREENYTH, looketh green. *Chauc.*

GRES'HAM-College, the House of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, in *Bishopsgate street*, now made a College for the Advancement of Learning.

To **GRETE**, to cry. *Chauc.*

GRETTIN, smote. *Chauc.*

GREV'EN, a Coin in *Muscovy*, in Value 1 s. Sterling.

GREUT, the earthy Part of that which Miners dig up, having no Mine or Ore in it.

GREY-Hound [*graghund*, *Sax.* or of *Grey*, a Badger, and *Hound*, *q. d.* a Dog which hunts the Grey. But *Minsheu* will have it from *Græcus*, *q. d.* *Græk-Hound*, because the *Greeks* were the first which used such Dogs for hunting] a slender, swift Hunting-Dog.

A GRICE, a young wild Boar, *GRIDE*, pierced. *Spem.*

GRIDELIN, a changeable Colour White and Red.

GRID'IRON [*q. d.* Grate-Iron] fit for broiling Meat.

GRIEF, Sorrow of Heart, Trouble of Mind, bodily Pain, &c. *F.*

To **GRIEVE**, to be sorrowful.

GRIE VOUS, causing Grief; troublesome, burdensome, painful.

GRIFF-Grass, by Hook or by Crook.

GRIFF'FIN [*griffon*, *F.* griffin]

GRIFFION [*of gryps*, *L.* of a fabulous Creature.

GRIG [probably of *Cyrena*, a Brink of a River, under which the lie and breed] the smallest Sort of Hen.

GRIG, a short-legg'd Hen. *C.*

GRILL, a kind of small Fish.

GRIL, cold. *Chauc.*

A GRILLIA'DE, a Dish of broiled Fish.

GRIM [*grum*, *Sax.* of *grim* Anger, Rage] fierce and crabbed tenance, rugged, ghastly.

GRIMA'CE [of *grim*, *Sax.* Face or Mouth, either in Scorn or of any one, or by reason of Pains, poverty, Diffimulation.

To **GRIME** [*begrimen*, *Belg.* or dawb with Soot or Filth.

GRIMSBY [of one *Grimm*, who a Town in *Lincolnshire*, noted for of Dr *Whitgift*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*]

To **GRIN** [*gruman*, *Sax.*] to show Teeth, to laugh contemptuously.

GRIN, a Snarl. *Chauc.*

To **GRIND** [*grundan*, *Sax.*] to grind small with a Mill.

A GRIND'LET, a small Dish or Gutter. *S. C.*

The **GRINDERS** [*grind* to grind the great Teeth of an Animal that chew Meat in chewing.

GRINDLE-Stone, a Kind of gritty Stone.

GRINT, grindeth. *Chauc.*

A GRIP [*grip*, *Sax.*] a small net across a Field to drain it. *S. C.*

A GRIPE [*griffe*, *Teut.*] a Grip

A GRIPE [of a *Ship*] the Conviction of her Stern under Water chiefly towards the Bottom of her.

To **GRIPE** [*grupan*, *Sax.* to grip, *F.*] to hold fast in the Fingers or lay fast hold on, to squeeze hard the Head; also so twinge or wring from distress, to rear, *Teut.*

To **GRIPE** [in *Navigation*] said to *gripe*, when the sea runs too much into the Wind.

A GRIPE [*grupe*, *Sax.*] a griping, oppressive Usurer.

GRAPS, a Wringing or Twisting

GRIP, a Riddle. *O.*

GRILL, a hasty Snatcher, a Miser,

GRIPPI [grɒp, Sax.] a small

GRILL, hairy, grey-headed.

GRILLY [grɪlɪ, Sax. gräulich],

GRILLY, peckled with black and white.

GRILLY, a Fish called a *Grampole*.

GRILLY, a Name of Women.

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GRONIN, to groan. *Chauc.*

GRON'NA, a deep hollow Pit, a Bog,

A GROOM [*Minfrow* and *Verfegan* derive it from *Groom*, *Belg.* a Boy or Youth] one who looks after Horses.

GROOM, a Shepherd, Herdsman. *Sp.*

GROOM-Porter, an Officer of the King's Court, who has the Direction of Games.

GROOM of the Stole [of *Stola*, *Gr.* a Robe] an Officer who takes the Charge of the King's Wardrobe.

GROOP, Pissing-Place. *O.*

GROOVE, a Channel cut in Wood, Stone, &c. a Passage into Lead-Mines.

To GROPE [*grapian*, *Sax.*] to feel untowardly.

GRO'PERS, blind Men. *Can.*

GRO'PING, a Manner of Fishing by putting one's Hands into Water-holes, and tickling the Fish by the Gills.

GROSS [grɒs, *Test.* *gross*, *F.* of *crassus*, *L.*] thick, fat, dull, foul.

GROSS [in a *Law Sense*] absolute, independent.

GROSS-Weight, the Weight of Merchandizes, with their Dross and Cask, Bag, &c. containing them.

A GROSS [*gross*, *F.*] twelve Dozen.

GROS'SOME, Amusement, or Fine, *O. L. T.*

GROS'VENOUR [of *le gros veneur*, *F.* a great Hunter] a Sirname.

GROSSUS [with *Physicians*] the same as *crassus*, *gross*, or coarsely powdered. *L.*

GROT } [*grotte*, *F.* *grotta*, *Ital.*]

GROT'TO } a Cave or Den.

GROTESK } [*grotesque*, *F.* *grotesco*, *Ital.*] antique

GROTESK-Work } Work, either in Painting or Carving; rude Figures made at the Pleasure of the Artist, or Pictures representing odd kinds of Things, without any peculiar Meaning, but only to please the Eye; and it is sometimes used for any mis-shapen Thing.

A GROVE [*grove*, *Sax.*] a little Wood, also a kind of Mine.

GROV'ELLING [of *grouiller*, *F. q. d.* groundling] lying on the Face, or with the Face to the Ground.

To feed GROV'ELLING [among *Hunters*] a Deer is said to do so when she feeds lying upon her Belly.

To GROUL [*groussen*, *Test.* to be angry] to grumble or mutter.

GROUM, grumbling. *Chauc.*

GROUND [*gruon*, *Sax.* *gruon*, *Dan.* and *Test.* *gruon*, *Belg.*] the Earth, a Pavement, &c. the Bottom.

GROUND-Angling, a Fishing under Water without a Float.

GROUND-Ivy, the Herb Alehoof.

GROUND-Plumbing [in *Fishing*] is to find out the Depth of the Water.

GROUND-

GROUND-Tackle [of a *Ship*] Timbers laid on her Keel, and fastened to it with Bolts through the Keelson.

To **GROUND** [*grunden*, *Teut.*] to lay a Ground, to establish, to found an Opinion upon.

To **GROUND**, to lay, or light, or set upon the Ground.

To **GROUND** a *Ship* [*Sea-Term*] is to bring her to the Ground to be trimmed.

GROUND'LESS, that has no Grounds or Foundation.

GROUND'LING [*Grundling*, *Teut.*] a Fish that keeps at the Bottom of the Water.

GROUNDS [*Grund*, *San.* the Bottom, *Grund*, *Teut.*] the Principles of any Art or Science, the Settling of Dregs or Drink; also Reasons.

GROUND'SEL } [*of Grund*, *San.* and
GROUND'SIL } [*seil*, *F.*] the Threshold of a Door; also an Herb. *Senecio*, *L.*

GROUP [*in Painting*, &c.] is a Knot or separate Collection of Figures, which appear to have a plain Connection with, or Relation to, one another by the Piece.

GROUP'ADE [*in Horsemanship*] a lofty kind of Menage, and higher than the ordinary Carvet.

To **GROUPE** [*grouper*, *F.*] to make a Complication of Figures.

GROUT [*grut*, *San.* *grutze*, *Teut.*] the great or large Oatmeal.

GROUT, Wort of the last Running, new Ale. *N. C.*

To **GROW** [*gropan*, *San.*] to increase, to thrive, to wax, to flourish.

I **GROW**, I am troubled. *N. C.*

To **GROWL** [*grollen*, *Teut.*] to make a Noise, as a Dog irritated.

GROWN, an Engine to stretch Cloth on.

GROWN'ING, growling, snarling. *Gb.*

GROUSE, a Fowl in the North of England.

To **GROWSE**, to be chill before the Beginning of an Ague Fit. *N. C.*

GROWTH *Half-penny*, a Rate paid in some Places for Tyths of every fat Beast.

GRUARI [*in Forest Records*] the principal Officers of the Forest.

To **GRUB** [*graben*, *Teut.*] to delve or dig up Trees; to muddle in the Dirt.

GRUB, a sort of Maggot; also a Dwarf or Short Fellow.

GRUB'PAGE, } a Tool to grub up Roots
GRUB-AX, } of Trees, &c.

GRUB'ING a Cock, is cutting off his Feathers under the Wings.

To **GRUB'BLE** } [*grubelen*, *Teut.*] to
To **GROBBLE** } search or feel all over or about.

To **GRUDGE** [*grugen*, *F.*] to think much of, to envy one a Thing.

A **GRUDGE**, secret Hatred, *Gr.*
GRUEL [*grus*, of *gruen*, *F.* of meal] Porridge made of Oatmeal and
GRUFF [*grub*, unmannerly, churlish, dogged.

GRUM [*of grum*, *San.*] four-look'd.

To **GRUM'BLE** [*grumbeln*, matter between the Teeth.

GRUME [*among Physicians*] viscid Confluents of a *Fluid*, like called *Ropy*, as the White of an clogged like cold Blood.

GRUMOSITY [*of grumosa*, *San.*, *L.*] Fullness of Clots or Lumps.

GRUMOUS [*grumoux*, *F.*, *L.*] full of Clots or Lumps.

GRUMOUS Roots [*in Botany*] Roots fastened to one Head.

GRUMOUS Blood, Blood too thick for Circulation, and stagnates.

To **GRUNT** [*grunzen*, *Teut.* *Dan.* *grunne*, *L.*] to cry like a

GRUNTING-Peck, *Peck.*

GRUSCILL, a Gristle. *Gm.*

GRY [*gry*, *Gr.*] according to is a Measure containing the Ten Line, and a Line one Tenth of, and an Inch one Tenth of a Foot.

GRYFFITH [*Gryffith*, *C.*] a great or strong Faith; a proper Men.

GUAI'ACUM, the Wood of a Tree, used in Decoctions to prove called also *Lignum Sanctum*.

GUAIVAS, a sort of Indian

'GUARANTEE', a Person who see Articles performed in Trading Princes.

GUARD [*garde*, *F.*] Detachment.

GUARD [*in Military Art*] performed by a Body of Men, to Army or Place from the Attempt prize of an Enemy.

Advanced GUARD, a Party beyond, but within Sight of Guard, design'd for the protection of the Camp.

Main GUARD [*in a Camp*] a considerable Body of Horse sent out to the Camp to secure the Army [*Garrison*] is that to which all are subordinate.

Picket GUARDS, are small the Head of every Regiment, encamped.

GUARDS de Corps, *Troops* Guards, for the Defence of the Person. *Life-Guards*.

Regiments of GUARDS, are Regiments of Foot, which do Duty to the King's Person is.

GUAR

GUARDANT [*in Heraldry*] a Term for a Coat of Arms, when his figure is turned toward the Spectator, and he is the Figure of Defence of himself.

GUARDIAN [*garden, F.*] one who is the Guardian of any Person or Thing.

GUARDIAN [*of the Spiritualities*] is a Bishop, being the Vacancy of that See.

GUARDIAN, one that has the Custody of the King's Mansion Houses.

GUARDIA NI, a religious Order of monks, instituted by the Countess Matilda, A. C. 1537.

GUARDS [*of gobs, F. a Gobbet*] are, Fishes of Haberdine, Codfish,

GUARDIANSHIP, Government. *L.*

E. genl. Chanc.

GUARDON [*gujan, F. gobbe, L.*] a Fish.

GUARDS [*in a Ship*] Rudder-Irons.

GUARDS and **Gibbets**, two potent symbols, the one of which took the Emperor of Germany, and the other the Pope.

GUARDLESS, unrewarded. *O.*

GUARDON, Recompence, Reward. *Fr.*

GUARDON, to pay, reward, or give.

GUARDONABLE, that may be fit or rewarded.

GUARDON [*gubbe, Belg.*] to conjecture.

GUARDON [*gubbe, Belg.*] a Conjecture.

GUARDON [*Lere, Sax. and Dan. Gull, L. 2.*] a Person invited to, or as a Feast; a Stranger that lodges the second Night. *O. R.*

GUARDON [*in a Ship*] is a Rope by which the Mast is kept from steering, or which is in and out, as the lies in the ship.

GUARDON [*gorgogliore, Ital.*] to suck, as a narrow-mouth'd Bottle when it is emptying.

GUARDON, Money paid for a Safe-Compass a strange Territory.

GUARDON, a Guiding or Leading. *Fr.*

GUIDE [*guide, F.*] to direct or to the Way.

GUIDE, a Director or Conductor. *F.*

GUIDE, the Standard of a Troop; a Standard-Bearer. *F.*

GUIDE [*Life, Sax.*] a Tax, Tribute, a Company or Society of Men instituted by the King's Authority.

GUIDE. See *Gild-Hall*.

GUIDE. See *Gild*.

GUIDE [*guldern, Tax.*] a Dutch Value 2 s. or 1 s. 10 d. Sterling;

1 s. 3 d. 4-5 s. the Golden and Philenny Sterling.

GUORD [*chay of Indisposi*],

or *g. d. Golden-Ford*, or of *Lifo, Sax.* a College, and *Ford* a Town in *Surrey*.

GUILE, Fraud, Deceit. *F.*

GUILE of *Alc and Bear*, a Brewing, the Quantity brewed at one Time.

GUILE of *August* [*of gwill, C. Br. a Feast*] the Day of St Peter ad vincula, celebrated on the First of *August*.

GUILEN, to beguile or deceive. *Spen.*

To **GUILL**, to dazzle as the Eyes. *Chef.*

GUILLAM, a Bird.

GUILT, a Consciousness of having committed a Crime or Fault.

GUILTINESS, a being liable to suffer for a Crime.

GUILTLESS, innocent, free from a Crime charged.

GUILTY [*schuldig, L. S. and Tent.*] culpable, proved to have committed a Crime.

GUIMAD, a Fish peculiar to the River *Doe* in *Chef.*, and the Lake *Pemblesmer*.

GUIN'EA [*of Guinea in Africa*] a Gold Coin, in value 21 s.

GUIN'EY } Coin, in value 21 s.

GUIRDON, Reward, Prize. *Spen.*

GUISE, Custom, Carriage, Mode, Fashion. *F.*

GUITA'RE, or *Guitar*, a musical Instrument now out of Use, except in *Portugal* and *Spain*. *Fr.*

GUL'CHIN [*g. d. Galkin, of gula, L. Gluttony*] a little Glutton.

GULD, a Weed growing among Corn.

GU'LES [*in Heraldry*] the Red or Vermilion Colour in a Coat of Arms.

GULF ? [*gulf, F.*] a Part of the

GULPH } Sea that runs between two Lands called *Streights*.

Sea-GULL, a kind of Bird.

GULL, a Breach in the Bank of a River.

To **GULL** [*guiller, F.*] to deceive, cheat, cozen, chouse, defraud, &c.

GUL'LET [*goulet, F. of gula, L.*] the Windpipe; also a little Stream or accidental Course of Water.

GUL'LING [*Sea-Term*] is when the Pin of a Block or Pulley eats into the Shiver, or the Yard into the Mast.

To **GUL'LY** [*goulet, F. the Throat*] to make a Noise in Drinking.

GUL'LY-Hole, a Place at the Grate or Entrance of the Street-Canals for a Passage into the Common-Shore.

GULOSITY [*gulositas, L.*] Gluttony.

To **GULP** [*galsen, L. S.*] to swallow down with a Noise.

GULTWIT, an Attends for Trespass.

GUM [*gummi, L.*] a congealed, tough Juice, issuing out of Trees, &c. Also a Die steeper in Fruit-Trees.

GUM'MA Gallicum, the eating out of a Bone by the French Fox.

GUM *Ammoniac*, -*Arabic*, -*Gopal*, -*Elemi*, -*Lar*, -*Opopanax*, -*Sagapatum*; several Sorts of Gums.

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GUM-Sarcocolla, a Gum so called, because it glues Flesh together.

GUM-MATA [among Physicians] stromous Tumours.

The **GUMS** [gomas, Sax.] the Flesh covering the Jaw-bone, wherein the Teeth are set.

A **GUN** [Mangon being a warlike Machine used before the Invention of Guns, Somnerus derives Gun from it, by taking away the first Syllable] a Fire-Arm, or Weapon of Defence, of several Sorts.

GUN, a great Flagon for Drink. *N. C.*

GUN-Powder, a Composition of Salt-Petre, Brimstone, and Charcoal-Dust, first invented by *Bartholdus Schwartz*.

GUN-Powder Treason Day, a Festival Day, kept the Fifth of November, for the happy Deliverance of King James I. and the Estates of the Realm, by the Discovery of the Gun-powder Plot.

GUNNALE. See *Gunwale*.

A **GUN'NER** of a Ship, an Officer who takes Charge of the Ordnance and warlike Stores, and directs the Management of them in a Fight.

GUN'NERY, an Art shewing how to charge, level, mount, and discharge, great Guns, Mortar-Pieces, &c.

GUNTER's Chain, an Instrument made use of in surveying Land.

GUNTER's Line, Lines of Numbers first invented by Mr *Edward Gunter*.

GUNTER's Quadrant, an Instrument to find the Hour of the Day, Azimuth, &c.

GUNTER's Scale, a large Scale to resolve Questions in plain Sailing.

GUN'WALE [of a Ship] is the upper Part of a Ship's Sides, from the Half-Deck to the Forecastle; also the lower Part of that Port where any Ordnance are.

GUR'GIANS, a coarse Meal.

GUR'GINS, the Chaff of Wheat or Barley.

To **GUR'GITATE** [*gurgitatum*, L.] to devour or swallow down.

GURGYPTING [in Falconry] a Term used of a Hawk, when it is stiff and choaked up.

GUR'NARD, or Gurney, a Fish.

GURTHELES, Girdles. *Chauc.*

To **GUSH** [*geotan*, Sax. *gießen*, Teut.] to pour or run out suddenly, and with Force.

GUS'SET [*gouffet*, F.] a Hem, a Piece of Cloth put into Shirts and Smocks, &c.

GUS'SET [in Heraldry] is an Abatement formed of a Traverse Line drawn from the Dexter Chief, and descending perpendicularly to the extreme Base Parts, or contrariwise.

GUST [*girt*, Sax.] a sudden Blast or Puff of Wind.

A **GUST** [*gustus*, L.] a Taste or Relish.

GUSTA'TION, a Tasting. *L.*

GUS'TO, Taste, Savour, or Relish. *Ital.*

St GUTHLAC [of Luð, Sax. War,

and Laac, Praise, *g. d.* one praised for warlike Exploits; or Lac, Sax. a Vot *g. d.* one sacrificed or slain in the War. *Englisch Saxon Monk*, in Honour of *Abteibald*, King of the *Mercii*, built most stately Abbey of *Croiland* in *Lincolnshire*.

GUTHREMION [of *unser*, C. a Reproach, *enlatu*, just] a *Cath* *Radnorshire*, given by King *Fortunus*, German Saint, in Compensation of the Treatment he had from *Fortigurn*, for and friendly reproving him.

GUTS [*Guttein*, Teut.] the Bowels. **GUTTA Rosacea**, is a Redness of Pimples in the Nose and Cheeks, and times in the whole Face.

GUTTA Serena [among Oculists] Disease in the Eye, wherein there is appearance of a clear Speck, causing a blindness or total Loss of Sight. *L.*

GUTTÆ, Drops, [in *Archit.*] little like Belle, which to the Number of five put below the Triglyph in every Arch of the Dorick Order. *L.*

GUTTE de l'Eau [in Heraldry] Drops painted Argent or White. *F.*

GUTTE des Larmes [in Heraldry] when Drops of Tears are represented Coat of Arms of a blue Colour. *F.*

GUTTE de l'Or [in Heraldry] Drops melted Gold borne in a Coat of Arms, painted Or, or Gold Colour. *F.*

GUTTE de Poix, [in Heraldry] Drops of black Colour. *F.*

GUTTE de Sang [in Heraldry] Drops of Blood. *F.*

GUTTER [*Gouttiere*, F.] a Cannel Rain-sput for Water.

All does down Gutter Lane. This Proverb is applied to those who all in Drunkenness and Gluttony, were Gods, alluding to the Latin Word *Guttur* which signifies the Throat.

GUT'TERA, a Gutter or Spout.

GUT'TIDE, Shrovetide. *O.*

GUT'TULOUS [of *guttule*, L.] being to, or full of, little Drops.

GUT'TURAL [of *guttur*, L. the Throat] belonging to the Throat.

GUT'TURAL Letters [in Grammar] letters which are pronounced with the Throat.

GUVE de Ronde [in Fortification] the same as *single-Tenaille*. *F.*

GUY [of *guide*, a Leader, or guide] a Banner] a proper Name.

GUY [in a Ship] is a Rope used to pull off Things from bearing against the Side, when they are to be hoisted in.

To **GUY**, to guide. *Chauc.*

GU'ZEZ [Heraldry] little Balls in a Coat of Arms of a Murrey Colour. *F.*

To **GUZ'ZLE**, to drink greedily or to tittle.

HABITED, a Payment or Fine to the Lords of some Manors, upon the death of their Tenants Daughters, for their committing the Act of Fornication. *Welsb.*

HABTOW [ḡpal, a Gallows, and Hab, Sax.] a Place for the Execution. *Br.*

HABT, Goods left in the Highway by which were forfeited to the King or Lord. *T.*

HABT, *O.*

HABT, my Writing or Pass. *O.*

HABT, to joke or banter.

HABESSE, a Woman-Guide. *Ch.*

HABIT [ḡyfo pive, Sax.] Satisfaction for a Trespass.

HABTARCH [gymnastarcha, L. of ḡy, of γυμνασιον, a Place of School, and ḡrch, a Ruler, Gr.] a chief Teacher, the Governor of a College.

HABTICKS [gymnastica, L. of ḡy, Gr.] that Part of Physick which teaches how to preserve Health by Exercise.

HABTIPHISTS [gymnosophistes, F. ḡy, L. of γυμνοσοφισται, of γυμναι, and σοφισται, a Sophister, Gr.] Philosophers in India, who went alone, and lived solitary in Woods and feeding on Herbs.

HABTITA [γυμνασια, Gr.] such Accidents happen to Women; but Hippocrates teaches them more strictly for their Turn or Courses.

HABTOCRACY [γυμνασκρατια, of γυμναι, and κρατια, Power] Female, Petition Government.

HABTOMASTOS [among ancient Tempters of the Breasts in Women.

HABTUTION, a Turning round, a Dis-

[ḡy, L.] a Circle, a Ring; *Spem.*

[of ḡy, to turn round, L.] a Fit, a Dizziness. *Chauc.*

HABTALCON, a Bird of Prey.

HABT [in Heraldry] an Ordinary, of two straight Lines, issuing from the top of the Escutcheon, and meeting at a Point.

H A

HABT, or Habt, a sort of dry'd Fish.

HABTUKUK [הבקות H. i. e. one of the smaller Prophets.

HABTUDON, to abandon. *Chauc.*

HABTUS Corpora, a Writ that lies for a Jury, or so many of them come upon the *Venire Facias*, L.

HABTUS Corporis, a Writ, which a Man may have out of the King's remembrance him thither, and to answer there. *L.*

HABENDUM, a Word or Form in a Deed or Conveyance, which must be two Parts, viz. the *Premisses* and the *Habendum*, i. e. to have or to hold. *L.*

HABERDASHER [*Minsbew* derives it of *Habt ihr Das?* Have you that? *Teut.* A Question frequently asked those who sell many Articles] a Seller of small Wares, Hats, &c.

HABERDINE [*Haberdeau*, F. *Abberdaen*, L. S. *Laberdahn*, *Teut.*] a sort of Salt Fish.

HABERE facias Seisinam, a Writ judicial, which lieth where a Man has recovered Lands, commanding the Sheriff to give Possession of the Land so recovered.

HABERE facias Visum, a Writ lying in divers Cases, where View is to be taken of Lands or Tenements in Question.

HABER'GEON [*baubergeon*, F.] a little Coat of Mail, covering the Head and Shoulders.

HABERJECTS, a Sort of Cloth of a mix'd Colour.

HABI'LE [*babile*, F. of *babilis*, L.] active, nimble.

HABILIMENT [*babillement*, F.] Apparel, Cloathing, Attire.

HABILIMENTS of War, all Sorts of Armour and warlike Stores.

HABIL'ITY [*babilité*, F. *babilitas*, L.] Ableness, Fitness, or Capacity.

To **HABI'T** [*babiller*, F.] to attire or dress; also to accustom one's self to.

HABIT [*babitus*, L.] the Constitution or Temper of the Mind or Body; Use or Custom, Dress or Attire: Also one of the Predicaments in *Logic*. *F.*

HABIT [among *Physicians*] any particular Disposition or Temperament of a Body, obtained by Birth or Manner of Living.

HABITABLE [*habitabilis*, L.] that may be inhabited. *F.*

HABITACLE [*habitaculum*, L.] a Dwelling-Place. *F.*

HABITA'TION, a Dwelling-Place, or Dwelling. *F.*

To **HABITEN**, to dwell. *Chauc.*

HABITUAL [*babitens*, F.] grown to a Habit by long Use, customary.

HABIT'UATED [of *babitus*, L.] that has got a Habit of, or is accustomed to a Thing.

HABITUDE [*babitudo*, L.] a Disposition of Mind or Body, gotten and confirmed by repeated Acts; as the Knowledge of Virtue and Vice, Skill in Arts, Excellence in Writing, Painting, Dancing, &c. *F.*

HAB'LE, a Sea-Port or Haven.

HABLE, apt, nimble. *Spem.*

HAB'NAB [Contraction of *Habban*, to have, and *Nabban*, not to have, or *q. d.* *happen hap*, i. e. whether it happen or no] rashly, at a venture.

To **HABOURE**, to abound. *Chauc.*

HACE [of *hæp*, *Sax.*] hath; also bath, hoaræ.

A HACH } [*bachis*, *F.*] a Dish of min-

A HASHE } ced Meat, a Hash.

To **HACK** [*hacken*, *Teut.*] to hew or cut.

An **HACK** [*Hacca*, *Sax.* *hecke*, *L. S.* & *Teut.*] a Fence] an Hatch. *Lincolnsh.*

An **HACK**, a common Hackney-Horse.

A HACK, a Cratch for Hay. *N. C.*

A HACK [*hacke*, *Teut.*] a Pick-Ax, a Mattock. *N. C.*

To **HACKLE** [*hackelen*, *L. S.*] to cut small.

HACK'LE, the Slough, or cast-off Skin of a Snake. *C.*

HACK'NEY, a Town about three Miles from *London*; whence any Coach or Horse which is let out to Hire, is called a Hackney, &c. unless you had rather have it from the *French Haquenée*, the same.

HADAD [דדד *H. i. c.* rejoicing] a King of *Syria*.

HADAREZER [דדדדד *H. i. c.* of דדד Beauty, and דדד Help, beautiful Help] a King of *Zobab*.

HAD'BOLE, a Recompence made for a Violation of Holy Orders, and Violence offered to Clergymen. *S.*

HAD'DER, Heath or Ling. *N. C.*

HAD DOCK, a Sort of Cod Fish.

HADERUNGA [הדד, a Person, and דדד, Respect, *Sax.*] Partiality, Respect of Persons. *O. L.*

HAD'ES } [*q. d.* I wist, or thought I

HAD דדד } had it] an Uncertainty, a dubious Matter, Court-Preferment. *Spem.*

HÆCCEITY [with *Chymists*] the same specific Essence or active Principle, by which a Medicine operates.

HÆ'MALOPS [ἡμάλωψ, *Gr.*] the Extravasion of Blood about the Eye. *L.*

HÆMATOCHY'SIS [ἡματόχυσις, *Gr.*] any preternatural Flowing of Blood, whether critical or symptomatical; the same as *Hæmorrhage*.

HÆMATOKE'LE [ἡματόκηλη, *Gr.*] a Tumour turgid with Blood. *L.*

HÆMA'TOSIS [ἡμάτωσις, *Gr.*] the Art or Faculty of making Blood. *L.*

HÆMODIA [ἡμόδια, *Gr.*] a painful Number of the Teeth. *L.*

HÆMOPHO'BUS [ἡμοφόβος, *Gr.*] one that is afraid of being let Blood.

HÆMOPTYICA [ἡμοπτύμα, *Gr.*] Remedies which cure Spitting of Blood. *L.*

HÆMOPTICK [of ἡμα, Blood, and πτύω, to spit, *Gr.*] one that spits Blood.

HÆMOPTY'SIS [ἡμαόπτυσις, *Gr.*] a Spitting of Blood from the Lungs. *L.*

HÆMORRHAGE [ἡμορραγία, *Gr.*] is a Flux of Blood from the Nostrils, Mouth, Eyes, or any Part of the Body. *L.*

HÆMORRHOIDAL Veins [among *Anatomists*] Veins which spread about the Fundament and *Sphincter Ani*.

HÆMORRHOIDES [ἡμορροΐδες, *Gr.*] *Alia*, Blood, and *hæo*, to flow, *Gr.* ing Inflammations in the Fundament Piles. *L.*

HÆRE'DE *abducto*, a Writ by Lord, who, having Wardship of a Tenant under Age, can't come by his Land being conveyed away. *L.*

HÆRE'DE *deliberando alii custodiam terre*, a Writ directed to a Sheriff, to command one, having the Ward of another's Ward, to deliver him to his Ward he was, by reason of his Land being conveyed away. *L.*

HÆRE'SIARCH [*Heresiarcha*, *Gr.*] *refarctus*, *L.* of *hæresis*, of *hæresis*, Heresy, and *ἀρχή*, Dominion, *Gr.*] Heretick.

HÆRETARE, to give a Right of Rite. *L. T.*

HÆRET'ICO *conspirando*, in which lies for the burning of one who has been convicted of Heresy.

A HAFT [*Hæfte*, *Sax.* *haft*, *Teut.*] an Handle of a Knife, &c.

An **HAG** [*Hæggette*, *Sax.* *L. S.* *hæge*, *Teut.*] a Witch.

HAGA [*Hæga*, *Sax.*] a Maiden Dwelling-House.

HAG'AR [הגר *H. i. c.* a Sarab's Handmaid.

HAG'ARD, that has a frowning Look. *F.*

HAG'ARD *Hæwæ*, a wild Hawk prey'd for herself before she was taken.

A HAGESTER, a Magpie.

HAG'GAI [גאי *H. i. c.* a plant] Name of a Prophet.

HAG GESS [*hæchen*, *L. S.* to eat] a Sort of Pudding made of Liver, &c. a Sheep's Maw filled with Meat.

HAG'GER [of *bagard*, *F.* *bagard* lean, thin.

To **HAG'GLE**, to stand hard in

To **HAG'GLE** [*q. d.* to *hackelen*, *L. S.*] to cut unhand-

It **HAGGLES** [*hæggles*, *Teut.*]

N. C.

HAGHES, *Hæwa*. *N. C.*

HAGIOSYDERE [*q. d.* Holy *ἅγιος*, holy, and *ὕδωρ*, *Iron*] a ment used by the *Greeks*, under the Name of the *Turks*, to call People to Church of a Bell, the use of which is prohibited.

HAGS, a kind of fiery Metastasis appears on Mens Hair, or on the Horses. See *Hæg*.

HAGWORTH'INGHAM [of *Hæge*, *Teut.*, a Street, and *Hæge*, *Teut.*] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

HAI [*Hæg*, *Sax.*] an Hedge.

HAIL [*Hægele*, *Sax.* *hægele*, *Teut.* and *Dan.*] a known

HAIL [*Hæg*, *Sax.* *hægele*, *Teut.*] Health.

HAL a Ship [*See-Term*] to salute
a ship, as in whether she is bound, &c.

HALB, *Halberst.* Cheese.

HALSEN [halzen, *Teut.*] to take one
out of the [halzen, *Teut.*] to salute. Cheese.

HALLOW [Hallowe'en, *Sax.*] Hallow
[*See-Term.*] small Globules of the Me-
tal.

HALLOW-Folk [*i. e.* Holy Week-Folk]
those who held Lands for the Service of
God or defending some Church or Se-

HALLOWA'TIO *Callorum* [in the
old of Scotland] a Seeking Reftitution for
Land or Chattels wrongfully taken away.

HALYNE } [hair, *F.*] Hatred. Cheese.

HALYOUS [halious, *F.*] odious, hate-
ful, outrageous.

HALYOUSNESS, Odiousness, &c.

HALY [Canden derives it of Haluip,]
but from Ann, alone, and Ulph, *Sax.*
g. d. one who needs not the Assistance
of a Skynne.

HAL [Heape, *Sax.*] Hair, *L. S.*] a
substance growing out of the Skin.

HAL's Breadth, among the *Jews*, ac-
cording to the 4th Part of an Inch.

HAL, a Pot-hook.

HALKE [hachen, *L. S.*] to hanker,
to seek, to seek or loiter. *N. C.*

HALKIDS, a Sort of large Pike Fish,
in *Raafy Moor*.

HALKTON, a Jacket without Sleeves.

HALDARD } [halderd, *F.*] an offensive
Weapon well known.

HALDARD [among *Ferriers*] a Piece of
Wood to the Fore-part of a Horse's
to prevent a lame Horse from treading
too.

HALDERDEER [halderdier, *F.*] one
who is an Halberd.

HALCYON [Αλκυον, *Gr.*] a Bird called
Halcyon, which breeds on the Sea-
shore the Winter-Solstice; and for
seven Days, while the Eggs are hatch-
ing, there is no Tempest or Storm. Hence,
HALCYON Days, quiet or peaceable
element Days, fair Weather.

HAL [haler, *F.*] to drag.

HAL, a Trammel. *Effix.*

HALDOM [of Haly, Holy, and 'den,
Hill, a Place where *Ofwald*, by
his help, got the Victory over *Cadwalla*,
&c. It is also called *Heapensfeld*,
Heapen, Heaven, and Field, g. d.
only Field, whereunto Aid was sent
by] a Place in *Northumberland*.

[*halp*, *Sax.* *halp*, *Belg.* *halp*, *Teut.*]
HALM [among *Miners*] a round
Metal, which comes out of the
an Iron Work.

HAL-BORD, Six-pence. *Cost.*

HAL-ENDEAL, Half. *Spec.*

HALF-Moon [halber Mond, *Teut.* in
Fortification] an Outwork, having only two
Faces, forming together a salient Angle,
flanked by some Part of the Place, and of
the other Bastions.

HALF-Seal [in *Chancery*] sealing Com-
missions to Delegates appointed upon any
Appeal in Ecclesiastical Cases, &c.

HALF-Tongue, a Jury impanelled in a
Cause where a Foreigner is a Party.

HALIDOM [Halogdom, *Sax. i. e.* holy
Judgment, *Heylighthum*, *Teut.*] whence
in old Times, *By my Halidom*, was a solemn
Oath among Country People.

HALIEU'TICKS [halicutia, *L.* of *Alu-*
surum, *Gr.*] Books treating of Fishes, or
the Art of Fishing.

HALIFAX [of halig, holy, and pear,
Sax. Hair] from the sacred Hair of a certain
Virgin, whom a Clerk beheaded, because she
would not prostitute her Body to him. She
was afterwards canonized.

HALIMAS, the Festival of All-Saints,
or *All-hallows*, *November 1.*

HALIMOTE, a Court-Baron, the Meet-
ing of the Tenants of a Hall or Manor.

HALINITON [among the *Paracelsians*]
Sal Nitro, or Salt-Petre.

HALIOGRAPHY [of *hal*, the Sea,
and *γραφία*, Description, *Gr.*] the Descrip-
tion of the Sea.

HALITUOUS [of *halitus*, *L.*] thin,
vaporous, passing through the Pores.

HALL [Heal, *Sax.* *helle*, *Teut.* of *And*,
L.] a large Room at the Entrance of an
House, a public Building belonging to a Soci-
ety; also a pleading Place, or Court of Justice.

HAL' LAGE, a Fee paid for Cloths
brought for Sale to *Blackwell-Hall*, *London*.

HAL'LELUJAH [הללויה of הללויה
praise ye, and יהוה the Lord, *H.*] praise ye
the Lord.

HAL'LIARDS } [in a Ship] are those
HALYARDS } Ropes which serve for
hoisting up the Yards, except the Cross Jack
and the Sprit-sail Yards.

HAL'LIBUT, a Fish like a Plaice.

HAL' LIER, a Net for catching Birds.

To **HALLOO'** [probably of *hallo*, *F.*
hellen, *Teut.*] to set on or incite a Dog.

To **HAL'LOW** [halgian, *Sax.* to make
holy, *heyligen*, *Teut.*] to consecrate, to set
apart for Divine Service.

HAL'LOWES [heylige, *Teut.*] Saints.
Chauc.

HALLOWID, hallowed to. *Chauc.*

To **HALLU'CINATE** [hallucinatum, *L.*]
to mistake, blunder.

HALLUCINATION, a Blunder, or
Over-sight, an Error of Opinion. *L.*

HALM } [pealm, *Sax.* *stroph-palm*,
HAULM } *Teut.*] the Stem, or Stalk
of Corn.

HALMYRO'DES [αλμυροδες, *Gr.*] a
Fever attended with sharp brackish Sweats.

HALO [ἅλως, Gr.] a certain Meteor in Form of a bright Circle that surrounds the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

HALO [among Physicians] the red Circle round the Breasts of Women.

HALOOE, hallow. *Cbauc.*

HALP, helped. *Cbauc.*

HALSE [ἅλς, *Teut.*] the Neck. *Cbauc.*

To HALSE [ἅλσεν, *Teut.*] to embrace. *O.*

HAL'SER } [of Halp, *Sax.* the Neck,

HAW'SER } and Seel, a Rope] a Cable to haul a Barge, &c. along a River or Channel.

HAL'SER, } one who so hauls a Barge,

HAL'STER, } Ship, &c.

To HALT [healtan, *Sax.*] to go lame.

HALT [healt, *Sax.*] lame, crippled.

To HALT [faire halte, *F. halten*, to stop in a March, *Teut.* whence the *English* and *French* is borrowed] to stand still, to discontinue the March.

HALT, holdeth. *Cbauc.*

An HALTER [Hæltre, *Sax.* Halter, *L. S.*] a Rope to tie about the Neck of a Horse or Malefactor.

HALYSTON [*q. d.* Holy Stone, a Place where St Paul, the first Apostle of the North of England, baptized many thousand Persons] a Place in Northumberland.

HALYWORKFOLK } [Halig pepk-

HALIWORKFOLK } polk, *Sax. i. e.* Holy Work-folks] People who hold Lands for repairing or defending a Church or Tomb; on which account they were freed from feudal and military Services.

HAM [ἡμ H. i. e. crafty, or Heat] one of the three Sons of Noah.

HAM [Ham, *Sax.*] a Home or Dwelling-place; also a Borough or Village.

HAM [Ham, *Belg.* Hamm, *Teut.*] the Leg and Thigh of a Hog.

HAM'AN [ἡμ H. i. e. making an Uproar] the Son of Hamedatha.

HAMBLES, a Port or Haven. *O.*

HAM'BLING of Dogs, the same as expeditating. *F. L.*

HAMELED [hamelan, *Sax.*] abated. *O.*

HAMES, } the two crooked Pieces of

HAUMES, } Wood which encompasses a Horse-Collar. *N. C.*

HAM'KIN, a Pudding made in a Shoulder of Mutton.

HAM'LET [Hameau, *F.* a Village; *Magnus* derives it from Ham, *Sax.* and *Let*, *Teut.* a Member] a little Village, Division of a Town or Suburbs of a City into Precincts, as the Tower Hamlets, &c.

HAM'MA, a Home-Close, a little Meadow. *O. L.*

To HAM'MEL, } to cut the Ham, to

To HAM-String, } hough.

A HAM'MER [Pamep, *Sax.* Hammar, *Dan.* Hammer, *Teut.*] a Tool used by most Mechanicks.

HAM'MOCKS [Pamaca, *Sax.*] little

hanging Beds on Ship-board.

HA'MOR [חמור H. i. e. an Ass-Dirt] the Father of Shechem.

A HAM'PER } [Hamper, *Teut.* *L.*

HAN'APER } as *Minshaw* thinks,

Hand-Pannier] a sort of large strong Bag.

To HAM'PER, to entangle, to perplex.

HAMP'SHIRE [Hantepscire, *Sax.* called from the River *Antou*] a County the South-West Part of England.

HAMP'TON [formerly called *Ham* from *Thon*, *C. B.* a Water or River. *River Town*] a Town on the River *Thames* in *Middlesex*, where is a stately Palace built by Cardinal *Woolsey*.

HAM'SEL, a Hamlet or small Village.

HAM'SOKEN } [in the *Scarb.*

HAME'SOKEN } the Crime of wilfully assaulting a Man in his own House.

HA'MUS } [among *Surgeons*] a

HAM'ULUS } instrument used to assist the Child in difficult Labour. *L.*

HAN, have. *Spem.*

Clerk of the HANAPER [in *Chancery* is an Officer whose Business is to receive Monies due to the King for the Sale of Charters, Patents, &c.

HANCELED, cut off. *O.*

HANCH'ES [in *Architecture*] are the Ends of Elliptical Arches.

HANCHES [in a Ship] Falls or Drops of the Fife-rail, placed on Banisters in the Poop, &c. and down to the Gang-way.

HANCH [Hanche, *F.* Hanche, *D.*] Hip, a Part of the Body.

HANC'LING, is the measuring the Length of a fighting Cock's Body, by the Girth of the Hand and Fingers.

HAND [pan'd, *Sax.* Hand, and *Hand*, *Du.* and *Teut.*] a Member of the Body, Part of the Arm; the Index of a Clock, Watch.

To HAND [handen or handigen, *Teut.*] is to pass a Thing by Hand from one another.

HAND-Borrow [of Hand and Borrow, *Teut.*] a Surety, a manual Pledge. *S. M.*

HAND-Breadth [Handbreit, *Teut.*] Measure of 3 Inches.

HAND, in the Height of a Horse, a Hand-bell. *Teut.* [pan'dulle, *Sax.* Handbell, *Teut.*] as much as can be grasped by the Hand.

HAND Girth [pan'd girth, *Sax.*] own Hand.

HAND-Habend [Pabben'dys, *Sax.* Handhabend, *Teut.*] a Thief in the very Fact, with the Thing stolen in his Hand.

HAND-Haven-Bread, Bread with Leaven, stiff.

HAND'ICRAFT, a working Trade.

HAND'KERCHER } [of Hand]

HAND'KERCHEF } Kercher, or chief] an Utensil for wiping the Face. See *Kerchief*.

HA

Hand, a Sort of wooden Le-
VERKE, } ver for moving heavy

Hand [purple, Sax.] a Part of any
 useful to be held in the Hand.

Hand [handian, Sax. hande-
 hander, Dan.] to hold or feel
 Hand; also to treat of.

Hand, comely, beautiful; also be-

Hand [handish, Belg. behande,
 with the Hand.

Hand, a sort of Cloth.

Hand [handyonic, Sax. of
 Hand, Handicraft, Teut.] Work done

Hand, a Corn Measure at Bilbao in
 of a Bushel English.

Hand [hangen, Sax. hengen, Teut.
 Dan.] to suspend or hang upon.

Hand [hangen, Teut.] a broad
 sword.

Hand, Irons to hang a Pot with.
Hand, Linings or Curtains for
 Chairs, Tapestry, &c.

Hand Pear, a kind of Pear which
 at the End of September.

Hand from hanging, and
 cut your Throat.

Hand is as severe a Lecture against
 Unthankful Person a Kindness, as

Hand a Thief from the Gallows;
 that there is as much Imprudence

Hand a Danger in the other; for no-
 more an Ingrate against abusing

Hand, or a Thief unhang'd against
 a Friend's Throat. Thus say the

Hand quod facis ingrato; and the
 in unchain du gebet, il vous y

Hand [henger, Teut.] an Exe-

Hand [hangen, Sax. to hang,
 a Fine] a Liberty to be quit of a

Hand without a Trial.

Hand, a Skeen of Thread or Silk.

Hand, a Habit, Custom, or Propen-

Hand [g. d. hunger, Teut.] to
 to be very desirous of.

Hand [H. i. e. gracious]
 of Samuel the Prophet.

Hand, a Corn Measure at Malaga
 containing unheaped 129 Pounds,

144 Pounds *Avirdupois*.

Hand [g. d. Hand-sale, perhaps of
 Han, Sax. to give, or Handfel,

Year's or Day's Gift] the Money
 in the first Part sold of any Com-

in the first in the Morning.

Hand [H. i. e. Jack in
 Child in the Mother's Belly.

Hand [an old Gothic Word] a Society
 of Merchants, combin'd to-

Merchandise from Kingdom to Kingdom.

Hanse Towns, certain free Towns in
Germany, in Number 27; as *Hamburg*, *Lub-*
beck, *Magdenburg*, &c. joined in a League
 offensive and defensive, and against all En-
 mies whatsoever.

HANSELINES, upper Slops or Hose. *Cb.*
HANSEAT'ICK, belonging to the Hanse
 Towns or Hanse Merchants.

HANSON [of *Ham* the Diminutive of
Randal, and *Son*, g. d. the Son of *Randal*]
 a Surname.

To **HAN'TEN**, to accustom or use. *O.*

HAN'TY, wanton, unruly; spoken of a
 Horse, or the like, when too much pam-
 pered. *N. C.*

HAP, Fortune. *Cbauc.*

HAP'LESS, unfortunate, unhappy.

To **HAP** } [g. d. to heap up, of hea-
 To **HAPPE** } pian, Sax.] to cover or
 wrap up warm with Bed-cloaths. *N. C.*

HAPPE [hapye] thank ye. *N. C.*

To **HAPPE** [of *bapper*, F.] to snatch,
 catch, to seize. *F. L. T.*

To **HAP'PEN** [bappen, F. *happet*, Belg.
 to snatch up a Thing] to fall out.

HAP'PERLET, } a sort of coarse Co-
HAP'PARLET, } verlet for a Bed,

HAPPY [bappus, C. Br.] prosperous,
 felicitous, blessed.

HAPSE [hapse, Teut.] a Catch or Bolt
 of a Door.

HAQUE, a Hand-Gun.

HA'QUELIN, a Piece of Armour.

HA'QUEBUT, a Gun called also a Har-
 quebust.

HA'RAN [חן H. i. e. Anger] the
 Father of *Lot*.

HARANG'UE, an Oration or Speech
 made in Publick. *F.*

To **HARANGUE** [haranguer, F.] to
 make a Speech in Publick.

To **HAR'ASS** [harasser, F.] to tire, to
 weary out, to disquiet, to ruin a Country
 with continual Inroads.

HARA'TIUM, a Race or Stud of Horses
 kept for Breed. *O. L.*

HARBERE, an Arbour. *Cbauc.*

HAR'BINGER [of *herberger*, Teut. an
 Innkeeper] an Officer of the Court, who
 provides Lodgings in a Prince's Progress.

HAR'BOROUGH [of *haber*, Teut.
haber, L. S. Oats, and *Borg*, Sax. a Bo-
 rough] a Town in *Leicestershire*, so called
 from its producing great Plenty of Oats.

HAR'BOTTLE [of *pepe*, an Army,
 and *Botl*, Sax. an House, so called, because
 it was a Place where Soldiers kept their
 Quarters] a Town in *Northumberland*.

HAR'BOUR [pepebenga, Sax. *hera-*
herpe, of *her*, here, and *bergen*, to hide,
Teut.] a Station where Ships may ride safely
 at Anchor; also a Lodging, Shelter, or Place
 of Refuge.

beginning always with the lowest.

HAPPER [hæpper, Sax.] one who haps; *Harp*.

HAPTES [hæp'tes, L. *aptrula*, Gr.] Hunters, signified to have the Faces of the Bodies of Vultures, and others.

HAKERS, they who catch Fish with Irons.

HAK-IRON [hæp'aux, F. *harpau*] certain Irons to strike great Fish, as one End like a barbed Arrow, the other fastened to the other.

HAKES [See *Term*] is the Breadth at the Bow, or the Ends of the *Ball* Bands.

HAKCORD } [hæp'scords, F.] a
HAKCOL } musical Instrument.

HAKBUS [arguebuse, F.] a sort of Gun.

HARR, a Sea Storm. *Line*.

HARRIER } [of *barrier*, F. to hurry]

HARR } a Hound of an admirable speed and Hold in the Pursuit of his

HART. See *Hariat*.

HART [of *harts*, F. *hartet*, *Test.*] with Iron Teeth, to break the Earth after ploughing.

HARTROW [hærf, F. *hertian*, *Test.*] to break the Clods, &c. by walk, ravage, or destroy. *Spen*.

HARTROW [of *hars*, *Norm.* F.] alas! *Test.*

HARRY [harier, F.] to hare or

HARRY, to daunt, to fright, to handle roughly. *Shakspeare*.

HARRY-GAND, a Rigby, a wild Girl.

HAST } [hæstiles, F. or *haste*, a
HAST } Spit, because roasted on the Liver, Heart and Lights of a

HAST [hæst, *Test.*] sharp, tart, se-

HART [heort, Sax. *hert*, *Belg.*] a Year old.

HART *Royal* proclaimed, a Hart, that was hunted by the King or Queen, so far from the Forest or Chase, so unlikely he will ever return of toward the Place aforesaid; and the Proclamation is made in all the Villages thereabouts, that none may offend him, but that he may remain if he list.

HART *Royal*, one that has been hunted by King or Queen, and has escaped with

HARTCHOKE. See *Artichoke*.

HART *Colour*, Melilot. *N. G. Mali-*

HARTLE Pool [q. d. the Isle of Harts, of heort, Sax. an Hart, and *Pool*,] in the Bishoprick of Durham.

HARVEST [hæp'ert, Sax. probably, q. d. *Herb-Feast*, Farmers usually making a Feast for their Reapers, *Herbst*, *Test.*] the Time of reaping Corn.

HARVEY [of hepe, an Army, and pic, Sax. a Fort] a Sirname.

HARWICH [of hepe, an Army, and pic, Sax. a Port or Bay] a Haven in *Essen*.

HARVID, carried out by Force, hurried out. *Chauc*.

To **HASE**, to fright with a sudden Noise.

HASEL-Tree } [hærl, Sax. *hasel*,
HASEL-Tree } *Test.*] a Nut-Tree.

To **HASH** *Meat* [bacher, F.] to stew Meat already dress'd with Herbs, Seasoning, &c. See *Hach*.

HASK, a Fisher's Rod, or Basket. *Spen*.
HASH, harsh. *Lincolshire*.

HASK, a Sign in the Zodiack, as Fishes
Hask, i. e. the Sign *Pisces*. *O*.

HASEL Nut [hærl-nurt, Sax. *hasel*, *Test.*] the Fruit of an *Hasel*-Tree.

HASLE-Wort, an Herb.

An **HASP** [of *hasper*, F.] a Reel to wind Yarn on.

An **HASP** [hæpp, Sax.] a Sort of fastening for a Door, Window, &c.

HASPAT, } a Stripling, or young
HASP'NALD, } *Lad.* *N. G.*

HAS' SOCK [probably of *hase*, *Test.* an *Hare*, and Socks, because *Hare Skins* are sometimes worn instead of Socks, to keep the Feet warm in Winter] a Bass or Cushion made of Rushes to kneel upon in Churches.

HAS'TA-Porci, a Shield of Land. *O. L.*

HAS'TE [hæste, *Belg.* *hast*, *L. S.âte*, F.] Expedition, Speed, Hurry.

To **HASTEN** [hæste, *Belg.* *hâter*, F.] to quicken, press on.

HASTINGS, Fruit early ripe; also green Pease, or Pease-cods.

HASTINGS [Somnerus writes *Hærtzing*, and *Hærtzingaccartep*, Sax. derives it of *hærtte*, Heat, because of the Bubbling or Boiling of the Sea in that Place; but Camden surmises, that it was so called from one *Hasting*, a Dane, a great Robber, who either seized, built, or fortified it] a Haven in *Sussex*.

HASTOW, [hast du, *Test.*] hast thou. *Chauc*.

HASTY, [hastig, *L. S.âte*, F.] done in Haste, sudden, quick, hurrying; soon angry, passionate.

A **HAT** [hæc, Sax. *hut*, *Test.* *hett*, *C. Br.*] a covering for the Head.

A **HATCH** [hæca, Sax. *hæche*, *L. S.*] a Half-Door, frequently grated, and having Iron Spikes; a Vessel or Place to lay Grain in; a Trap to catch Weasels, &c.

E e e

To

To HATCH [*hechen, Teut.*] to breed Young by sitting upon Eggs; also to contrive or plot.

A HATCH, a Brood of young Birds.

To HATCH [in *Drawing*] to draw small Strokes with a Pen.

A HATCH'EL, ? [*hechel, Teut.*] a Tool to

A HITCH'EL, } dress Flax, Hemp, &c.

To HATCH'EL, [*hachelen, L. S. heche-
len, Teut.*] to dress Flax, Hemp, &c.

HATCH'ES, Flood-gates in a River to stop the Current of the Water.

HATCH'ES, [of a *Ship*] the Coverings in the Midship, as if it were Trap-Doors, by which any Goods of Bulk are let down into the Hold.

HATCH-Way [in a *Ship*] that Place which is directly over the Hatches.

A HATCH'ET [*bachette, F.*] a little Ax.

HATCH'ING [in *Drawing*] a Manner of shadowing by a continual Series of many Lines shorter or longer.

HATCH'MENT [in *Heraklry*] the Marshalling of several Coats of Arms in an Escutcheon; also an Escutcheon erected over a Door where a Person died.

HATCH'MENTS, a Corruption of Achievements.

To HATE [*havian Sax. hatten Belg.*] to bear Ill-will to.

HATE, or *Hatte*, [of *heten, L. S.*] is called or named. *Cb.*

HATFIELD [probably of *haz*, hot, and *Field*, from the hot sandy Soil of the Ground] a Town in *Hertfordshire*, called *King's Hatfield*, from a Country House of the King's there, and *Hatfield Broad-Oak*, from a large Oak there.

HAT'LETS [in *Cookery*] Veal Sweet-breads, &c. fry'd and roasted.

HAT'TLE, skittish, wild, mischievous. *N. C.*

A HATTOCK, a Shock containing 12 Sheaves of Corn. *N. C.*

HAUBER-Yannock, an oaten Loaf or Cake. *N. C.*

To HAVE [*habban, Sax. haben. Teut. avoir, F.*] to possess, to hold, to enjoy.

HA'VEN [*hafn, C. Br. haben. Dan.*] an Entrance of the Sea at the Mouth of a River, a Harbour for Ships.

HA'VEN, a Skin which Snakes cast yearly. *C.*

HAVER, [*haber, Teut.*] Oates. *O.*

HAVERING [of *Aber, C. Br.* a Port, and *Ring*, which a Pilgrim there gave to King *Edward* the Confessor, as if it had been sent from *John the Baptist*] a Town in *Essex*.

HAUGH ? [*Camden* expounds it a little

HAUGH [Meadow, lying in a Valley] a noted Sirname in the North of England.

HAUGHT, haughty. *Spem.*

HAUGHTINESS [*haughte, F.*] Loftiness.

HAUGH'TY [*haughtain, F.*] proud, lofty, elated.

HAUL-Bois, great Woods. *F.*

HAUNCH, that Part of the Body between the Ribs and the Thigh. *Sax.*

HAUNCIN [*hanter, Teut.*] to

to promote. *Cham.*

HAUNSING, Elevation, *Cham.*

To HAUNT [*hanter, F.*] to

Place.

A HAUNT, a Place frequently

to; a Habit or Custom. *Cham.*

A HAUNT [with *Hunters*] the

a Deer, or the Place of his ordinary

HAV'OCK [so called from the

Bird, the Hawk, [in *Sax.* hap-

Spoil, great Slaughter, Destruction

HAUR'ANT, of *hauriens, L.*

dry] a term used when a Fish is

in a Coat of Arms in an erect Posture

The HAUSE } the Throat.

The HOSE } the Throat.

HAUSIBLE [*hausibilis, L.*] that

drawn or emptied. *L.*

HAUSELINES, ? Breaches; a

HAN'SELINES, } *O.*

HAUST, or *Hofte* [*hufen, L.*

Cough. *N. C.*

HAUT, high or shrill.

HAUTOIS, a Hoboy, or *Haut*

HAUT *Courte* [in *Musick* *Bach*

Counter-Tenor. *Ital.*

HAUT *Deffus*, first Treble. *Ital.*

HAUT'BOY, a musical Instru-

ment properly called a *Hoboy*. *Fr.*

An HAW [of *hagan, Sax.*

Teut.] a sort of Berry, the *Fr.*

White-Thorn, or Hawthorn, *Haw*

HAW [of *hæg, Sam.*] a Cloth,

Pieces of Land near a House. *Ant.*

HAW [among *Farmers*] a Grailing

between the neither Eye-lid and

of an Horse.

HAW, a Web or Spot in the Eye.

HAUGH, a green Plat in a *Val*

A HAWK [*hagoc, Sax. hupoc,*

a Bird of Prey.

A HAWK, a fore Finger band.

A HAWK of the first Coat [in

Hawk in the fourth year of her

To HAWK, to go a Foot

Hawks; also to spit or spend.

HAWKERS [*hawken, L. S.*] to

go about the Town or Country

HAWLKS [*hucles, L. S.*] *Cb.*

HAWM [*heawen, Sax. halm,*

lower Part of the Straw after the

cut off.

HAWS [in *Down-day-Boat*] the

Dwelling-Houses.

HAWSER [of *hawsse, F.*] a

Rope or small Cable.

HAWSSES [in a *Ship*] are

Holes under the Head, through

Cables pass when the is at Anchor.

A Bold HAWSE [See *Yarn*] a

Hole is high above Water.

HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when the Anchor to expect the Cable may be in this Hole.

HAWSE, is when the Cable is an extraordinary Stretch.

HAWSE, is the untwisting of the Cable, which being let out at two Hawses, are twisted about one another.

HAWSE, is when new Cable is laid upon the Cable in the same way.

HAWSE, is when any Cable lies across, or falls directly in the way.

HAWSE [*haughty, F.*] haughty, proud.

HAWSE, to confound or frighten, as with Noise. *C.*

HAY, *Sax. Hay, L. S. Hætu*, cut and dried.

HAY, *Sax. haye, F. an Hedge* [in each Corner in; an Inclosure; a Park fenced with Rails. Hence *Hay*, is to dance in a Ring.

HAY, a Permission to take Thorns, to repair Hedges. *L. T.*

HAY, a Country Dance or Game.

HAY, to charge or command.

WARD, a Keeper of the common of a Town.

WARD [*Ward*] a Strengthening of a Wall, being in a Sign of its own Sex, but agreeable to its own Nature.

WARD [*וָרָד* of *וָרָד* he saw, *Gen. H. 1. 2.* seeing God] a King of Kings.

WARD, Chance, Peril; also a Term in Play. *Fr.*

WARDS, the Holes in the Sides of a Table.

WARD [*benarder, F.*] to run, to venture.

WARDS, Gamesters. *Chanc.*

WARDS [*benardens, F.*] full of dangers.

WARDS, Gaming. *Chanc.*

WARDS, a thick Fog or Rime.

WARDS. See to *Hawse*.

WARDS, it mingles small Rain. *N. C.*

WARDS, thick, foggy, rimy.

WARDS, *Sax. hysc, Sax.* a Pronoun of the Person singular, masculine.

HEAD [*heaf, and hefoe, Sax.*] that Part of the Body which contains the Brain; the Top of a Tree, &c.

HEAD [*enthepfen, Teut.*] to be cut off the Head; to put a Head on; to lead on, or to be the Ring-leader of a Party.

HEAD [*of an Anchor*] is the Shank or Part of it.

HEAD [*of a Camp*] [*Military Term*] is the Ground before which the Army is drawn out.

the Ground before which the Army is drawn out.

HEAD of Flax, is twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a Bunch.

HEAD of a Work [*in Fortification*] the Front of it that is next the Enemy, and farthest from the Body of the Place.

HEAD-Borough [*of head and Borge, Sax.*] he that was the Chief, the Frank-Pledge, now an Officer subordinate to a Constable.

HEAD-Land, that Part ploughed across at the Ends of other Lands.

HEAD-Land [*in Navigation*] a Point of Land lying farther out at Sea than the rest.

HEAD-Lines [*in a Ship*] are the Ropes of the Sails which are uppermost, and next the Yard.

HEAD Mould-shot [*among Anatomists*] is when the Sutures of the Skull, generally the Coronal, ride, that is, have their Edges shot over one another.

HEAD-Pence, the Sum of 51 L. which the Sheriff of *Northumberland* anciently exacted of the Inhabitants of that County, every third and fourth Years, without any Account to be made to the King.

HEAD-Piece, Armour for the Head, an Helmet.

HEAD-Sails [*in a Ship*] are those Sails which belong to the Fore-mast and the Bolt-sprit.

HEAD-Sea [*Sea Term*] is a great Wave coming right a-Head of a Ship.

HEADS'MAN, an Executioner, who beheads Malefactors.

HEADS, Tiles which are laid at the Eaves of an House.

HEAD Y, headstrong, stubborn.

HEAD Y [*Liquors*] strong, which are apt to fly up into the Head.

To **HEAL** [*hælan Sax. heilen, L. S. heilen, Teut.*] to cure a Wound, Sore, &c.

To **HEAL** [*hælan, Sax. to hide, hahlen, Teut.*] to cover up with the Bed-cloaths. *Suf.*

HEAL-Fang [*halfang, Sax.*] a Pillory.

HEAL'ING, curing, restoring Health.

HEAL'ING, } Covering with the Bed-cloaths. *C.*

HEALTH [*hæl, Sax. heyl, Teut. hyl, C. Br.*] Soundness of Body.

HEALTHINESS [*hyl, C. Br.*] Soundness of Constitution.

HEAM, is the same in Beasts as the After-Burden in Women.

HEAM, [*heim, Teut.*] home. *Span.*

An **HEAP** [*hæpe, Sax. hauff, Teut.*] a Pile of things laid one upon another.

HEAP ED [*Behýp'd, Sax.*] piled up.

To **HEAP up** [*Behýpan, Sax. Aunhaufen, Teut.*] to lay or pile one upon another.

To **HEAR** [*hýran, Sax. hoeren, Teut.*] to receive a Sound or Voice by the Ear; To examine a Cause as a Judge does.

The HEAR'ING [hæpung, *Sax.*] the Sense of receiving Sounds, &c.

To HEARK'EN [heopcian, *Sax.* heor-then, *Teut.*] to listen, to give Ear to.

HEARSE [of *Herrijch*, noble, grand; or q. d. *Here jee*] a Monument hung with the Achievements of an honourable Person deceased; also a covered or close Waggon, to carry a dead Corpse in.

HEARSE [among *Hunters*] is a Hind in the 2d Year of his Age.

HEART [heopst, *Sax.* herts, *Teut.*] the most noble Part of the Body.

HEART of the Sun [in *Astrology*] the same as *Coximi*.

To HEART'EN [hýrtan, *Sax.* hebertsen, *Teut.*] to animate, encourage, or put into Heart, to strengthen.

HEART-burning, a Pain in the Stomach; also a Grudge or Spleen against a Person.

HEART of a Tree, the middle Part of it.

HEART'Y [heopsta, *Sax.* hertizlik, *Teut.*] healthy, lusty, lively: Also cordial, sincere.

HEARTS-Ease, an Herb [*Viola tricolor*, L.]

An HEARTH [heopð, *Sax.* hart, *Teut.*] the Floor or Pavement of a Chimney.

HEARTH-Money, a Tax upon Fire-Hearths: Chimney Money.

HEAT [according to the *New Philosophy*] very much consists in the Rapidity of Motion in the smaller Parts of Bodies, and that every Way; or in the Parts being rapidly agitated all Ways. Its Operation upon the Senses we call *Heat*, and is estimated according to its Relation to the Organs of Feeling: Which Motion of its small Parts must be brisk enough to increase or surpass that of the Parts of the Sentient: For if it be more weak or languid, it is said to be cold.

HEAT [Heat, *Sax.* hitte, L. S. hitze, *Teut.*] one of the four principal Qualities.

To HEAT [harian, *Sax.* heeten, L. S. heitzen, *Teut.*] to warm, to make hot.

HEATH [hæð, *Sax.* heyde, *Teut.*] a sort of wild Shrub, or a Plain covered with it.

HEATH-Cock, } a Bird of the Game.

HEATH-Powr, }

HEATH-Rose, a Flower.

HEATH'EN [Heaðen, *Sax.* heyden, *Teut.*] Pagans, Idolaters, Worshipers of false Gods.

To HEAVE [heapian, *Sax.* heben, *Teut.* and L. S.] to lift up; also to swell or rise as Dough does.

To HEAVE [Sea Term] to throw or sling any Thing.

To HEAVE at the Captain [Sea Term] is to turn it about.

To HEAVE a Flag overboard, is to hang it out.

To HEAVE and Set [Sea Phrase] is

said of a Ship, when, being at Anchor, rises and falls by the Force of the Wind.

To HEAVE out the Top sail, is to pull them abroad.

HEAVE-Offerings, the First-Fruit to the Priests of the Jews.

HEA'VEN [Heþen, or Heþen] to elevate or lift up, because it is high, or because we must lift up to behold it] the Firmament, or heavenly Beings.

The HEA'VER, the Breast.

HEAULM'E? [in *Heroldry*, Heulm]

HEAUM'E } an Helmet, or Helm.

HEA'VY [heapig or hep, Weight] weighty: Also sad, melancholy.

HEBBERMAN, a Fisherman by

don Bridge, who fishes at ebbing Water.

HEB BERTHEF, a Privilege of the Goods of a Thief and the Thief within a particular Liberty.

HEB'ING Wears, Devices used for Fish at ebbing Water.

HEBDO'MADAL, [of *hebdomada*, Hebdomade, Gr. a Week] weekly.

HEBDOMA'DE [of *hebdomada*, Number Seven, as seven Years, but most commonly seven Weeks.]

HE'BE-[heben, Gr.] the first Erection about the genital Parts; also themselves: But more especially of Youth at which it first appears.

To HEB'ETATE [hebetare, Lat.] to make dull, or blunt.

HEB'ETATED [hebetatus, Lat.] made dull.

HEB ETUDE [hebetudo, L.] Dullness.

HE'BRAISM [hebraisme, F.] of the Hebrew Language.

HE'CATOMB [hecatombe, *Heb.* *ἑκατόμβη*, an Ox, Gr.] a Sacrifice, of which a hundred Oxen were sacrificed at the different Altars.

HECK, a Door; a Rack for

Also an Engine to take Fish in

Owse by York. N. C.

To HECK'LE Flax [heckelen, *Teut.*] to break Flax.

A HECK'LE [heckel, *Teut.*] instrument for dressing Flax or Hemp.

HECK'LED, wrapped.

HECK'TICA, an hectic Fever.

bitual Fever, gradually peying

suming the Moisture of the

accompanied with an Ulcer in

and a Cough.

HEC'TICK [hecticus, F.]

Gr.] subject to such a Fever, called

HEC'TOR [the Son of Priam]

resolutely defended the City of

the Greeks] it is now commonly

Bally, or vapouring Fellow.

HECTOR, to play the Hector, to
vanquish, to vanquish.

HA, a Haven or Port, a Landing-
place. *O. L.*

HAGIUM, Toll or Custom paid at
the Wharf for landing Goods.

HA, his. *Cbauc.*

H, Care, Attention. *Cbauc.*

HEAL [of *bedera*, *L.*] of Ivy.

HEMIFEROUS [*bederifer*, *L.*] bear-
ing Ivy.

HEMIFOR MIS *Vena* [in *Anatomy*] a
vein along the Sides of the Womb.

HEDGE [hegge, *Sax.* hege, *L. S.*
Yar.] a Fence about Lands.

HEDGE [heg-an, *Sax.* hegen,
Yar.] a Hedge.

HEDGE Hog, an Animal covered all
over with sharp Bristles.

HEDGE Sparrow, a Bird.

HEMATA [with *Phys.*] any thing
in Medicine of a good Scent. *Gr.*

HEED [he'dan, *Sax.*] to beware,
to observe.

HEED, *Cbauc.*

HEEDFUL, careful or wary.

HEEL [hele, *Sax.* heæl, *Dan.*] the
end of the Foot.

HEEL of a Mast [in a Ship] that Part
of it that is pared away slanting,
and is fixed astward on.

HEEL, a Ship is said to Heel when
she leans on her Side.

HEEL [among Cock fighters] is a Cock
which fights with his Spurs.

HE, Help. *O.*

HE and Hate, hostile and harsh. *O.*

HE and Hound, a Hare and Hound.

HEAVEN, [hepe, *Sax.*] the Heavens or
any Thing.

HEED, disposed, as tender-hefted,
disposed, &c. *Shakspr.*

HEERA, a Term in Chronology, sig-
nifying the Epochs, or Account of Time

from the Arabians and Turks, who begin
from the Time that Mahomet

was forced to make his Escape from
Mecca, which was on Friday,

A. C. 622.

HELLER, a Foreteller, a Huckster;
he buys Provisions which are brought

from the Country, in order to sell them
in the Market.

HEMIVER, a Country Dance. *Spem.*

HEMIFER [heahpope, *Sax.*] a young

HEED [of heah, *Sax.* high, *haut*,
Yar.] the Tallness of a Thing.

HEED [in *Rhetoric*] is an Excellency
in Writing.

HEED of a Figure [in *Geometry*] is a
Line drawn from the Top to the

Base.

HEIGHT of the Pole, See *Elevation.*

HEINFARE. See *Hindfare.*

HEINU SE [among Hunters] a Roe-buck
of the fourth Year.

AN HEIR [heritier, *F.* of *barres*, *L.*]

HEIR [in *Civil Law*] he who by Will
succeeds in the Right of the Testator.

HEIR of Blood [in *Common Law*] is he
who by Right of Blood succeeds in any
Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee.

HEIR of Inheritance [in *Law*] is one
that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance
upon any Displeasure.

HEIR-Loom, Household Furniture, which
having belonged for certain Descents, are ne-
ver inventoried after the Owner's Decease,
but come to the Heir. *O. L.*

HEIRE, a Hair-Cloth. *O.*

HEIRESS, Heritiere, *Fr.* a Female Heir.

HEISAGGE, an Hedge-Sparrow. *O.*

HELAW, Baseness. *N. C.*

HELCHESAITES, a Sect of Hereticks,
who had one Helcheseus for their Ringleader,
who held it was no Sin to deny Jesus Christ
in Time of Persecution.

HELDER, [*Dan.*] rather, before. *N. C.*

To HELE [helan, *Sax.* Werhehlen, *Teut.*]
to hide, to cover. *Cbauc.*

HELE, Health. *Cbauc.*

HELELESSE, [*Heylese*, *Teut.*] void of
Health. *Cbauc.*

HEL'ENA, a beautiful Lady of *Greece*,
who was the Occasion of the Trojan War,
and Destruction of Troy; also a sort of
Light or Fire which sometimes appears a-
bout the Masts and Yards of Ships.

St HELEN's Head [so called from St
Helen, the Mother of *Constantine* the Great,
who had a Temple there] a Place in *Ireland*.

HEL'ACAL [*heliacus*, *L.* of *ἡλιακός*,
Gr.] belonging to the Sun.

HEL'ACAL, Rising of a Star [in *Astro-
nomy*] is when a Star, having been under the
Sun's Beams, and so invisib'e, gets from
the same, so as to be seen again.

HEL'ACAL Setting of a Star, is when
a Star can be no longer seen, by reason of
the near Approach of the Sun.

HELICOM'ETRY, } an Art which

HELICOS'OPHY, } teaches how to
draw or measure spiral Lines upon a Plane,
and shew their respective Properties.

HELICO'NIAN, belonging to *Helicon*,
a Hill in *Phocis* sacred to the Muses. *L.*

HELIOCENT'RICK [of *ἥλιος*, the
Sun, and *κεντρικός*, centrick, *Gr.*] belong-
ing to the Centre of the Sun.

HELIOCHRY SUM [of *ἥλιος*, and *χρυσός*,
Gr.] any Flower of a yellow
Colour, but especially the Sun Flower.

HELIOSCOPE [*ἡλιοσκοπείον*, *Gr.*] a
Prospect-Glass to view the Body of the
Sun.

HELIOTRO'PE [*ἡλιοτρόπιον*, *Gr.*] the
Plant

Plant Turfsole, which is said always to follow the Course of the Sun.

HELISPHERICAL Line [in *Navigation*] is the Rumb-Line.

HELIX [ἑλῆξ, Gr.] is the exterior Brim of the Ear. *Anatomy.*

HELIX [in *Geometry*] is a spiral Line or Figure.

HELL [Helle, Sax. Hölle, Teut.] the State of the Dead, or the Residence of damned Spirits.

HELL-Backs, little Brooks in *Richmondshire*, which are so called from their Ghastriness and Depth.

HELL-Beast, a Fiend, or outrageous Devil; a very impious and flagitious Person.

HELL-Kettles, certain Pits full of Water in the County of *Durham*.

HELLEBORE [helleborum, L. of ἡλεβορος, Gr.] a Plant.

HELLENISM [hellenismus, L. of ἡλληνισμός, Gr.] an Imitation in *Latin*, or any other Language, of the proper Idiom or peculiar Phrases in the *Greek* Tongue.

HELLENIST [Hellenista, L. of ἡλλητιστής, Gr.] a *Grecian*; also a Grecizing Jew, who used the Septuagint Translation of the Bible.

HELLENISTICAL } [ἡλληνιστικός, Gr.] belonging to *Greece*, or to the *Hellenists*.

HELLENISTICAL Language, is that used in the Apocryphal Writings and the New Testament according to *Heinsius*.

HELLESPONT [ἑλλησποντός, Gr.] the narrow Sea, or Streight of *Constantinople*.

HELM [helm, Sax.] a Piece of Timber, or a Bar put into the Kadder of a Ship or Boat, to guide or steer it.

To *a-lee* the **HELM**, [Sea Phrase] is to put the Helm to the Lee side of the Ship.

To *bear up* the **HELM**, is to let the Ship go more large before the Wind.

To *port* the **HELM**, put the Helm over to the Left-side of the Ship.

To *right* the **HELM**, or } [Sea Phrase] is to keep it even with the Middle of the Ship.

To *starboard* the **HELM**, is, put it to the Right-side of the Ship.

HELM, a Covering. *N. C.*

HELM [among Chymists] is the Head of a Still or Alembick, so called, because it is something like an Helmet.

HELMED in *stark Stewards* [Old Phrase] defended in sharp Attacks.

HELMET [helm, Sax. Hælm, Teut. heume, F.] an Head-piece or Armour for the Head.

HELMID, wearing an Helmet. *Chauc.*

HELMINTHAGOGUES } [ἡλμινθικά, Gr.] Medicines which expel Worms by Stool.

HELLUATION, a playing the *Helluo*, or Glutton. *L.*

HELO'DES [ἑλωδός, Gr.] a kind of Fever, attended with Sweats, the Tongue being dry and
HELP [helpe, Sax. Hülfe, Assistance.

To **HELP** [helpen, Sax. Hælfen, Teut.] to aid and assist.

HELTER-Skelter [perhaps of Scold, Sax. Chaos of Darknes] disorderly, violently.

A HELTING, a Coverlet, *N.*

HELVE [helpe, Sax.] the H Hatchet, *Ar. &c.*

HELVETICK Body, the *Republique* of *Switzerland*, consisting of 13 Cantons.

HEM, an Oven in which *Leaven* is baked.

A HEM [hem, Sax.] an Hem of the most Part of Cloth; also the down and sewed.

To **HEM** in [Hemmen, Teut.] to close, surround, or encompass.

To **HEM** a Person [Hemmen] call him by crying *Hem!*

HEMERALOP'IA [ἡμεραλωπία, Gr.] a Distemper when a Person can see Day-light, in Opposition to whereon the Patient can see only light.

HEMEROBAPTISTS [ἡμεροβαπτισται, Gr.] Daily Baptists, a Sect among who baptized themselves every Day.

HEMEROCAL'IS [ἡμεροκαλλίς, Gr.] a sort of Lill which itself in a very clear Day, and at Night. *L.*

HEMEROLO'GIUM [ἡμερολόγιον, Gr.] a Book in which the Transactions of every Day are registered.

HEMICR'ANIA [ἡμικρανία, Gr.] Pain in either half part of the Head.

HEMICY'CLE [ἡμικύκλιος, Gr.] Half-cycle.

HEMIPLEG'IA } [ἡμιπληγία, Gr.] Palsy only. *L.*

HEMIPLEX'IA } Palsy only. *L.*

HEM'ISPHERE [ἡμισφαίριον, Gr.] Half a Globe cut by a Plane through the Centre.

conspicuous Hemisphere is so called, because it is visible above the Earth.

also Prints of the Heavens. *F.*

HEM ISTICK [ἡμιστίκη, F.] Half a Stick.

HEM ITONE [in Music] a Half Note.

HEM LOCK, a poisonous Plant. *L.*

HEMOR'RHAGIA [ἡμorrhagia, Gr.] a Flux of Blood.

HEMORRHOIDS [ἡμorrhoides, Gr.] Hemerods, a Disease in the Fundament, which expels the Piles.

HEMP [Hamp, Belg.] a coarse Flax.

HEMU'SE [among Hunters] a third Year.

HELM, a poisonous Herb. *Hyscyalus*.

HEM [heam, Sax. *Henne*, *Tent.*]

is full.

HET [heatan, Sax.] from this
Tent, &c. O.

HEMWARD [heononpon'd,
for this Time, for Time to come.

HEMMAN, } a Foot-Page, a Sir-
HEMMAN } name. *Germ.*

HELD, to hold. *Spem.*

HEM, neat, fine, genteel. O.

HECAGON [of *ἑξάκων*, 11, and
Cater, Gr.] a Figure in Geometry
of 11 Sides, and as many Angles.

HECASYLABON, a Word com-
posed of seven Syllables. *Gram.*

HEMADIS [*ἡμιδική*, Gr.] a Figure
which when two Noun-Substantives
are joined of a Substantive and Ad-
jective.

HEMARE [Doomsday-Book, of *ἡμισφαί-
ρειος*, *Tent.*] a Fine for Flight up-
on Murder.

HEM, a Prison, or House of Cor-
rection. L. T.

HEMST [Hengere, Sax. *Hengst*,
a good Horse, probably so called,
because the Figure of a Horse in his
arm, or because his Brother's Name
was a famous Captain, the first Eng-
lish that led the *Angles* or *English* into
Britain.

HEM, timid, timorous, cowardly.

HEM, is commonly apply'd to a
man govern'd by his Wife.

HEMSTON-HILL [Henger'doun, Sax.
down or Banks of *Hengist*, a Saxon
Place in *Cornewall*, formerly fa-
mous for Mines of Tin.

HEM [חֵמָה H. i. e. taught or
the Son of Cain.

HEM [Camden derives it of Honor,
from *Vespasian*, from *Han*, *Tent.*
and Ric, Sax. rich: But *Kilian*
Hymrich, q. d. *Heymrich*, i. e. rich
is a Christian Name.

HEM a Village in *Cheshire*.

HEM, caught, took hold of. *Spem.*

HEM, Huntsmen. *Chauc.*

HEM TIN [henzan, Sax.] to get,
to catch. *Chauc.*

HEM TING, one that wants good
N. C.

HEPATIC [hepaticus, L. of *ἡπα-
τικὸς*, Gr.] belonging
to the Liver.

HEPATIC Flux, a bilious Looseness, oc-
casioned by the overflowing of Choler.

HEPATIC Ven [in *Anatomy*] the Liver
the main Vein of the Arm.

HEPATIC Medicines, such as are good
for the Liver.

HEPATIC Duct, a Passage in the Liver,
called also the *Porus Biliaris*.

HEPE [*ἡπειν*, L. S. *Hausfen*, *Tent.*
a Heap, and also a Number] a Company,
a Troop. *Chauc.*

HEPHTHEMIMERIS [*ἡπθήμερις*,
Gr.] is a *Cesura* in a *Latin* Verse, when
after the third Foot there is an odd Syllable,
which serves to help to make a Foot with
the next Word.

HEPPEN, or *Heple*, neat, handsome, N. C.

HEPS, } The Fruit of the wild Briar or
HIPS, } Dog-Rose. *Cynobatus*, L.

HEPTAE'DRON [*ἑπτάεδρον*, Gr.] a
Geometrical Figure consisting of seven Sides.

HEP'TAGON [*ἑπτάγων*, of *ἑπτά*, se-
ven and *γωνία*, a Corner, Gr.] a Figure of
seven Sides, and as many Angles. *Geom.*

HEP'TAGON [in *Fortification*] is a
Place which has seven Bastions for its De-
fence.

HEPTAGONAL, of an *Heptagon*.

HEPTANGULAR [of *ἑπτά*, Gr. and
angularis, L.] that hath seven Angles.

HEPTAPHONIA [*ἑπτάφωνία*, Gr.] the
having seven Sounds.

HEPTARCHY [*ἑπταρχία*, Gr.] a
Government of seven Kings, or Sovereign
Princes, as that of the *Saxons* Kings here in
England.

HERALD [*Herold*, *Herak*, F. *Herold*,
Span. *Herold*, *Tent.* *Vorfesgen* derives it
from *hepe*, Sax. an Army, and *heid*, a
Champion, *Tent.*] an Officer at Arms,
whose Duty is to denounce War, to proclaim
Peace, or to be employed by the King in
martial Messages; they are Judges and Ex-
aminers of Gentleman's Coats of Arms, man-
age all Solemnities at the Coronation of
Kings, Funerals of Princes, &c.

HERALDS College, a Corporation which
consists of Kings at Arms, Heralds, and
Pursuivants.

HERALDRY [*Heraldique*, F.] the Art
of blazoning Coats of Arms.

To **HERAUDE**, to proclaim. *Chauc.*

HERAWDES, Feats of Activity. O.

An **HERB** [*herbe*, F. of *herba*, L.] a
Name common to all Plants, whose Stalks
are not of a woody Substance.

HERBA Sancti Pauli } Cowslips. *Para-*

HERBA Paralytica } *lysis*, L.

HERBÆ Capitatae [*Botany*] Herbs whose
Flowers are made up of many small, long,
and hollow Flowers, collected in a round
Knob or Head. L.

HERBA Salutaris, the white Thorn, so
called upon a Supposition that our Saviour
was crown'd with it in Descent, when he
suffered on the Cross.

HERBAGE, is the Fruit of the Earth
provided by Nature for Cattle, &c. F.

HERBAGE [in *Leviticus*] the Liberty to
feed

feed Cattle in another Man's Ground; also what is customarily paid in lieu of Tithes for Pasture Ground.

HERBAL [*herbale*, Ital. of *herba*, L.] a Book which gives an Account of the Names, Natures, and Uses of Plants or Herbs.

HERBALIST } [*herboriste*, F. *barbarius*,
HERBARIST } L.] one who is skilled in distinguishing the Forms, Virtues, and Natures of all sorts of Herbs.

HERBALISM. Skill in Herbs.

HERBER [of *herberge*, an Inn or Lodging Place, *Teut.*] an Harbour. O.

HERBEROWE, an Harbour.

HERBERGEOURS [*herberger*, *Teut.*] Inn-keepers. O.

HERBERT [of *hepe*, an Army, and *beopht*, *Sax.* bright, *q. d.* the Glory of an Army: *Verstegen* derives it of *hepe*, *Sax.* and *Gericht*, *Teut.* instructed, *q. d.* an expert Soldier] a Christian and Surname.

HERBIFEROUS [*herbifer*, L.] bearing or bringing forth Herbs.

HERBIGAGE, an Inn, a Lodging. *Chauc.*

HERBIVOROUS [of *herba* and *vorax*, L.] devouring or eating Herbs or Grass.

HERBOSE [*herbosus*, L.] grassy, full of Grass or Herbs.

HERBOSITY [*herbositas*, L.] Abundance of Herbs or Grass.

HERBULENT [*herbulentus*, L.] the same as *herbose*. L.

HERCULEAN, belonging to *Hercules*; a famous entient Hero.

HERCULEAN Labours, great and dangerous Exploits, such as *Hercules* performed.

HERCULES'S Pillars, two Pillars which *Hercules* is said to have erected, one at *Cádiz* in *Spain*, and the other at *Ceuta* in *Africa*.

HERCULEUS Morbus, the Epilepsy, or Falling-Sickness: So called from the Terror of its Attacks, and the Difficulty of Cure.

HERD [*heopd*, *Sax.* *herd*, *Teut.*] a Company of Cattle, or of wild Beasts.

HERDS MAN [*herder*, *Belg.*] a Keeper of Cattle.

HERDEGROMES. Herdsmen. *Chauc.*

HERDELENO'E [among *Hunters*] the dressing of a Roe.

HERD'WERCH, } *herdentwerch*,
HEERD'WERCH, } *Teut. i. e.* the

Work of Herdsmen, formerly done at the Will of their Lord. *Sax.*

HERE [*hepe*, *Sax.* *hyer*, *Teut.*] an Army.

HERE [*hepe*, *Sax.* *hyer*, L. S. *hyer*, *Teut.*] in this Place.

HEREAFTER [*hepe epter*, *Sax.*] after this Time.

HERE *de Caesar*, an Account of Time from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* reckoned their Number of Years: It took Date 38 Years before Christ, and was in Use in *Spain* till A. C. 1383.

HEREDITAMENTS [in *Law*] are all such Things as descend to a Man and his

Heirs, by way of Inheritance, and within the Compass of an Executive minister, as *Chattles* do.

HEREDITARY [*hereditaire*, *reditarius*, L.] belonging to Inheritance, that which passes from Family, or from Person to Person, of a natural Succession.

HEREDITARY Diseases, the Children derive from their Parents first Rudiments of the *Fetus*.

HEREFARE, a being engaged fare. *Sax.*

HER'EFORD [of *hepe*, *Sax.* and *ford*] the Name of a Place. *Sax.*

HER'GATE, a Tribute paid Times to the Lord of the Soil, for sowing on a War. *Sax.*

HERE'GELD, a Tax raised for maintaining an Army. *Sax.* and *Teut.*

HERESIARCH [*heresiarcha*, *refiarbus*, L. of *hierarchus*, a Heresy, and *arche*, a Chief, Chief of a Sect of Hereticks, or of an Heresy.

HERESLITA, } a Soldier who
HERESLIA, } his colour

Leave. *Sax.*

HER'ESY [*heresie*, F. *heresie*, *gr.*] an Opinion contrary to the fundamental Points of Religion.

HE'RETEG } [of *hepe*, an
HE'RETOG } *tegen*, *Sax.* till

300, *Teut.*] a Leader of an Army.

HERET'ICAL [*heretique*, F. L. of *aiselone*, Gr.] belonging to

An HER'ETICK [an *heretikus*, L. of *aiselone*, Gr.] one of heretical Opinions, or is tainted with heresy.

HERE'TUM, a Court to draw Guards or Military Retinue in, who attended our Bishops and Nobility.

HERIE, Worship. *Span.*

HERIN, made of Hair. *Chauc.*

HERIL'ITY, Mastery. of

HERISSON [in *Fortification*] made of Beams stuck with iron

block up a Passage. F.

HER'ITAGE, Inheritance by Succession. F.

HER'MAN [of *hepe*, *Sax.* and *man*] a proper Name of Man

HERMAPHRODITE [*hermafrodite*, L. of *hermaphrodis*, Gr. of *herm*, Name of *Mercury*, and *aphrodis*, *q. d.* Male and Female] one who

Genital Parts of both Sexes. F.

HER'MES [*hermes*, Gr.] God of Eloquence.

St HER'MES's Fire, a fog appearing in the Night on the Deck of Ship.

MITICAL, } i. e. belonging to
MITICK, } *Hermes*, or *Mer-*
curius Trismegistus, the famous
 Philosopher.

MITICK Art, Chymistry.

MITICAL Philosophy, is that
 which solve and explain all the
 Operations of Nature, by
 natural Principles, *Salt, Sulphur,*
&c.

MITICAL Physick, is that Hypo-
 tick which refers the Causes of
 the same Chymical Principles
 to *Mercury*.

MITICAL Seal, } [among Chy-
 ES'S Seal, } mists] a pecu-
 liarity of the Mouths of Vessels
 in the most subtil Spirits cannot
 be done by heating the Neck
 till it is just ready to melt and
 a Pair of hot Pincers to twist it
 in.

MIT [*hermita*, F. *eremita*, L. of
 a] a solitary Monk, or Person
 who loves Solitude.

MITAGE, the Place where a Her-
 mitage.

MITAN, a dry North and North-
 west that blows on the Coast of
 Mexico; a Hurricane.

MITESS, a Woman Hermit.

MITICAL [*eremiticus*, L. of *ipn-*
] of or belonging to an Her-
 mit.

MITORY [*hermitarium*, O. L.] an
 chapel, or Place of Prayer belong-
 ing to a hermitage.

MITOW, F.] a large Fowl; also a

MITOW, } a Place where Herms
 are, } bred.

MITOW says, in the Saxon it
 says] a Surname.

MITOW [among *Fowls*] is a
 place at the Water-side, and watch-

MITUM, any sort of household
 Implements of Trade or
 O. L.

MITOW, a watery Rupture. L.
carosa, a fleshy Rupture. L.
humoralis, is when the Testi-
 cle with unnatural Humours.

MITOW, } is a Disease when
ferus, } the Testicles grow
 reason of immoderate Vene-

MITOW, a windy Rupture. L.
steri, the same as *Procidencia*

MITOW, troubled with the *Hernia*,

MITOW, Gr.] surnamed the
 King of Jerusalem.

HERO'DIAN, belonging to *Herod*.

HERO'DIANS, a Sect of Jewish Here-
 ticks, who took *Herod* for the Messiah.

HERO [*heros*, F. and L. of *Heroe*,
 Gr.] a great and illustrious Person, a Per-
 son of singular Valour, Worth, and Re-
 nown, among the Ancients, who, although
 he was of mortal Race, was yet esteemed
 by the People to partake of Immortality,
 and after his Death was reckoned among
 the Gods.

HERO'ICAL } [*heroique*, F. of *heroicus*,
HERO'ICK } L. of *heroude*, Gr.] no-
 ble, stately, excellent, belonging to, or be-
 coming an *Hero*.

HERO'ICK Poem, so called, because it
 sets forth the noble Exploits of Kings,
 Princes, and Heroes.

HERO'ICK Verse, an hexameter Verse
 consisting just of six Feet, such as the an-
 cient *Greeks* and *Latins* made use of in their
 Heroick Poems.

HERO'INE [*heraina*, L. of *heroina*, Gr.]
 a Woman Hero.

HERO'ISM, the Actions or Principles of
 a Hero.

HER'ON, a Sort of large Water-Fowl.
 F.

HER'ONER, a Hawk which flies at a
 Heron. O.

HERONS Bill, a sort of Herb.

HER'ONSEWS [*heronseaux*, F.] young
 Herons. *Chauc.*

HERONWARD, on this Condition. *Cb.*

HER'PES [*herpes*, Gr.] a spreading in-
 flammation, a kind of *St Anthony's-Fire*.

HER'PES miliaris [*Physick*] a cutaneous
 Inflammation which is like Millet-Seed
 upon the skin, and itches.

HERPES excrucians, a cutaneous Inflam-
 mation, more corrosive and penetrating, so
 as to form Ulcers. L.

HERRICANE. See *Hurricane*.

HER'RING [*herping*, Sax. *herping*,
Test. Hareng, Fr.] a Fish.

HERRING Buys, a Vessel proper for the
 Herring Fishery.

HERRING-Cob, a young Herring.

HERRING-Silver, Money formerly paid
 in lieu of a certain Quantity of Herrings to
 a religious House.

HER'RIOT. See *Harriot*.

HER'SAL, Rehearsal.

HERSE [in *Fortification*] is a *Lattice* or
Portcullis, made in the Form of an Harrow,
 and beset with Iron Spikes. F.

HERSIL'ION [in *Fortification*] is a
 Plank stuck with Iron Spikes, for the same
 Use as the *Herse*. F.

HERST [*Heprz*, Sax. a Wood] a Place
 in *Suffex*.

HERTFORD [*Herutford*, Sax. & d.
 the red Ford] a County Town.

To HERRY [hepian, *Sax.* probably of *Chen*, to honour, *Teut.*] to praise, to honour. *Chauc.*

To HESITATE [hesiter, *F. hesitatum*, *L.*] to doubt, to be uncertain what to do or say; to flammer to falter in Speech.

HESITA'TION, a Doubting, an Uncertainty, a Faultering in Speech. *F. of L.*

HESPERUS [*Ἑσπερος*, *Gr.*] the Evening Star, the Evening.

HESTS [hege, *Sax.*] Commands or Decrees.

HEET, promised. *O.* [of beet macken, *L. S.* to make hot] Also heated. *Cb.*

HETEROCLITES [*Gram.*] all Nouns which vary in their Gender and Declension.

HETEROCRANY [*beterocrania*, *L.* of *ἱτεροκρανία*, *Gr.*] a Pain in one Part of the Head.

HET'ERODOX [*beterodoxe*, *F. heterodoxus*, *L.* of *ἱτεροδοξος*, *Gr.*] differing in Sentiments or Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HET'ERODOXY [*ἱτεροδοξία*, *Gr.*] the Difference, or being different in Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HETEROGE'NEAL } [*beterogene*, *F.*
HETEROGE'NEOUS } of *beterogeneus*,
L. of *ἱτερογενής*, *Gr.*] of a different Nature, Kind, or Quality.

HETEROGE'NEAL Nouns [in *Gram.*] are such as have one Gender in the singular Number, and another in the plural.

HETEROGENEAL Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such as consist of Integers and Fractions.

HETEROGENEAL Surds [in *Algebra*] such as have different radical Signs.

HETEROGENE'ITY, the being Heterogeneous.

HETEROGE'NIUM [in *Physick*] is used when any thing that is disproportionate is mingled with the Blood and Spirits.

HETEROGE'NEOUS Light [among *Naturalists*] is that which consists of different Degrees of Refrangibility.

HETEROGE'NEOUS Particles [in *Philosophy*] are such as are of different Kinds, Natures, and Qualities.

HETERORHYTH'MUS [of *ἑτερος*, another, and *ῥυθμός*, *Gr.* a certain Measure] is a Life unsuitable to the Age of those who live. It is also applied to the Pulses, when they beat differently in Diseases.

HETERO'SCII [*beterosciiens*, *F.* of *ἱτεροσκοιός*, of *ἑτερος*, and *σκιά*, a Shadow, *Gr.*] are such Inhabitants of the Earth as have their Shadows falling but one Way; as those who live between the Tropicks and Polar Circles, whose Shadows at Noon, in the North Latitude, are always to the Northward, and in South Latitude to the Southward.

HETH [חֶת *H. i. e.* Fear, or astonished] the Brother of Canaan, from whom de-

scended the People of the *Hittites*.

HETHEN, Mockery, *O.*

HETHIN [*Ἡθύν*, *pl. Teut.*] then. *Chauc.*

HETH'NESS, the Heathen Was posed to Christendom.

To HETTE, to commit; to deli-

HETTER, eager, earnest. *N. G.*

To HEW [hepian, *Heubien*, and *Teut.*] to cut Stones or Timber.

HEW } [*hype*, *Sax.*] Form or

HUE } Appearance.

HEWID, coloured. *Chauc.*

HEWOND, shining. *Chauc.*

HEX'ACHORD [*ἑξαχρδον*, *Gr.* Interval of Musick, commonly called

HEXA'EDRON [*ἑξάεδρον*, *Gr.*]

geometrical Figure, consisting of six equal

HEXAGON [*ἑξάγωνος*, *Gr.*] a

trical Figure, which has six equal Sides

as many Angles.

HEXA'GONAL [*hexagonus*, *F.* of *ἑξάγωνος*, *Gr.*] belonging to a Hexagon.

HEX'AM [Somner writes Haptham, from *hæpgethal'd*, *Sax.* a

of an Order of Monks, called the Cells

lived a single Life there with the

But *Byda* writes it *þanguistab*; but

rather approves *þanguistab*, formerly

þertoldestham, from the River *þe*

a Town in *Northumberland*, formerly a

Sec.

HEXAM'ERON [*ἑξήμερον*, *Gr.*]

fix Days Work of Creation.

HEXAM'ETER [*hexametre*, *ἑξαμετρος*, *Gr.*] consisting of six Feet.

HEXAN'GULAR [of *ἑξ*, *Gr.*]

angular, *L.*] having six Angles.

HEXAP'LA [*ἑξαπλά*, *Gr.*] a

Origen's, in six Columns, containing

four first *Greek* Translations of the

together with the *Hebrew* Text, and

Hebrew written in the *Greek* Character.

HEXAP'TOTON [in *Grammar*]

declined with six Cases.

HEXAS'TICH [*ἑξάστιχος*, *Gr.*]

gram consisting of six Verses.

HEXAS'TYLE [*ἑξάστυλος*, *Gr.*]

cient Building, which had six Columns

the Face before, and six behind.

HEX'IS [with *Physicians*] a

Constitution.

HEXT [*ἡβηστε*, or *ἡβοχσ*, *Teut.*]

est. *Chauc.*

HEY'BOTE [Old Rec.] Liberty

ting so much Underwood, as was

for mending the Hedges or Fences

to the Land.

HEYDEGUIES, Country Dance.

HEYRAT, an American Badge.

HEYRS, young Timber-Trees

left for Standards in felling of Woods.

HAH [הַיָּהוּ H. i. e. strong in King of Judah.

HAN, an Irishman.

H } [Hickin, Dan. Hig-
ung, Teut.] a convul-
UGH, } five Motion of the Sto-

by tough and irregular Particles.

WELL, } a Bird called otherwise,
WY, } a Wood-pecker.

H, a Royal Aid or Tribute raised
of Land.

and fiddler, he and she.

[hyb, Sax. *haut*, Teut.] the

and [among Farriers, &c.] a
Horns and Cattle, when the
to the Sides.

and [of Trees] Trees are said to
the Bark sticks too close.

Land, was as much as one
outside in a Year.

Gain, arable and ploughed
L. T.

and, belonging to a Hide or
the.

a Place of Protection, a Sanc-

[*hideux*, F.] dreadful, fright-
look at.

igan, Sax.] to hasten. Sp.

Pier, a purging Elestuary,
m, Lignum Aloes, Spikenard,
ick, Honey, &c.

CHICAL [*bierarchique*, F. *bie-*
of *ἱεραρχικός*, Gr.] belong-
government of the Church.

CHY [*bierarchie*, F. *bierar-*
αρχία, Gr.] Church-govern-
the holy Orders of Angels,
of nine, Seraphims, Cherubims,
visions, Principalities, Powers,
Archangels.

CK Paper [among the Anci-
Sort of Paper, which was
for religious Uses.

[*hiens*, Sax. *hitte*, Teut.] a
herdsman. Chauc.

S, a Shepherdess. Chauc.

LYPHICAL } [*bieroglyphi-*
LYPHICK } que, F. *biero-*
of *ἱερογλυφικός*, Gr.] belong-
lyphicks, symbolical.

Y PHICKS [*bieroglyphes*, F.
L. *ἱερογλυφικά*, Gr.] certain
characters of Creatures, or Let-
ters of the Egyptians, whereby
Policy and Eticks secret.

LYPHICK Marks [in Palmi-
crooked Lines in the Hand,
who profess that Science pre-
figure Events.

RAMS, sacred Writings. Gr.

RAPHER, a Writer of divine

HIEROG'RAPHY, Sacred Writing.

HIEROM [*Hieronymus*, L. *ἱερωνυμὸς*,
Gr. i. e. holy Law] Jerom, one of the an-
cient Fathers of the Church.

HIERONOMIANS, an Order of Monks,
established by St Jerom.

HIEROSOLOMITAN, belonging to Je-
rusalem.

HIG-Taper, a sort of Herb. *Verbascum*
album. L.

HIG'GINS } [all Contractions of
HUG'GINS } Hugh and in, which
HIG'GENSON } Alfricus says, signifies a
Son, *q. d.* little Hugh, or Hugh's Son] a
Name.

HIGH'AM [*q. d.* his House, or Habita-
tion, Sax.] a Town in Suffex.

HIGH [heah, Sax. *hey*, Dan. *hæch*, Teut.]
tall, lofty.

HIGH Bearing Cock, a large Fighting Cock.

HIGH-Crested } [*Archery*] the same as
HIGH-Rigged } shouldered.

HIGHT [hæten, Sax. of *Heissen*, Teut.]
named, called, *Spen*.

A HIG LER, one who buys Poultry,
&c. in the Country, and brings it to Town
to sell.

HI'GRA, the Raging of the River Sa-
vern below Gloucester.

HILAR'ITY [*bilaritas*, L.] Cheerful-
ness, Merriness.

HILDEBERT [of *heib*, Teut. a Noble-
man, and *beophit*, Sax. famous, *q. d.* fa-
mous Lord] a proper Name.

HILDETH, yieldeth, bestoweth. Ch.

HILDING [*q. d.* Hilderling] degenerate.
Spen.

HILKIAH [הִלְקִיָּהוּ H. i. e. the Lord's
Portion] the Father of King Eliakim.

HILL [hill, Sax. *hugel*, Teut.] a rising
or high Ground.

HIL'LEL, a little Hill.

HIL'LOCK [dimin. of hill] a little Hill.

HILT [helt, Sax. *hitte*, Belg. of *halten*,
to hold, Teut.] the Handle of a Sword, &c.

HIM [him, Sax. *ihm*, Teut.] an oblique
Case of the Pronoun *he*.

To **HIMPLE**, to halt or go lame. *N. C.*

HIN [יִין] a Jewish Measure for liquid
Things, containing one Gallon, two Pints,
two and a half solid Inches Wine Measure.

HIND [hin, Sax. *hinde*, Teut.] a
Female Stag of the third Year.

HIND [hine and hineman, Sax. *hinde-*
beeten, Teut.] one of the Family, a Servant,
especially for Husbandry; a Husbandman.

HIND-Berries [hind bearian, Sax.] the
Fruit of the Raspberry-Tree. *N. C.*

HIND Calf, a Hart of the first Year.

To **HINDER** [hynðrian, Sax. *hina-*
deren, Du.] to let, to stop, to prevent.

HINDER [hynðrian, Sax.] remote. *N. C.*

HINDERANCE [hinderung, Teut.] an
Impediment.

A HIN'DERLING, one who is degenerated. *Devonsh.*

HINDEFARE, the going away of a Servant from his Master.

HINE, hence. *Cumberl.*

HINE [*g. d.* behind, or after a while] are long. *N. C.*

HINE, a Servant. *O.*

A HINGE [*Hinge, Du.*] an iron Device on which a Door turns.

To **HINT** [*enter, F.*] to give a brief or partial Notice of a Thing.

A HIP [*hipe, Sax. hufte, Teut.*] the upper part of the Thigh.

HIP-Spot, is when the Hip-bone of a Horse is moved out of its right Place.

HIP Wort, an Herb.

HIP [*heope, Sax.*] a Berry, the Fruit

HEP [*of a large Bramble.*]

To **HIPE**, to gore with the Horns, as Bulls, &c.

A HIP'PING-Hold, } a Place where
A HIP'PING Hawd, } People stay to chat, when they are sent of an Errand. *N. C.*

HIPPOCAMP [*Anatomy*] the Processes or Channel of the upper or foremost Ventricle of the Brain. *L. of Gr.*

HIPPOCEN TAURS, Monsters feigned by Poets, and represented by Painters as half Men, half Horses.

HIPPOCRAS, a Wine spiced, and strained through a Flannel Bag, called *Hippocrates's Sleeve*.

HIPPOCRATES [*Ἱπποκράτης, of ἵππος, a Horse, and κράτος, Might, Gr.* a mighty Horseman] a famous Physician.

HIPPOCRATES's Sleeve [with Physicians] a woollen Bag, made by joining the opposite Angles of a square Piece of Flannel, in Form of a Pyramid, to strain Syrups and Decoctions for Clarification.

HIP'PODROME [*bippodromus, L. ἵπποδρομος, of ἵππος, a Horse, and δρόμος, a Race, Gr.*] a Place for Couising or Running of Horses.

HIPPOM'ACHY [*bippomachia, L. of ἵππος, a Horse, and μάχη, Gr.*] a Jousting on Horseback.

HIPPOSTERIS, Pilots. *Cbauc.*

HIPPU'RIS [*ἵππις, Gr.*] such Disorders as are incident to much Riding; as Debility and Weeping of the genital Parts.

HIP'PUS [*of ἵππος, a Horse*] an Affection of the Eyes, that makes them shake so as to represent Objects in the like kind of Motion, as when on Horseback.

HIP Roofs [in Architecture] are such as have neither Gable-heads, Shread-heads, nor Jerkin-heads.

HIPS [in Architecture] are those Timbers which are the Corners of a Roof.

HERCINE [*hircinus, L.*] of a Goat.

HIRCISCUNDA [Old Law Term] the Division of an Estate among Heirs.

HIRCOSI, malicious Persons, of a Goat-

like Disposition; those who are just entering Puberty. *L.*

HIR'CUS, the Name of a fixed Star, same with *Capella*. *L.*

To **HIRE** [*hýran, Sax. hueren*], to take a Thing to use for a Price agreed with the Owner.

HIRE [*hýre, Sax. huer, Belg. and L.*] the Price or Wages of a Thing hired.

HIRST [*heurt, Sax.*] a little We

HIRSU'TE [*hirsutus, L.*] rough, full of Hair.

HIS [*hip, Sax.*] of or belonging to

HISPID [*bispidus, L.*] rough, shaggy, rough with Hair.

To **HISS** [*hýcean, Sax. hýssen, hýschen, Teut.*] to imitate the hissing Serpent, by way of Contempt.

HIS'SING, a Noise like that of serpents.

HISTORIAL, historical. *Cbauc.*

HISTORIAN [*historien, F. of ἱστορίαν, L. ἱστορίαν, Gr.*] one that is versed in writing Histories.

HISTORICAL [*historicus, F. of ἱστορίαν, Gr.*] belonging to History.

HISTORIOGRAPH [*historiographus, F. ἱστοριογράφος, L.*] Writer of History, an Historian.

HISTORIOLOGY [*ἱστοριολογία, Gr.*] Knowledge of Histories.

HIS'TORY [*histoire, F. historia, Gr.*] a Narration or Relation of as they are, or Actions as they did

HISTRIONICAL [*histrionicus, L.*]

HISTRION'ICK } lunging to a Player-like.

To **HIT** [*of ictus, L. Minib.*] to

To **HITCH** [probably of hýgan] to wriggle, or move by Degrees.

To **HITCH** [*Sea-Term*] is to cut of any thing with a Hook or Rope.

HITHE [*hýð, Sax.*] a little Haven for landing, loading, or unloading Goods, as *Queen-bithe*; also one of the Ports in the County of Kent.

HITHER [*hýder, Sax. hither*] to this Place.

HITHERWARD [*hýder-ward, Teut.*] towards this Place.

A HIVE [*hive, Sax.*] a receptacle for preserving of Bees.

HIVE Dross, a sort of Wax which bees make at the mouth of their Hives in the Cold.

HOARSE [*har, Sax. heersich, Teut.*] having a rough Voice.

HOARY [*harp, Sax.*] grey-headed, so covered with hoar Frost.

To grow **HOARY** [*haryan, Sax.*] to become grey-headed; also to grow with Frost.

HOARY [*hopug, Sax.*] muddy; also white with Frost.

HOT-MAN, an ancient Company of men in Coal at *Newcastle*.

HOT-ROBIN [a Clown or Clown; the Back of a Chimney. *N. C.*]

HOT-TOE [hubbelen, or hobben, to hop, or go lame.]

HOT-TOE, Men who by their Tenure are to maintain a little light Nag, scurrying any Invasion towards the certain Irish Knights, who served their Men upon Hobbies.

HOUBERMAN, F. **hobbie**, *Belg.* a Hawk, that preys upon Doves, &c.

HOBY [hobbin, F. of hoppe, *Dan*]

HOBGLIN [*q. d. Robgoblins*, from *Goefollow*] imaginary Apparitions, &c.

HOBBS [Haubitzen, *Teut.*] a sort of mortar useful in annoying the Enemy with small Bombs.

HOBBS [*q. d. Hobbs*, a Diminutive of Robert, *q. d. little Robert*].

HOBBS [of Robert] a Sirname.

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HOCK'LE [*q. d. to houghle*, of the Knee, hob, *Sax.*] to hamstring the joints towards the Hengb.

HOCK'LEY in the Hole [of hoc, Dirt, &c. a Pasture, *Sax. q. d. dirty Field*] in Bedfordshire; also another at London Clerkenwell.

HOCK'LE [heah-er'd, *Sax. q. d. a time*, Hochzeit, *Teut.* this is of the specification, but is particularly applied to a Wedding-Fest] a Festival celebrated in England, anciently, in Memory of the Death of King Hardicanute, &c. and the downfall of the Danes.

HOCK-Tuesday Money, was a Duty that was to the Landlord, that his Tenants might celebrate Hock-Tuesday, was the Tuesday seven-night after Week.

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HODGE-Podge, a Dish of Meat cut to Pieces, and stewed with several Sorts of Things together.

HODGE Pot [*ir. Laws*] is the putting together of Lands of several Tenures, for the more equal dividing of them.

HODGEKINS [of Hodges, and that from Roger; *q. d. little Roger*] a Sirname.

HOD'SON [*i. e. the Son of Oddo or Otto*] a Sirname.

HODIERN'AL [hodiernus, *L.*] belonging to the present Day or Time.

A HODMANDOD, a Shell-Snail. *C.*

A HOG [skinner derives it of Suge, *Sax. Soegh. L. S.* a Sow] a Swine, a wild Boar in the second Year.

A HOG [of hoga, *Sax. Care*, much Care being required in bringing them up when young] a young Weather-Sheep. *N. C.*

HOG Grubber, a hogfish niggardly Fellow.

HOG LOUSE, an Insect.

HOG Sner, a wild Boar three Years old.

HO'GAN Mogan [this is a Corruption of hough mogedige, high and mighty, *Belg.*] a Title of the States of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

HO'GARTH [of heah, high, and Ceapth, Earth, *Sax.* or hough, high, and Aerd, Nature, or Heart, *Eng.*] a Sirname.

HO'GENHINE, one who comes to an Inn or House as a Guest, and lies there the third Night; after which the Host was answerable for the Breach of the King's Peace, if he continued. *S. L. T.*

HOGGA'SIUS, } a young Sheep of the
HOG GASTER, } second Year. *O. L.*

HOG GEL, } the same as Hoggasius.

HOG'GREL, } *C.*

HO'GOO [haut goust, *F.*] a high Savour or Relish; also a Stink, or noisom offensive Smell.

HUGS'HEAD [Hogsteden, *C. Br. Djs* hofst, *L. S.*] a Vessel containing of Liquids 63 Gallons.

HU'DEN [of heyde, *Teut.*] a rampant, ill-bred, clownish Wench.

To HOISE } [bauffer, *F.*] to heave or
To HOIST } lift up.

HOCK'ERLY [Hockericht, *Teut.*] awkwardly, crookedly, closely.

HO'KER, Peevishness, ill-nature. *Cb.*

To HOLD [hesdan, *Sax. houden, Belg. halten. Teut. holden, Dan.*] to lay hold on, keep, or retain, &c.

HOLD [among Hunters] a Cover or Shelter for Deer, &c.

HOLD [of a Ship] that Part between the keelson and the lower Deck, where the Goods, Stores, &c. are laid up.

A HOLD-Fast, an Iron Hook in Shape of the Letter S, fixed in a Wall to support it: Also a Joiner's Tool.

To clear the HOLD [in a Ship] is to lay that Part handsome, and make it clean.

To

To *rummage* the HOLD, is to search what is in it.

To HOLD off [*Sea Term*] is to hold the Cable fast with Nippers, or else to bring it to the Jeer Captain, when in heaving it is stiff, or apt to slip back.

To HOLD Water [among *Watermen*] is to stop a Boat, by a particular Way of turning the Oar.

HOLD'ERNESS [called by *Prolemy*, the Promontory *Ocellum*, from *Phyll*, *C. Br.* a Foreland, *Hold-deon* *Neyre*, *Sax.* the Promontory of *Hollow Deira*] a Place in *Yorkshire*.

HOLDING, beholding. *Chauc.*

HOLDIR, a Supporter. *Chauc.*

A HOLE [hole, *Sax.* *hohle*, *Teut.*] a hollow-Place, also whole, wholly. *Chauc.*

HO'LIDOM } [either of halig'dome,
HAL'IDOME } *Sax.* Sanctity, or ha-
lig Dom, *Sax.* holy Judgment, or of holy
and Dame, *i. e.* the Virgin *Mary*, *heyligh-*
thum, *Teut.*] an ancient Way of Swearing.

HOL'LAND [q. d. hollow Land, because it abounds with Ditches full of Water] a Place in *Lincolnshire*.

HOLLAND [most properly called so (by the *Danes* that conquered it) after an Island of that Name in the *Baltick* Sea, of *DI*, *Cim.* Ale, and *Land*, q. d. *Ale-Land*] a Province of the united *Netherlands*.

HOL'LOUR, } a Whoremonger, an A-
HO'LOUR } dulturer. *Chauc.*

To HOL'LOW [hollan, *Sax.* *hohlen*, or *huhhlen*, *Teut.*] to make hollow.

To HOL'LOW. See *Halloo*.

HOL'LOW-Square [in *Art-Mil.*] a Body of Foot drawn up with an empty Space in the Middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, facing and covered every way by the Pikes, to oppose the Enemies Horse.

HOLLOW Tower [in *Fortification*] is a Rounding made of the Remainder of two Bristures, to join the Curtain to the Orillon, where the small Shot are play'd that they may not be expos'd so much to the View of the Enemy.

HOL'LY-Tree [holen, *Sax.*] a Shrub that is green Winter and Summer. *Agrifolium*, *L.*

HOLM, a sort of Oak-Tree.

HOLM [holm, *Sax.*] an Hill or fenny Ground; encompassed with little Brooks. *O. Rec.*

HOLM-Castle, [of holm, an Hill or Isle encompassed with little Brooks, q. d. a Castle in an Holm] a Place in *Surrey*.

HOLMSDALE [of holm, *Sax.* and *dale*] in *Surrey*, so called from its abounding in plentiful Pastures.

HOLM Pierpoint [of holm, *Sax.* *pierpoint*, of *pierre*, a Stone, and *pont* a Bridge, *F.*] a Place in *Nottinghamshire*, a Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Kingston*, and the Burying Place of that Family.

HO'LOCAUST [*holocauste*, *F.* *holocau-*

stum, *L.* of *δολωσεν*, *Gr.*] a Sacrifice is altogether burnt on the Altar, a Burnt-Offering.

HO'LOGRAPH [*holographe*, *F.* *hologrammum*, *L.* *δολωγραφον*, *Gr.*] a Will of all with the Testator's own Hand.

HOL'SOM, [*heylsum*, *Teut.* *Sax.*] a Ship is said to be *holsum* at Sea, when will hull, try, and ride well without ing or labouring.

HOLSTAINS, Hailstones. *O.*

HOLSTERS [q. d. *balders*, *Teut.*] leather Cases for Pistols.

HOLT [holt, *Sax.* *holt*, *L. S.* *Teut.*] a small Wood or Grove. *Holt* some say. *Holburn* took its Name.

HO'LYBUT, a flat Fish not much Turbot, a Sea Fish.

HO'LYHOCK } [*holihoc*, *Sax.*]
HO'LIHOCK } of Garden
Flower.

HO'LY [halig, *Sax.* *heylig*, *Teut.* cred, divine.

HO'LY-Rood Day, a Festival of two Days before *Whitsuntide*, upon the day of our Saviour's Ascension.

HO LY Water-sprinkle, [among *Rab-* signifies the Tail of a Fox.

HOM AGE [*homage*, *F.*] is the mission, Promise, and Oath of Loyalty Service, which a Tenant makes his Lord, when he is at first admitted Land, which he holds of the Lord, also that which is owing to a King Superior.

HOMAGE Ancestral, is where a Lord and his Ancestors have, Time out of Mind held their Lands of the Lord and his Ancestors by Homage. *L. T.*

HOM'AGEABLE, subject or bound to Homage.

HOM AGER [*Homageur*, *F.*] one who pays Homage, or is bound to do so.

HOMA GIO *respettando*, a Wit Escheator, commanding him to deliver up Lands to the Heir that is at fault, though his Homage be not done. *L.*

HOMA'GIUM Reddere, was rendering Homage, when a Vassal made a solemn declaration of disowning and denying his Lord.

HOME [ham, *Sax.* *heim*, *Teut.*] or Place of Abode.

HOME'LY, domestick, plain, without Disguise. *Chauc.*

HOME'LY [*heimlich*, *Teut.* q. d. usually worn at Home, spoken of as rel] unadorned, not handsome, mean.

HO'MER [*Ομηρος*, *Gr.*] a famous Poet.

HOMER [חומר *H.*] an Hebrew measure containing twenty-four Bushels.

HOMER'ICAL, after the Manner belonging to, *Homer*.

HOME-Stall, a Mansion-House in the Country. *H.*

UNSHAKEN, } Freedom from A-
AMSHAKEN, } mercement for en-
 gaging violently, and without Li-
 t. & L. T.

INWARD [hem peard, Sax. heim-
 ing, Sw.] towards home.

OMICIDE [bomicida, L.] a Man-slayer.

OMICIDE [bomicidium, L.] Man-
 murder, and is either *voluntary* or *casual*.

OMICIDE *voluntary*, is deliberate, and
 not designedly, on purpose to kill,
 with precedent Malice or without;
 the former is Murder, the latter is only
 slaughter. F.

OMICIDE *casual*, is when the Slayer
 kills by mere Mischance.

MILETICAL *Virtues*, virtuous Ha-
 bits in all Men of all Conditions, for
 pleasing their mutual Conversation.

MILITIST, a Writer of Homilies. Gr.

MILLY [bamilie, F. bomilia, L. of
 Gr.] a Sermon, a Plain Discourse
 to the People, instructing them in
 the Religion.

MINE *abigendo*, &c. a Writ to a
 man for the choice of a new Man,
 the one Part of a Seal appointed for
 Merchants. L.

MINE *replegiando*, is a Writ to bail
 out of Prison. L.

MINE *capto in Witberniam*, is a
 writ to take him who hath taken any
 man, and conveyed him out of the
 country, so that he cannot be replevy'd.

MOEN TRICAL [of *moen*, like,
 quiet, central, Gr.] that has the
 same Centre.

MOEOMERY [bomaeomeria, L. of
 Gr.] Likeness of Parts.

MOEOMERICAL *Principles* [in
 Philosophy] certain Principles, which, accord-
 ing to *Democritus*, are in all mix'd Bodies.

MOLOPOTON [*μολωπότην*, Gr.]
 in *Rhetoric*, where several Mem-
 ber Sentences end in like Case.

MOOTELEUTON [*μοωτελεύτων*,
 Figure in *Rhetoric*, where several
 Sentences end alike.

MOGENEAL ? [bomogene, F. bo-
 mogeneous] *ingenue*, L. of
 Gr.] of the same Kind and Nature.

MOGENEAL *Lights* [in *Opticks*] is
 when Rays are all of one Colour and
 of Refrangibility, without any Mix-
 ture.

MOGENEAL *Numbers* [in *Arith.*]
 of the same Kind and Nature.

MOGENEAL *Surds* [in *Algebra*]
 have one common radical Sign.

MOGENEITY, Sameness of Nature.

MOGENEOUS *Particles* [in *Philo-*
 sophy] such as are of the same Kind, Na-
 ture and Properties.

MOGENEUM *comparativus* [in *Al-*

gebra] is the absolute Number or Quantity
 in a Quadratick or Cubick Equation, and
 which always possesses one Side of the Equa-
 tion.

HOMOLOGAL [homologus, L. *ὁμολό-*
γος, Gr.] agreeable, or like one another.

To **HOMOLOGATE** [homologer, F.
homologatum, L. of *ὁμολογῶν*, Gr.] to assent
 to, or agree with one's Judgment in any
 thing.

HOMOLOGATION, an Admission,
 Allowance, or Approbation. F.

HOMOLOGOUS [homologus, F. *homo-*
logus, L. of *ὁμολόγος*, Gr.] having the same
 Reason or Proportion, agreeable or like
 to one another.

HOMOLOGOUS *Quantities* or *Magni-*
tudes [in *Geometry*] such as are proportional,
 or like to one another in Reason.

HOMOLOGOUS *Things* [in *Logick*] are
 such as agree only in Name, but are of dif-
 ferent Natures.

HOMOLOGY [homologia, L. *ὁμολογία*,
 Gr.] Proportion, Agreeableness.

HOMONYMOUS [homonymus, F. *homo-*
nymus, L. *ὁμώνυμος*, Gr.] comprehending
 divers Significations under the same Word.

HOMONYMY [homonymia, L. of *ὁμω-*
νυμία, Gr.] is when divers Things are fig-
 nified by one Word.

HOMOPATA [homopata, L. of *ὁμο-*
πάται, Gr.] the Shoulder-blade.

HOMOTONOS [*ὁμότονος*, Gr.] a
 Term applied by Physicians to such Disem-
 pers as keep a constant Tenor of Rise, State,
 and Declension; and by *Galen*, to such con-
 tinued Fevers as others call *Acutic*.

HOMOUSION [*ὁμοῦσιον*, Gr.] a
 Term among Divines, which signifies a Be-
 ing of the same Substance or Essence.

HOMUNCIONITES, Hereticks, who
 denied the Godhead of Christ.

HONDIS, Hands. *Chauc.*

HONE [of *han*, Sax. a Stone; but *Mer-*
Caf. derives it of *Ἀκόν*, Gr.] a fine Sort
 of Whetstone for Razors, &c.

HONEST [bonette, F. of *bonestas*, L.]
 good, just, virtuous.

HONESTY [bonetate, F. of *bonestas*,
 L.] Sincerity, Uprightness, &c. also the
 Name of a Flower.

HONEY [punig, Sax. *hōnig*, Belg.
hōnig, Teut.] a sweet liquid Substance made
 by Bees.

HONEY-Comb, [in *Gunnery*] a Flaw in
 the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance, when it
 is ill cast.

HONEY-Dew, a sort of Mildew on
 Plants, Flowers, &c.

HONEY-Moon, the first Month of Ma-
 trimony, or after Marriage.

HONEY-Suckle, Woodbind. *Cephrisulium*, L.

HONEY-Weed, a Plant.

HONGIT, hangd. *Chauc.*

HORIZON *named* [in *Astronomy*] is a Circle which passes through the Centre of the Earth, and divides the Firmament presently into two equal Parts, called also the *Line of Horizon*.

HORIZON *apparent*, is that Circle which is in the Sight of any Person, who being in a plain, or in the middle of the Sea, looks round about; and by which the Earth and Heavens seem to be joined, and to have a kind of Closure. It is also called the *visible* or *visible Horizon*.

HORIZON [on a *material Globe* or *Map*] is a broad wooden Circle encompassing it about, and representing the *rational* Horizon.

HORIZONTAL, belonging to the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL Dial, is one whose Plane is parallel to the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL Line, a Line upon a Plane parallel to the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL Projection, is a Projection of a Sphere upon the Plane of the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL Range [in *Gunnery*] is the Range of a Piece of Ordnance, because it describes parallel to the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL Superficies [in *Fortification*] is a Field which lies upon a Level, being sinking or rising.

HORN [*boras*, *Sax.* *Don.* and *Teut.*] is the Weapon of an Ox, Ram, &c. It is with Horns, the Feeding together of Swine. *O. L. T.*

HORN, a sort of Tree. *Oxia Ul-*

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ἀπολογισμός, Gr.] belonging to a Clock or Dial.

HOROLOGIOGRAPHY [of *ἀπολογισμός* and *γραφία*, Gr.] the Art of making Clocks, Dials, or other Instruments, to shew the Time, or a Treatise thereof.

HOROMETRY [of *ὥρα*, an Hour, and *μετρέω*, Gr. Measure] the Art of measuring Time by Hours.

HOROPTER [in *Opticks*] is a Right Line drawn thro' the Point of Concourse, parallel to that which joins the Centre of the Eye.

HOROSCOPAL [*horoscopos*, L.] belonging to an Horoscope.

HOROSCOPE [*horoskopos*, L. of *ὥρα*, Gr.] the Degree of the Ascendant, or the Star ascending above the *Horizon* at the Moment an Astrological Figure or Scheme is made; also the whole Astrological Figure of the 12 Houses or Signs of the Zodiac. *F.*

HOROW [*hopið*, *Sax.*] mean, base, slanderous, filthy, beastly. *Chauc.*

HORRENDOUS [*horrendus*, L.] to be dreaded, horrible.

HORRENT [*horrens*, L.] horrible, abhorring.

HORRIBLE [*horribilis*, L.] hideous, frightful, ghastly.

HORRIBLETE, Horribleness. *Chauc.*

HORRID [*horridus*, L.] terrible, dreadful, heinous.

HORRIDITY [*horriditas*, L.] Trembling for Fear.

HORRIFEROUS [*horrifer*, L.] bringing, or causing Horror.

HORRIFICA febris, a Fever that causes the Patient to fall into shaking Fits, and horrible Agonies, the same as *Phricodes*.

HORRIPILATION, the standing up of the Hair for Fear. *L.*

HORRISONOUS [*horrifonus*, L.] sounding horribly or dreadfully.

HORROR [*horreor*, F. of *horror*, L.] Dread, Fright, Shivering for Cold.

HORROR [among *Physicians*] such a Shuddering and Quivering as precedes an Ague Fit, and is often joined with *Rigors*, and *Lumbagines*.

HORS de son Fes, an Exception to quash an Action brought for Rent. *F. L. T.*

HORSA, a famous *Saxon* Commander, Brother to *Hengist*, so called from the Figure of an Horse, which he and his Brother had upon their Coats of Arms.

HORSE [*hoppr*, *Sax.*] a Beast well known, the general Name of its Kind, taking in both Male and Female.

HORSE [in a *Ship*] is a Rope made fast to one of the Fore-mast Shrouds, having a dead Man's Eye at its End, through which the Pendant of the Sprit-sail Sheet is reeved.

It is a good horse that never stumbles.

This Proverb intimates to us, that there is no Creature that ever went upon four Legs, but has made some false Step or other;

HOSPITICIDE [*hospiticide*, L.] one who murders his Guests.

HOVE, Heave, Sane. T. 128

HOLE [*hops, Sax.*] a Shelter for
 of Hurdles, &c.
HOLE, that is swelled up. *Chauc.*
HOLE [*heafan, Sax.*] to leave
 or fly over.
HOLE [*hagoren, Belg.*] to silver
 Ground, light Grounds. *S. C.*
HOLE [*boh, Sax.*] the Joint of the
 of a Boat.
HOLE [*of baten, to cut, Teut.*]
 Holes, to hamstring; also to
 of Earth.
HOLE. See *the Short.*
HOLE [*chir, L. G. bolette, F.*] a lit-
 tle *pende, Sax.* *hond, Belg.*
Sax.] a Hunting Dog; also a kind
 of a Stag [*Hunting Term*] to
 up at him.
HOLE [*in a Ship*] are Holes in the
 of the Top of the Mast, to which
 to hoist the Yards,
 of Wood. See *Hoop.*
HOLE [*baure, F. of hora, L. Uhr,*
 Part of a natural Day.
HOLE [*in Astronomy*] great Cir-
 cle in the Poles of the World, and
 the Equinoctial at Right Angles,
 having equal Parts:
HOLE [*on a Dial*] are Lines which
 the Projection of the Dial Plane
 and Planes of the Hour Circles.
HOLE, Money paid by Carriers and
 for carrying Goods in a House.
HOLE [*Dr, Sax. Haus, Teut. Hous,*
 a Place of Abode.
HOLE [*in Astrology*] is a twelfth Part
 of a
HOLE, an Allowance of Timber
 of Wood, to support, or re-
 of a House, &c.
HOLE, an Herb growing on the
 of a hill or on Walls.
HOLE [*Sax. Term*] is when a Ship,
 of her Bearing, is brought
 to her upper Works.
HOLE [*ford, Sax.*] the Eucharist or
 of the Lord's Supper. *Chauc.*
HOLE, to receive the Sacrament. *Ch.*
HOLE [*of hor and healvart, Sax.*
 a Family.
HOLE, [*haubastet, Thir.*]
 of a House, or Family.
HOLE; a Woman prudent in ma-
 nage Affairs.
HOLE, prudent Management of
 Affairs.
HOLE [*hag, F.*] a Horse-Cloth,
 of the Saddle.
HOLE [*of Popel, Sax; the*
 Sacramental-Fire. *Spal.*
HOLE, an Owl. *Chauc.*
HOLE, hollow. *O.*

TO HOUST, [*hepeortan, Sax. huffen;*
L. S. huffen, Teut.] to cough.
HOW? [*hu? Sax. hoe? Belg.*] By what
 means? after what manner?
HOW, a Cap or Hood. *Chauc.*
A HOW, ? a Tool used by Gardeners,
A HOE, ? *Sax.* to cut up Weeds.
HOW [*of hoch, Teut. high, according*
 to Camden] a Surname.
HOWARD [*i. e. of Hofward, the War-*
 den of an Hall, *Spelman*; or *Holdward,*
 the Keeper of a strong Hold, *Verflegan*; of
 hoch, *Teut. high, and Ward, a Warden,*
Camden; or *hold, Favour, Teut. and Ward,*
worthy, Kiltan; or of *hold, Hospitality,*
and Ward, Skinner] a Surname.
HOWEL [*Camden draws it from "Haw,*
Gr. the Sun] a Surname.
HOWGATES? how? which Way? *O.*
HOWKER, a Vessel built like a Pink;
 but masted and rigged like a Hoy.
TO HOWL [*howler, F. heulen, Du.*] to
 cry like a Dog or Wolf.
TO HOWL [*among Shipwrights*] when
 the Foot-hooks of a Ship are scarfed into
 the Ground Timbers, and bolted, and then
 the Planks laid on them up to the Orlop,
 'tis said, *they begin to make her howl.*
HOWLET, a Night Bird.
HOWPEDE, hooped, hollowed. *Chauc.*
HOWSEL. See *Housel.*
HOXTON [formerly *Hogistdon*, per-
 haps by a *Metathesis* for *Haligton, i. e. an*
 holy Town] a Town in *Suffex*, memorab'e
 for the Martyrdom of St Edmund the King.
HOY [probably of *bus, F. or hoch,*
Teut. high] a small Bark.
TO HOZE Dogs, to cut off their Claws,
 or Balls of their Feet.
HUBERT [*of hepe, Colour and beopt,*
clear, Sax.] a proper Name.
HUBBUB, a Tumult or Uproar.
HUCKLE Bone, [*of hucken, Teut. to*
 sink down] the Hip-bone.
HUCKLE backed [*hockerichte, Teut.*
 bent] having a Bunch on his Back, crump-
 shouldered.
HUCKSTER [*of hoch, Teut. or hock-*
er, L. S.] a Seiler of Provisions by Retail.
A HUDDLE, a Bustle, Disorder, Con-
 fusion.
TO HUDDLE, to put up Things after
 a confused manner.
HUE [*hepe, Sax.*] Colour, Countenance.
HUE and Cry [*of huer, F. to cry out*
 aloud] a Pursuit of an Highwayman.
HUET [*Dimin. of Hugb*] a Surname.
A HUFF, a swaggering Fellow, Bully.
TO HUFF [*hegan, Sax.*] to puff or
 blow; also to swagger, rant, or vapour.
HUFFING, vapouring, affronting.
HUGE [probably from *hefg, Sax.*
 heavy; but *Minshew* derives it of *augere,*
 to increase] great, large, high, vast.

To HUNT-counter, is as much as to say, the Hounds hunt by the Heel.

HUNTING *lib. PH.* is when the Chase falls off, and comes on again.

HUNTINGTON [Huntersdune, *i. e.* the mount of Hunters; formerly called *Amur-berg*, from *Amurph*, an holy Man; who was there inter'd] the County Town of that Shire.

HURDLES [in Fortification] are Other Twigs, &c. wattled together laden with Earth to make Batteries firm, and consolidate Passages over muddy Ditches.

HURDLES [*hyn'd, Sax.*] a Frame of Hurd rods wattled together to make Sheep-fold Gates and Inclosures, &c.

HURE, [Huret, *Teut.*] Hire. O.

To HURL [*g. d.* to whirl, of Quirlen; to whirl about, *Teut.*] to sing or call with a whirling Motion.

To HURL, to make a Noise. O.

HURLE, the Hair of Flax, which is either fine or wound.

To HURLEN forth, to rush forth. *Span.*
HUR'LEERS, a square set of Stones in Corn-wall, so transformed (as the People think) for profaning the Sabbath by hurling the Ball.

HURLEY-Burley, [*of Whirle*, and *Buph*, *Sax.* a Town] Tumult, Uproar, or Crowd of People.

HURN [probably of *hyn*, *Sax.* a Horn] a Surname.

HUR'NERS, Coppers and Hatters. O.

HUR'RICANE [*hurricane*, *Span.*] a violent Storm of Wind.

To HUR'RY [*barier*, *F.*] to hare, hasten over-much, make great Haste.

HURST [*hynr*, *Sax.*] a little Wood, or Thicket of Trees.

HURST [probably of *hynrta*, *Sax.* Horse trappings] a proper Name.

HURSTLY [*of hynr*, a Wood, and *Long*, a Field, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

HURT [*hynr*, *Sax.* wounded, *beurte*, *F.*] a Hurt or Wound, an Injury or Damage.

To HURT [probably of *hutter*, *Belg.* to beat, or *beurter*, *F.* to thrust or squeeze] to wound, injure, damage, &c.

HURTARDUS, a Ram. O. L.

To HUR'TELEN, to skirmish.

HURT'LING, thrusting, skirmishing. *Sp.*

HURTS [in Heraldry] certain Balls resembling Hurth-berries.

HURT-Sickle, a sort of Herb.

HUSBAND [probably of *hoy*, *Sax.* an Hook, and *Band*, *Eng. g. d.* the Tie of the House, or *hup*, *Sax.* and *Bonds*, a Master of a Family] a Wife's Consort.

HUSBANDMAN, one employed in Husbandry.

HUSBANDRY, the Art of tilling and improving Land, also Management of Expenses.

HUSCARLE, a Household Servant. *Sax.*

HUSE, a Fish, of which is made the white Glue called Isinglass.

HUSSEANS [*hussans*, *F.*] a Sort or Spatterdash.

HUSEBOOTE. See *Hose*.

HUSEFASTINE [*of huse*, *Sax.*] one who holds House and Land.

To HUSH [*for hush*, *Eng.*] to cease Talking or Crying, &c.

HUSHABLE, Floor-Road.

A HUSK [*hust*, *Eng.*] a Husk of Corn, Grain, Seed, &c.

HUS'SARS [*Hungarian* Horse] called from the Hussa or Shoot at the first Charge.

HUSSEL. See *Hussel*.

HUSSELING [*Eng.*] Communion the Sacrament.

HUSSEY [*huss*, *F.*] a Surname.

HUSBY [*Storrop*, *of huse*] given to a Woman by way of Contempt.

HUS'TINGS [*of hush*, a Cause or Trial, *Sax.*] a place of ancient Court of Common Pleas, now Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

HUSWIRE [*For hush*, *Eng.*] the Wife of the House; a Man's held Affairs.

An HUT [*hute*, *F.* *hute*, *Sax.* *Take*, a small Cottage or Room, a Soldier's Lodge in the Field.

A HUTCH [*hupecca*, *Sax.* *hutha*, *Sp.*] a Place or Vessel to hold also a wooden Cage or Bed, in which is also a Trap for catching.

HUTE'SUM, a Hoe and Cudgel of Robbery. O. L.

HUXING of a Pike [in particular Way of catching the Pike]

To HUZZ, to huzz as Bees do.

HUZZA, a loud Acclamation for Joy.

To HY [*hyan*, *Sax.*] to make.

HY'ACINTH [*hiacinte*, *F.* *L.* of *isanthos*, *Gr.*] a Flower of Colour; also a precious Stone.

HYACINTH [in Heraldry] the Colour in Noblemen's Coats of Arms.

HYADES [*hades*, *Gr.*] a Collection of seven Stars in the Head of which always bring Rain.

HY'AENA [*hyena*, *Gr.*] a ferocious Beast, like a Wolf.

HYALOIDES [in Anatomy] the Glass Humour of the Eye.

HYBERN'GIUM, the Southern Winter Corn. O. L.

HYBER'NAL [*of hybern*, *Eng.*] relating to Winter.

HY'BOMA [*hyoma*, *Gr.*] a class of all the *Pharynges*.

HYBRIDA, a mongrel Creature.

HYDATIDES [*hydatis*, *Gr.*] Bladders on the Liver or Bunch of Persons.

HYDATON

OPHEDES [*ὀφθαλμός*, Gr.] the
Name of the Eye.

OPHID [by a gift, *ὀφίς*] a Rap-
pine one's Hide from beating.

OPHIS [*ὀφίς*, Gr.] a Wa-
ter, also one of the Southern Com-
ets.

OPHOCLES [*ὀφθαλμός*, Gr.]
which in Fermentation and Pre-
paration out watry Humours.

OPHOCY [*ὀφθαλμός*, L., of
Gr.] a conveying of Water
from one to another.

OPHOCYR [*ὀφθαλμός*, Gr.]
a conveying of Water from one to another.

OPHOCYRUM [*ὀφθαλμός*, Gr.]
a conveying of Water from one to another.

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HYDROM'PHALUM [*ὕδρην*, Gr.] a Protuberance of the Navel, proceed-
ing from a watry Humour in the Abdo-
men. L.

HYDROPE'GE [of *ὕδωρ*, Water, and
πηγή, Gr. a Fountain] Spring Water.

HYDROPHOBY [*hydrophobia*, L. of
ὕδωρ, of *ὕδωρ* and *φοβία*, Fear, Gr.]
is a Distemper proceeding from the Bite of
a mad Dog, or a Contagion analogous to it,
wherein the Patient has a great Dread to
Water, and all liquid Things.

HYDROPTHALMION [of *ὕδωρ*, and
ὀφθαλμός, Gr.] a Disease in the Eye, Gr.] that
Part under the Eye which is wont to swell
in dropical Persons.

HYDROPTHALMY [of *ὕδωρ*, and
ὀφθαλμός, Gr.] a Disease of the Eye, when
it grows so big as it almost starts out of its
Orbit.

HYDROPI'CAL [*hidropicus*, F. *hydro-*
picus, L. of *ὕδωρ*, Gr.] belonging to
or troubled with the Dropsy.

HYDROPICKS [*hidropicus*, F. *hydro-*
picus, L. of *ὕδωρ*, Gr.] Medicines which
expel watry Humours in the Dropsy.

HYDROPS *ad matulam* [among *Physi-*
cians] a Disease, otherwise called *Diabetes*.

HYDROSCOPE [*ὑδροσκόπος*, Gr.] an
Instrument for discovering the watry Steams
of the Air.

HYDROSTAT'ICKS [of *ὕδωρ* and *στα-*
τήν, Gr. the Art of weighing] is that Part
of the Science of Staticks that relates to the
Gravities of Liquors and teaches how to
weigh Bodies in Water, or some other Li-
quor, to estimate their specifick Gravities.

HYDROSTATICALLY, according to
the Science of *Hydrostaticks*.

HYDROTICKS [*ὑδροτικός*, Gr.] Medi-
cines which cause Sweating.

To **HVE** *to*, to make haste to. *Shakspe.*

HYEMAL [*hyemalis*, L.] belonging to
Winter.

To **HYE MATE** [*hyematum*, L.] to win-
ter in a Place.

HYEMATION, a Wintering. L.

HYGIAS'TICK, tending to preserve
Health.

HYGIE'A [*ὑγία*, Gr.] Health, which
consists of a good Temperature, and right
Conformation of Parts; or [according to mo-
dern Philosophy] a due Velocity of Blood in
the Arteries and Veins of a living Body.

HYGIENA [*ὑγιή*, Gr.] that Part of
Physick which teaches to preserve Health.

HYGROCIRSOCE'LE [*ὕδροκυρσώλη*,
Gr.] a Branch of any winding Veins swola
with ill Blood, accompanied with other
Moisture.

HYGROCOLLY'RUM [*ὕδροκολλῖον*,
Gr.] a liquid Medicine for curing Distempers
in the Eyes.

HYGROM'ETER } [of *ὕγρ*, moist,
HYGROSCOPE } and *μέτρον*, Gr.
Measure]

Menfere] an Instrument for meafuring the Moisture of the Air.

Statistical HY'GROSCOPE, an Instrument for making Discoveries of Moisture and of the Air by a Pair of Scales.

HYLAR/CHICK Principle, an univerfal Spirit in the World. Dr Hen. Moore.

HYLEG ? [in *Affrology*] a Planet, **HY'LECH** } which in a Man's Nativity becomes the Moderator and Significator of Life. *Arab.*

HYLE'GIAL Places [among *Affrologers*] one each in which when a Planet happens to be fet, it may be faid to be fit to have the Government of Life attributed thereunto.

HYLTED, hid. *O.*

HYLYE, highly. *Chauc.*

HY'MEN [*Hymenus*, L. of *ἵμενος*, Gr.] a Heathen Deity feigned to prefide over Matrimony; Marriage itfelf. *F.* of *L.*

HY'MEN [*ἵμεν*, Gr.] a circular Folding of the inner Membrane of the *Vagina*, which being broke at the firft Copulation, the Fibres contract in three or four Places, and form what by Anatomifts is called *Glandula Myrtiformes*.

HYMENÆ'AN, belonging to *Hymen*, or Marriage. *L.*

HYMN [*hymne*, *F.* *hymnus*, L. of *ἵμνος*, Gr.] a fpiritual Song or Psalm.

HYMNOGRAPHER [*hymnographus*, L. of *ἵμνογράφος*, Gr.] a Writer of Hymns.

HYMNIP'EROUS [*hymnifer*, L.] bringing or producing Hymns.

HYN'GEN, hung. *Chauc.*

HYOI'DES [*ἰοιδίς*, Gr.] a Bone at the Root of the Tongue.

HY'OTHYROIDES [*Anatomy*] two Muicles of the Larynx, proceeding from the lower Part of the Bone *Hyoides*.

HYPAL'LAGE [*ὑπαλλάγη*, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, wherein the Order of Words is contrary to the Meaning of them. *L.*

To **HYPE** at one, to pull the Mouth awry; to do Mifchief, or difpleafe. *N. C.*

The Ox **HYPES**, i. e. pushes with his Horn. *N. C.*

HYPER'BATON [*ὑπερβατον*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the Words are tranfpofed from the plain grammatical Order.

HYPER'BOLA [in *Geometry*] is a Section of a Cone made by a Plane.

HYPER'BOLE [*ὑπερβολή*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, which in Expreffion exceeds Truth, representing Things much greater, leffer, worfe, or better, than they really are. *F.* and *L.*

HYPERBOL'ICAL ? [*hyperbolique*, *F.* *hyperbolicus*, L. of *ὑπερβολικός*, Gr.] exceeding Belief, belonging to an *Hyperbole*, or *Hyperbola*.

HYPERBOL'ICK Space [in *Geometry*] is the Space or Content which is comprehended between the Space of a *Hyperbola*, and the whole Ordinate.

HYPERBOL'ICUM curvæ, is a made by the Revolution of the middle of the Space made between the *Curva* its *Asymptote* in the *Asymptote* turning round that *Asymptote*, whence a Solid infinitely long, which theists cubable.

HYPERBOLOIDES [in *Calculus*] Curves which approach in their Nature to the Nature of the *Hyperbola*.

HYPERBORE'ANS, very Northern.

HYPERCATALECTICK [*καταληκτικόν*, Gr.] a Verse which Syllable or two too many is the

HYPERCATHARTICKS [*καθαρτικαί*, Gr.] Purgatives which long and too violently.

HYPERCRISIS [*ὑπερκρισις*, Gr.] voiding any thing above measure of a Difcufe, as when a Fever takes a Loofeness, fo that the Humours than the Strength can bear.

HYPERCRIT'ICK [*ὑπερκριτικόν*, Gr.] a Matter Critick, or over-critick.

HYPERCRITICISM, a middinary Judgment or Censure, over-criticism.

HYPERDISSYLL'ABLE [in *Gram.*] a Word confifting of more than Syllables.

HYPER'METER [*ὑπερμετρικόν*, Gr.] a Man of a higher Stature than

HYPERMETER Verse, a Verse which a Syllable above its measure upon which account the next Verse begins with a Vowel.

HYPERO'A [*ὑπεροία*, Gr.] is in the upper Part of the *Offa Palatina*.

HYPERPHYSICAL [of *ὑπερφυσικός*, Gr.] that which is above the Natural Philosophy, metaphysical.

HYSPARS'COSIS [of *ὑσπάρσις*, Gr.] more Flesh than or Excrefcences of Flesh on the Wounds, which Surgeons call *Fungus*.

HYPER'THYRON [*ὑπερθυρον*, Gr.] a large Table usually placed over the Gates of the *Derick* Order.

HYPHEN [*ὑφεν*, Gr. q. 2. for one] a little Line fet between two or Syllables, fhewing they are to be together, as *Houfe-hold*.

HYPNOT'ICKS [*ὑπνωτικά*, Gr.] medicines which caufe Sleep.

HYPOB'OLE [*ὑποβολή*, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, whereby we add to thofe things which may be againft by an Adverfary.

HYPOBOLUM [*ὑποβόλον*, Gr.] is given by the Husband to the Wife Death, above her Dowry.

HYPOCATHARSIS [*ὑποκαθάρσις*, Gr.] a gentle Purgative.

HYSTUM [ὑστάριον, Gr.] a Piece, where there was a Hole in the Bath of the Antients; also a Name, a Begonia.

HYSTERIC [of ὑστέρα, Gr.] the Parts of the Belly about the Liver, Stomach, &c. See *Hypochondriack Regions*.

HYSTERIC [of ὑστέρα, Gr.] a Name for the *Hypochondria*; also a Name for a Spasm, or a windy Melancholy.

HYSTERIC [Anat.] a Name for the Regions (Anat.) lying on each Side the Carina, and Gole of the Ribs and of the Breast, which have in one, is the other the Spleen.

HYSTERIC [ὑστέρα, Gr.] a Name for the Spleen, little Clouds, &c. appear to be the Sight.

HYSTERIC, the Juice of a Sprout that grows from the Root of the *Cistus*, or the *Millettia* of the Oak.

HYSTERIC [Hypocrisis, F. of *Hypocrisis*, Gr. of ὑπό, under, & κρίσις, Disimulation, counter-act, &c. Holiness.

HYSTERIC [hypocrite, L. of ὑπό, under, & κρίσις, a Counselor of his Judge, &c.] one who makes a false Judgment of Piety, &c.

HYSTERIC belonging to an *Hypochondria*.

HYSTERIC [ὑστέρα, Gr.] a Name for the Bandage used by the Antients to bind the Bolster he laid on.

HYSTERIC [ὑστέρα, Gr.] a Place in the Body; (in *Astrology*) the Fourth Planet, called *Lucina Celi*.

HYSTERIC [among A.] a Name for an Artery spreading itself amidst the *Hypochondria*.

HYSTERIC [ὑστέρα, Gr.] a Name for the Region of the Abdomen, reaching three Inches below the Navel to the Pelvis.

HYSTERIC [ὑστέρα, Gr.] a Name for a little Piece of the Tongue to the nether Part of the Mouth; an Ulcer or Inflammation of the Tongue; also a Medicine that takes away the Phlegm of the Larynx.

HYSTERIC [ὑστέρα, Gr.] a Name for the fixed Point, or Point of Motion of a Body or Engine, on which it is suspended, and on which it moves. Thus in a Balance, the Point on which the Beam moves is the *Hysteric*.

HYSTERIC [ὑστέρα, Gr.] a Name for the Objection, which the Beam moves is the *Hysteric*.

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HYPOPHTHALMIA [ὑποφθαλμία, Gr.] is a Pain in the Eye under the horny Tunick. L.

HYPOPHYLOSPERMOUS [among *Botanists*] are such as bear their Seeds on the Backside of their Leaves.

HYPOPION [ὑπόπιον, Gr.] is a Gathering together of Matter under the horny Tunick of the Eye.

HYPOSPATHISMUS [ὑποσπασμός, Gr.] is an Incision in the Forehead, made by three Cuts or Divisions, where the *Spiritus* is thrust under the Skin.

HYPOSPHAGMA [ὑποσφαγμα, Gr.] a Name for a Stroke in the Eye.

HYPOSTASIS [ὑποστάσις, F. of ὑπέρ, Gr.] among *Drivins*, signifies the Subistence of the Persons of the Trinity. L.

HYPOSTASIS [in *Physick*] is that thick Substance which generally subsides at the Bottom of Urine. L.

HYPOSTATICAL [ὑποστατικός, F. of ὑποστάσις, Gr.] belonging to an *Hypostasis*, or personal Subistence.

HYPOSTATICAL [with *Chymists*] Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury, so called by *Paracelsus* and his Followers.

HYPOTHECA [ὑποθήκη, Gr. q. d. a putting under another] an Obligation whereby the Debtor's Effects are made over to his Creditor; a Mortgage. Civ. Law.

HYPOTHENAR [ὑπόθεναρ, Gr.] is a Muscle which helps to draw the little Finger from the rest.

HYPOTHENUSAL Line, the same as *Hypothenuse*.

HYPOTHENUSE [ὑποθύνουσα, Gr.] in a right-angled Triangle, is that Side which subtends the right Angle. F.

HYPOTHESIS [ὑπόθεσις, F. of ὑπό, Gr. of ὑπό, under, and τίθημι, to put] a Supposition. L.

HYPOTHESIS [in *Mathematics*] when for the Solution of any *Phænomena* in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, &c. some Principles are supposed as granted, that from thence the Causes and Effects may be deduced; the Principles so laid down are called the *Hypothesis*.

HYPOTHETICAL [ὑποθετικός, F. of ὑπόθεσις, Gr.] belonging to an Hypothesis or Supposition.

HYPOTHETICAL [in *Logic*] is a Syllogism which begins with a conditional Conjunction.

HYPOTRACHELIUM [ὑποτραχήλιον, Gr.] is the Top or Neck of a Pillar, or the most slender Part of it, which touches the Capital. Archit.

HYPOTYPOSIS [ὑποτύπσις, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, which by a very lively Description represents any Person or Thing, as it were, in a Picture set before the Eye.

H h h

or a lively and exact Description. of any Object made in the Fancy.

HYPOZEUGMA [in *Grammar*] a Part of the Figure called *Zygmata*.

HYPSISTARIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the fourth Century, which made a Mixture of the *Jewish* Religion with Paganism; for they observed the Sabbath and legal Abstinence with the *Jews*, and worshipped Fire with the *Pagans*.

HYSOP [*hyssop*, F. *Hyssopus*, L. of *ισσως*, Gr.] an Herb.

HYSTERA [*ycipa*, Gr.] the Mother or Womb.

HYSTERALGIA [of *ycipa*, the Womb, and *αλγος*, Pain, Gr.] a Pain in the Womb, occasioned by an Inflammation, or some like Distemper.

HYSTERICAL ? [*histerique*, F. of *hysterick* ? [*histericus*, L. of *ιστρικος*, Gr.] belonging to the Womb.

HYSTERICK Passion [*Hysterica Passio*] Fits of the Mother, a Disease in Women; according to some, a Convulsion of the Nerves of the *Par vagum*, and *intercostal* in the *Abdomen*, proceeding from a prickling Irritation and Explosion of the Spirits.

HYSTEROCELE [*ιστροκελη*, Gr.] the Rupture or falling down of the Womb.

HYSTEROL'OGY [*ιστρολογια*, Gr.] a Manner of speaking that first which should be last.

HYSTEROMATOCIA [*ιστροματωσια*, Gr.] the Cutting of a Child out of the Womb,

HYSTERON-PROTERON. [*yciperwv*, Gr.] a preposterous Way of Speaking, putting that first which should be last.

HYSTEROTOMY [*ιστροτομη*, of *ycipa*, the Womb, and *τομη*, to cut, Gr.] an Anatomical Dissection of the Womb.

HYTH ? [*hyth*, Sax.] a little Haven
HYTHE } as Port to load and unload
Wares at, as *Queen-Hythe*, &c.

HYUST, hush! *Chaucer*.

I A

I [IK, Sax. *Ich*, Teut. *Ich*, Belg. and L. S. *ego*, L. from *hyn*, Gr.] the Pronoun of the first Person singular.

I [corrupted for Yea] Yes.

To **JAB'BER** [*gaber*, F. *gabbez*, Belg.] to speak much, hastily and indistinctly, to talk Gibberish.

JABESH [*יבש*, H. i. e. Confusion] the Father of *Shallum*.

JABIN [*יבין*, H. i. e. Understanding] King of *Hazor*.

JACENT [*jacens*, L.] lying along.

JACINTH [*jacinta*, F. of *hyacinthus*, L. of *ιακινθος*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a bluish Colour; also a Flower.

JACK, the Nick-Name of *John*.
JACK, [from *Scullion Boys*, so called *Jack*, used to be *Terrific*] used to roast Meat; also a Device to put on Boots; also a large leather Vessel for

JACK, an Engine much used in ponderous Bodies, as large Stones, Plates, &c.

JACK [in a Ship] is that Flag hung out on the Bowprit End, as on the Sprit-Sail, or Top Mast-Flag.

JACK [in *Factory*] the Male of Sport.

JACK [in *Bowling*] the Mark.

JACK, a Fish, called also a Pike.

JACK by the Hedge, an Herb.

JACK with the Lantern, a Lanthorn or Meteor hovering in the Night, near by Places, appearing like a Lanthorn, which occasions Travellers to lose their Way.

JACK of Dover, a Joint of Meat, after again. *Chaucer*.

JACKALL, a black dog, which hunts out for the Prey of the

JACK ET [*jacquet*, F. *Jack*] Waistcoat or short Undercoat.

JACK-PAN, a Device used to heat Water, and from *Linen*.

JACKS, small bits of Wood for Keys of Virginals, Harpsicords, &c.

JACOB [*ישראל*, H. i. e. Father or Beguiler] the Father of the archs.

JACOBINE [in *Coat*] a Coat, tinge with *Blue*.

JACOBINES, Motive and Order of *St. Dominick*.

JACOBITES, a Sect of Christians by one *Jacob a Syrian*, who, but one Will, Nature, and One Christ, used Circumcision; in this signed their Children with the Cross, imprinted with a burning-iron that Angels could see. *Fire and Light*. Also a Name given Partisans of *King James II.*

JACOB'S Staff, a wooden instrument for taking Heights and sort of Staff used by Pilgrims in the *St. James of Compostella*.

JACO BUS [i. e. *James*] Name of Men; also Gold Coins of *King James I.* some the old and lately current at *York* and the piece, then current at *York*.

JACTATION, a vain Boast.

JACTATOR, a Boaster, or

JACTIVUS, ? thus taken by

JECTIVUS, ? L. T. of being shot or darted.

JACULATION, a shooting of

TORY [*jaculatoire*, F. of that which is suddenly cast or Dart.

[probably of *jaab*, Sax. a] a sorry Horic, which will much sparring; also a sorry loves Wench, & Scoundrel. H. i. e. a Doe] the Wife

minia, a small Lend. C. probably of *jaagen*, Tent. to to notch or make rugged. a small Load of Hay.

atched, ragged. -hes, an Infirment used by

Dutch. C.

Goal, *jaere*, L. *Mingb.*] an House y-stall.

the Root of an Indian Plant, *jae Briony*.

LAP, a Diffolution of the of Jlap in Spirits of Wine.

thick Bed of Stone, which hinder the Miners in their of Ore.

, a noted Island of *America*. Boats, Armour for the Legs.

Vase, a Verse either Greek end of Lambick Foot

[*jamb*, F.] the Side Posts of a Door.

jaque, Gr.] an Lambick Foot sing of two Syllables, the the other long.

jaque, Span. of *Yacobs*, L. of proper Name of Men.

, Furs or Gorse, also Gorse

, outen Calce. See *Anachs*.

, F. of *Yacusa*, L.] a of Women.

LE [*jangler*, F. *jauchem*, or be at Variance, to con-

ASSES, Brabblers.

, a Door-keeper, or Porter at

[among *Anatomists*] the lower stomach. L.

JES, the Foot-Guards of the; also certain Officers at in the Pope's Bulls.

K. extra Bread. N. C.

HM, the Tenets of *Cornelius* of *Apes*, who hold *Agg-* concerning Grace, and appo-

ST, one who follows the Opi-

holding, mumping, wash-

ton. Y [*Yassarim*, L. so called

from *Yamus*, an ancient King of *Italy*, & fly'd after his Death] the first Month in the Year.

To JAPAN, to varnish and draw Figures on Wood, Metal, &c. after the Manner of the Artificers in *Japan*, an Island in the *East-India* Sea.

J APE, a Tale or Jest.

J APED, chesed. O.

J APE-Worthy, ridiculous. *Chauc.*

J APIN, to jest. *Chauc.*

J ARCH, a Seal. C.

J AR'DON, a Swelling on the Outside of a Horse's Ham.

J AR GON [*Skinner* supposes it to be derived of *Jargens*, *Ital.* from *Chierico*, a Clergyman; for when the Laity heard the *Latin* Tongue, unknown to them, used in the Liturgies and Prayers of the Church, they called that, and all other Tongues which they understood not, *Chiericon*, q. d. *Clergymen's Language*] Gibberish, Fustian Language, Pedlars *French*.

To JARR [*Skinner* derives it from *guerruyer*, F. to brawl; but *Minsbew* from *garrire*, L. to prate] to quarrel or fall out.

To JARR [in *Musick*] to disagree in Sound, or go out of Tune.

A JARR, a Difference, Quarrel, Contention.

A JARR [*jarro*, F. *jarro*, Span.] an earthen Vessel, containing of Oil, from 18 to 26 Gallons.

A-JARR, as, the Door stands a-jarr, i. e. half open.

J AR'ROCK, a sort of Cork.

J AS'MIN [*jasminum*, L.] a Shrub, the Flowers of which are very fragrant.

J AS'PER [*jasp*, F. of *jaspis*, L. of *ιασπις*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a green Colour, transparent with red Veins, and also of other Colours.

J ASPO'NIX [*ιασπίνυξ*, Gr.] a kind of Jasper of a white Colour with red Streaks.

J ASS Hawk, a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest.

IATRALEIP'TES [*ιατραλειπτης*, of *ιατρος*, a Physician, and *λειπτης*, an Anointer, Gr.] a Physician who undertakes to cure Distempers by external Uction and Friction.

IATROCHYM'ICK [of *ιατρος*, and *χυμικς*, Gr.] a chymical Physician.

IATROMATHEMAT'ICK [of *ιατρος* and *μαθηματικος*, Gr. a Mathematician] a mathematical Physician.

JA VARIS, a Swine in *America*, which has its Navel upon its Back.

J AVEL, a flandering Fellow. *Span.*

J AV'ELIN [*javeline*, F. *javelina*, Span.] a Dart or Half-Pike, which the Antients used in War.

The JAUMB of a Door [of *jamb*, the Leg, F.] a Side-Post.

JAUN'DICE [*jauniffe*, of *jaune*, F. H h h a Yellow]

Yellow] a Disease caused by the Overflowing of the Gall.

To JAUNT [of *jaucer*, F. to drive a Horse about till he sweat] to trot or trudge up and down.

A JAUNT, a tedious, fatiguing, troublesome Walk.

JAUNTS [*jauntas*, F.] the Fellows of a Wheel.

JAWS [Lergl, *Sax.* or *joue*, F. the Cheek-Bone; but Dr T. H. says the Ancients writ *Chawer*, from the Word *Chaw*] the Bones in which the Teeth are inserted.

A JAY, a Bird. F.

JAZEL, a sort of precious Stone of a blue Colour.

IBARRED, [-*barred*, Fr.] fortified with Bars. *Chauc.*

IBATHED [*gēbadet*, *Teut.*] bathed. *Ch.*

IBERNA'GIUM, the Season for sowing Winter Corn. O. L.

IBETE, set forth, went.

IBETE, beat. *Chauc.*

IBIS, a tall Bird in Egypt, which eating up the Serpents which annoyed the Country, was therefore worshipped by the ancient Inhabitants; when this Bird was sick, it used to inject with its long Bill the Water of the Nile into its Fundament, whence *Langius* writes, they learned the Use of Clysters.

IBORE, born. *Chauc.*

ICE [Ir. *Sax.* *Ēysle*, Belg. *Īis*, L. S. and *Dan.* *Ēysl*, *Teut.*] a hard transparent Body, formed from some liquid Matter, fixed and congealed.

ICE-Birds, a sort of Birds in Greenland.

ICE-Bone, a Rump of Beef. *Norw.*

ICE-Pear, a sort of Pear which will keep till January.

ICE'NI, the People who antiently inhabited the Counties now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Huntingshire*.

ICH, a Word used for I in the West of England.

ICH *Dien* [of *Ich*, I, *Teut.* and *Dien*, *Teut.* or *Denian*, *Sax.* to serve, q. d. I serve] a Motto belonging to the Badge of the Arms of the Prince of Wales, first assumed by Edward the Black Prince.

ICHABOD [יְחָבֹד] H. i. e. where is the Glory of God] the Son of Phineas the Priest.

ICHOGRAPHY [*ichographia*, F. *ichographia*, L. of *ichographia*, of *ichos*, a Draught, and *graphein*, to delineate, Gr.] in Architecture, is a Geometrical Plan or Plat-form of an Edifice, or the Ground Plot of a House or Building, delineated upon Paper.

ICHOGRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is the View of any thing cut off by a Plane parallel to the Horizon, just at the Bottom of it.

ICHOGRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is a Draught of the Length and Breadth of the Works raised about a Place.

ICHOR [*ichor*, Gr.] a sharp watry Hu-

mour tinged with Blood, which Ulcers. L.

ICHORODES, a Meisuration.

ICHTHYOCOL'LA [*ichthocola*, a Glue made of the Skin of Fish.

ICHTHYOL'OGY [*ichthyologia*, Discourse or Description of Fish.

ICHTHYO PHAGI [*ichthyophagi*, People who feed wholly upon Fish.

ICLED [*geleidet*, *Teut.*] ICLEPED, called or named.

ICOIGNED, coined. *Chauc.*

ICOMEN, come. *Chauc.*

I'CON [*εικων*, Gr.] a Cut, Image, or the Representation of.

ICON'D, I learned. O.

I'CONISM [*iconismus*, L. Gr.] a Fashioning, a true description.

ICONISM [*Rhetorick*] a Person or Thing is represented.

ICONOCLAST [*εικονοκλαστης*, an Image, and *κλαω*, to break] a Breaker or Demolisher of Images given to some of the *Græks* at Constantinople, who were Enemies to Worship.

ICONOGRAPHY [*εικονογραφία*, *εικων* and *γραφω*, to delineate, description by Pictures or Images.

ICORVEN, cut or carved.

ICOSA'EDRON [*εικοσεδρον*, regular solid Body bounded by 20 angles, having 20 equal Sides.

ICOUGHT, caught. *Chauc.*

ICTERICAL [*ictericus*, L. Gr.] troubled with, or subject to.

ICTERUS [*icterus*, Gr.]

ICTERUS albus, the Green.

I'CTUS Cæcus, a Blind.

I'CTUS Orbis, any Ill without the Skin being broken.

IDAMPNID, damned. *Chauc.*

IDARTID, shot. *Chauc.*

IDE'A [*idea*, F. *idea*, Gr.] or Representation of anything the Mind. L.

IDE'A Morbi [among Physicians] complex Perception of such Accidents, as concur to any pressed by some particular Temper.

IDE'AL, of or belonging to.

IDENTICAL [*identical*, L.]

IDENTICK [*identick*, L.]

IDENTIFICATION, the

IDENTITATE [*identitas*, L.]

lies for one who is taken

Prison for another Man of the

IDENTITY [*identitas*, F.]

of a thing.

IDES of a Month [*ides*, L.]

reckoned backward to the

in every Month by the

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JEREMIAH [יְרֵמְיָהוּ] *H. i. e.* exalting the Lord] a Prophet of the Jews.

JER'GUER, an Officer of the Custom-house, who oversees the Waterside.

A **JERK** [קֶרֶק, *Sax.* a Rush, *Minster* derives it from *gercken*, *Goth.*] a Lash of a Whip; a hasty Pull or Twitch.

To **JERK** [קֶרֶק, *Goth.* to beat] to lash; also to pull or twitch suddenly.

JERK'IN [קֶרֶקִין, *Sax.* of *Qjrtel*, a Coat] a short upper Coat.

JERK'IN [of *Qjrtel*, *Tent.* a Vulture, and *kin*, a Dimin.] a male Hawk.

JEREBO'AM [יֶרֶבֹּאָם] of יֶרֶבֹּאָם be-attended, יָעַץ with, or יָעַץ the People, *H. i. e.* fighting against] the first King of the ten Tribes of *Israel*.

JER'SEY, the fleece of the Wool, separated from the rest by combing.

JERUSALEM [יְרוּשָׁלַם] of יָרַח fear ye, יָרַח Salem, *H. i. e.* fear ye Salem] the chief City of *Judea*.

JERUSALEM *Artichokes*, a Plant like Potatoes.

JES'SAMIN } [*jafnin*, *F.* *jasminum*,
JES'SEMIN } *L.*] a Shrub bearing sweet-scented Flowers.

JESSANT [in *Heraldry*] denotes shooting forth, as Vegetables do.

JES'SE [יֵשׁוּעַ] *H.* a Graft] the Father of King *David*.

JESSES [*getti* or *setti*, *Ital.*] Ribbons hanging down from Garlands; also short Straps of Leather fastened to Hawks Legs, and so to the Varvels.

A **JEST** [*chistes*, *Span.*] a merry witty Conceit.

To **JEST** [probably of *gesticulari*, *L.* because the ancient Mimicks used Gesticulations in breaking their Jest on the Company] to talk wittily and jocosely.

JESUA'TI, an Order of Monks, so named from their having the Name of *Jesus* often in their Mouths.

JESUITED, which has embraced the Doctrine and Principles of the Jesuits.

JESUITICAL, belonging to the Jesuits, also equivocating, using sly Insinuations.

JESUITS, Religious of the Society of *Jesus*, an Order first founded by *Ignatius Loyola*, a *Spanish* Soldier, and confirmed by Pope *Paul III.* A. C. 1540.

JESUS [*Jesus* יֵשׁוּעַ, *Gr.*] of יֵשׁוּעַ *H. i. e.* the Saviour] the Name of our blessed Lord and Saviour Christ.

JESUS College in *Oxford*, founded A. C. 1571, by *Hugh Price*, Doctor of Law, called also the *Welsh College*.

JET [*jayer*, *F.* of *gagates*, *L.*] a sort of black, light, and brittle Stone.

JET, a Device. *O.*

To **JET** [of *jetter*, *F.* to toss] to carry the Body stately or proudly; also to run up and down.

JET d'Eau, is the Pipe of a fountain which shoots up the Water to any able Height in the Air. *F.*

JETTHRO [יֵתְרוֹ] *H. i. e.* a Brother-in-Law.

JET'SON } [of *jetter*, *F.* to
JET'SON } toss, which may be

JET'SON } used in the same
manner, it is forced out upon the Ship.

JEUSE [זֶא, *Fr.*] Juice. *Cheese*.

JEW'EL [יָוֵן, *F.* *Thüer*, *Tam.*] a precious Stone.

JEWELLER [יָוֵן, *Fr.*] one who deals in precious Stones.

JEWISE [of *Leges*, *Sax.* a Reward by Revenge; also a Gift]

JEW'ISH [יָהוּדִי, *Tam.*] the Nation of the Jews.

JEWS [יָהוּדִי, *Tam.* *Yah. F.* *L.* יָהוּדִי *H.*] the People of their Posterity.

JEWS-EART, a spongy Substance about the Root of an Elder Tree.

JEWS-GRASS, a Marchwort.

JEWS-TRUMP, an Instrument.

IF [יִפְּ, *Sax.*] a conditional Case.

IFARE, good. *O.*

IFELLOWSHIPED, joined ship or Company. *Chanc.*

IFERE, together in Company.

IFETTE, an Effect; also fear.

IFICHED, fixed. *O.*

IFLITTE, fleeing. *Chanc.*

IFOUNDED, sunk. *O.*

IFRETEN, [קֶרֶקֶת, *L.* *S.* *O.*

IGLOSED, flattened. *Chanc.* An **IGNA'RO** [of *ignarus*, *L.*] ignorant Fellow.

IGNEOUS [*ignis*, *L.*] fiery

IGNIFEROUS [*ignifer*, *L.*] bringing Fire.

IGNIFLUOUS [*ignifluus*, *L.*] or flowing with Fire.

To **IGNIFY**, to set on Fire.

IGNIGENOUS [*ex igne* gotten of Fire.

IGNIPOTENT [*ignipotens*, *L.*] full in Fire.

IGNIS, Fire. *L.*

IGNIS AQUALIS [with *Serpent* Fire, that which burns as the Fire itself, or heated scorching.

IGNIS FATUUS, a fiery Meteor, called *Will with a Whip*, or a *Lamburn*, appearing chiefly at Nights, and haunting common

yards, Meadows, and Bogs; it is a sort of viscid Substance, or

tion, which being kindled in

flashes a kind of thin Flame, or

any sensible Heat, and when it

to wander out of their Way.

Judicum, the old Judicial Trial
L.

J Perfora [among Surgeons] a Gan-
grene or Carbuncle, or Sore Plague

J Potentilla, Potential Fire, a Com-
pound of a burning Quality, which being
in a part, produces the same Effect
L.

J Roubertil [among Chymists] a
Sulphureous Fire, the Flame of which
rests upon the Vessel. L.

J Rotae [among Chymists] Wheel-
like the Flames cover the Copper,
the Pot. entirely over, both round
and the Top. L.

J Sacra, a Disease called St Anthony's
the Shingles. L.

J Suppressionis [among Chymists] a
Fire in the Sand, sometimes made use
of in surgical Operations. L.

J Symplicis [with Physicians] a sort
of Symplicis, otherwise called Phylloena. L.

J TEGULUM [ab igne regendo, L.] the
Clock Bell, a Signal for putting out
the Lights at that Hour, according to
the custom of William the Conqueror. L.

J TION [in Chymistry] reducing to
the means of Fire, Calcination.

J VOMOUS [ignivomus, L.] vomit-
ing out Fire or Flames.

J VILITY [ignobilis, L.] Baseness

J VILE [ignobility, L. i. e. non nobilis]
Base, base, vile. F.

J VINOUS [ignominicus, F. of
ignominia, L.] disgraceful, dishonourable,

J VINY [ignominia, F. of ignominia,
and ignis, q. d. a lessening of one's
honour] Infamy, Disgrace, Discredit,

J VAMUS [i. e. Nos habet nos] a
Verdict by the Grand-Jury, which they
give in the Hall of Information for the
Verdict of criminal Cases, when they
find the Evidence as defective, or too
weak for a Presentment, and then
they acquit upon the Party is stopp'd.

J VANCE [ignorantia, L.] want of
Knowledge.

J VANT [ignorant, L. q. d. non
scire] to know nothing of a Matter:
to be ignorant. F.

J VILE [ignobilis, L. q. d. non
nobis] that may be
contemned.

J VIL [Humbert, Test.] dog, but
not to be proud, or in a Circle. Ch.

J VIL, [Humbert, Test.] helped. Chanc.

J VIL, [Humbert, Test.] helped. Chanc.

J VIL, [Humbert, Test.] helped. Chanc.

J VIL, [Humbert, Test.] helped. Chanc.

J VIL, [Humbert, Test.] helped. Chanc.

J VIL, [Humbert, Test.] helped. Chanc.

the Saviour of Men; a Motto which is
commonly made use of by the Jesuits.

To JIFF, to jest, to make a Laughing-
stock of one.

A JIO [probably of Jio, Test. Gige,
Dan. a Fiddle] a kind of Dance.

JIO by Jewell [q. d. Chalk by Jewell] very
close together.

JILL, a quarter of a Pint.

JILL [of Julia, or Juliana] a Doxy.

JILL Blunt, a sorry Wench, an idle Slut.

A JILT, a lewd Woman, who cheats or
disappoints one.

To JILT, to deceive one's Expectation,
more especially in the Point of Amours.

JIMMERS, jointed Hinges. N. C.

A JIPPO, a shabby Fellow, a poor Scrub.

IKENDE, [Hebant, Test.] known. Chanc.

IKENILD-Street, one of the four fa-
mous High-ways which the Romans made
in England, leading from Southampton to
Timmouth, so called from the Iceni, the an-
cient Inhabitants of Norfolk, Suffolk, and
Cambridgeshire.

ILAD, led or lald. Chanc.

ILAST, left. Chanc.

ILCHE, or Ilcke, the same. Chanc.

ILE [ilac, Gr.] the Flank, where the
small Guts are. L.

ILES, the Spires or Beards of Corn. C.

An ILET [of islette, F.] a little Island.

An ILET-Hole. See Oylet-hole.

ILEUM [ilac, Gr.] the third of the
small Guts.

IL'IA, the Flanks; the small Guts. L.

IL'IACAL [iliacus, L.] belonging to
IL'IACK [the Iliac].

IL'IACK Muscles [in Anatomy] is one of
those which bend the Thigh.

IL'IACK Passion, the twisting of the
Guts.

IL'IACK Vessels, the double forked Ves-
sels of the Trunk of the great Artery and
the great Vein of the Abdomen.

IL'IACUS externus [among Anatomists]
a Muscle of the Thigh which arises from the
inward hollow Part of the Os Illiud.

IL'IADS [Thiades, L. of Iliadic, Gr.]
the Title of Homer's Poem, whose Subject
is the Destruction of Troy, which is called
Ilium.

IL'ICHE, alike, like. Chanc.

ILIKE, like. O.

ILIMED, taken. O.

ILIUM Os [Anatomy] the upper Part of
the Bone called Os innominatum. L.

ILK, each, every one. O.

ILK, the same. Spem.

ILL, [Gibel, Test.] a Contraction of Evil.

To ILL, to reproach, to speak ill of.
N. C.

ILLABORATE [i. e. laboratus, L. i. e.
non laboratus] done or made without La-
bour or Pains.

ILLA'CERABLE [*ilacerabilis*, L. i. e. *non lacerabilis*] that cannot be torn.

ILLAC'RYMABLE [*illacrymabilis*, L. i. e. *non lacrymabilis*] not capable of weeping. L.

ILLAPSE [*illapsus*, L. i. e. *lapsus in*] a gentle falling or sliding in or upon.

To **ILLA'QUEATE** [*illaqueatum*, L. q. d. *in laqueum ducere*] to entangle or ensnare.

ILLAQUEA'TION, an enfancing or entangling.

ILLATEBRA'TION, a hiding, or seeking in Corners. O. L.

ILLA'TION, an Inference or Conclusion. L.

ILLA'TIVE, in the Way or Nature of inferring from. L.

To **ILLA'TRATE** [of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *latratum*, L.] to scoff or bark at any thing.

An **ILLATRA'TION**, a barking against one. L.

ILLAU'DABLE [*illaudabilis*, L.] not worthy of Praise.

ILLE'CEBROUS [*illicebrosus*, L.] that enticeth or allureth.

An **ILIEC'TIVE** [*illicitamentum*, L.] an Allurement or Enticement.

ILLE'GAL [of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *legalis*, L.] contrary to Law.

ILLEGAL'ITY, Unlawfulness.

ILLEGITIMATE [*illegitimus*, F. of *illegitimus*, L. i. e. *non legitimus*] unlawful; also unlawfully or basely born, a Bastard.

ILLEP'ID [*illepides*, L.] unpleasant, dull in Conversation.

ILLEV'IALE, what cannot or may not be levied, or recovered. L. T.

ILLIB'ERAL [*illiberalis*, L.] base, niggardly, ungentle.

ILLIBERAL'ITY [*illiberalitas*, L.] Meanness of Spirit, Niggardliness.

ILLI'CIT ? [*illicite*, F. *illicitas*, L. i. e. *non licitus*,] unlawful, not allowed, unwarrantable.

To **IL'LIGATE** [*illigatum*, L.] to bind to.

ILLIGA'TION, an inwrapping or intangling. L.

ILLIM'ITABLE [of *in* Neg. and *limes*, a Limes, L.] that cannot be limited.

ILLIQUA'TION, a melting down one thing into another.

ILLIQUA'TION [in *Chymistry*] a mingling earthy Bodies with metalline, so as to retain their own Substance.

ILLITERATE [*illiteratus*, L. i. e. *non literatus*] which has little or no Knowledge of Letters, unlearned.

ILLITERATENESS, Unlearnedness.

ILLO'CABLE [*illocabilis*, L.] that cannot be hired or placed out.

ILLO'GICAL [of *in*, Neg. and not agreeable to the Rules of Logic, reasonable.

To **ILLU'DE** [*illudere*, L. i. e. *in*] to play upon, to mock, to jest.

To **ILLU'MINATE** [*illuminatum*, L. q. d. *lumen fundere*] to enlighten, to set off.

To **ILLUMINATE** [in *Polary Colours on Maps and Prints* and colour the initial Letters of scripts.

ILLUMINA'TION, an Illumination. L.

ILLU'MINATIVE [*illuminativus*] is that Space of Time Moon is visible, or between one Moon and another.

ILLU'MINATIVE, having to enlighten.

ILLUMINA'TORS, Persons newly gilded and coloured the Letters of Manuscripts, &c. L.

ILLU'SION, a Mocking of a Sham or Cheat; a false Reason. F. of L.

ILLU'SIVE ? [*illudere*, F. of L.]

ILLU'SORY [*illudere*, F. of L.] to mock clear and explain.

ILLU'STRATE [*illustratum*, L.] to make clear and explain.

ILLU'STRA'TION, a plain, or evident. F. of L.

ILLU'STRIOUS [*illustre*, F. of L.] eminent, famous, excellently renowned.

ILLUTAMEN'TUM [*illutamentum*] an ancient Form of an exercise, like the *Ceroma*, with which Wrestlers and others were rubbed after Bathing. L.

ILLOGIN, [*logos*, Fr.] logical.

ILORN, [*ornatus*, Fr.] adorned.

IM'AGE [*imago*, L. q. d. natural or artificial Representation of a Thing; a Picture. F.

IMAGE [in *Opticks*] is the Image of an Object in the Retina of the Eye.

IM'AGERY, painted or carved Images, Tapestry with Figures.

IMA'GINABLE, that may be conceived in the Mind. F.

IMA'GINARY [*imaginarium*, L.] not real, existing only in Fashion or Form, real Being but in one's Fancy.

IMAGINA'TION, is that which we, as it were, picture Substance in the Mind, as if it were actually with the Eye; or the Image of the Mind to the Phantasm.

and being impressed in the Brain,
Fury, Thought. *F. of L.*
IMAGINATIVE, [imaginations, *L.*]
going to the Imagination. *F.*
IMAGINATIVE, suspicious, jealous,
in Imagination. Opinion. *Chauc.*
IMAGINE [imagine, *F. of imagi-*
concieve, to think or suppose,

KID, masked, covered. *Chauc.*
IMB'L'D [q. d. to lay in Balm] to
and Body with certain Drugs or
order to preserve it.

IMBANK [of in and Bank] to in-
in Banks.

IMBROO [q. d. an Injunction laid on
Ships] a Stop or Stay of Shipping
Authority. *Spas.*

IMBROCK [embarquer, *F. embarcare,*
on board a Ship, to put on Ship-
engage in a Business.

IMBROCA'TION [embarquement, *F.*]
Ship-board.

IMBROSE [q. d. to make base] to mix
to Mischance.

IMBROU'LE [q. d. to put into Bat-
tles] Battle Array.

IMBROU'LE [imbroile, *F. of imbroillis,*
debility] weak, feeble.

IMBROU'LE [imbroillid, *F. imbroill-*
Weakness, Feebleness, a State of
Decay, wherein the Body cannot
usual Energies or Functions.

IMBROU'LE [embellir, *F. embellire,*
to make fine] to adorn, beautify,

IMBROU'LE [embellissement, *F.*]
embellishment.

IMBROU'LE } [probably of imbroil-
IMBROU'LE } lar, *L.* weak, q. d. to
to consume or waste things com-
mon's Trust, to pilfer or perlose.

IMBROU'LE [q. d. imbroillitas,
weakness.]

IMBROU'LE [imbiber, *F. imbibere,* *L.*]
to drink in; to receive by Education.

IMBROU'LE [to receive by Education.]
IMBROU'LE, the Act of imbibing.

IMBROU'LE [in Chemistry] an eager
or sucking in of any Liquid.

IMBROU'LE [of im and bitter, *Sax.*
IMBROU'LE] to make bitter, to ex-
asperate.

IMBROU'LE [of im and Body] to make
the Body, to make or join itself to a
to mix several Ingredients

IMBROU'LE [of im and bair, *Sax.*
to make bold, to encourage.

IMBROU'LE [in Heraldry] is when
and Circumference of the Field,
same Metal, Colour, or Fur.

IMBROU'LE [imbressare, *Ital.*] to raise
the Decoration.

IMBROU'LE, to noose, to circumvent,
to trip.

IMBOSSED [Hunting Term] a Doer is
said to be imbossed, when she is so hard pur-
sued, that she foams at the Mouth.

IMBOS'SING, a sort of Carving or En-
graving, when the Figures stand out from
the Plane on which it is made.

To IMBOW'EL, to take out the Bowels.
IMBROU'ERY, tampering with the Ju-
ry. *L. T.*

To IM'BRICATE [imbricatum, of im-
brus, a Gutter-Tile, *L.*] to cover with Tiles.

IM'BRICATED [in Botany] a Term
used to express the Figures of the Leaves of
some Plants that are hollowed within, like
an Imbrus, or Gutter-Tile.

IMBRICA'TION, a making crooked,
like a Gutter-Tile. *L.*

IMBROCA'DO, Cloth of Gold or Sil-
ver. *Spas.*

IMBRO'CUS, a Drain or Water-course.
O. L.

To IMBROU'DER [of im and broder,
F.] to make Flowers and other curious
Works with a Needle upon Cloth, Silk, &c.

An IMBROU'DERER [of im and bro-
der, *F.*] a Worker of Embroidery.

IMBROU'DERY [of im and Broderia,
F.] embroidered Work.

To IMBROIL [of im and broiller, *F.*]
to cause Broils or Quarrels, to put into Con-
fusion, to disorder.

To IMBRU'E [imbuer, *F. of imbure,*
L.] to moisten or wet, to soak or steep.

To IMBRU'E one's Hands in Blood, is
to commit Murder.

To IMBU'E [imbure, *L.*] to season the
Mind with good Principles, Virtue, Learn-
ing, &c.

To IMBURSE [imbourser, *F.*] to put
into Stock of Money.

IMBURSEMENT, Expences.

IMEINTE, mingled Chauc,

IMENT, meant. *Chauc.*

IM'ITABLE [imitabilis, *L.*] that may
be imitated. *F.*

IM'ITARY [of imitatorius, *L.*] imita-
tory, or belonging to Imitation. *Shakesp.*

To IM'ITATE [imitar, *F. imitatum,*
L.] to follow the Example of another, to do
the like, according to a Pattern.

IMITATION, imitating. *F. of L.*

IMITATION'E } [in Music Books]
IMITAZ'ZIONE } denotes a particular
Way of Composition, wherein each Part is
made to imitate each other. *Ital.*

IM'ITATIVES [with Grammarians]
Verbs which express any kind of Imitation,
as patrifare, to take after the Father, ma-
trifare, to take after the Mother, i. e. to
imitate their Actions, Humour, or Fashion.

IMITA'TOR, a Man who imitates. *L.*

IMITA'TRIX [imitatrice, *F.*] a Woman
who imitates. *L.*

IMMACULATE [immacul, *F. of im-*
maculatus, *L.*]

ing, or Charge; Freedom, Liberty,

INTRE [of *in* and *murus*, L. a
to sit up between two Walls.

ISCAL, not harmonious, not mu-

STABILITY [*immutabilis*, F. of
Stm, L.] Unchangeableness, Con-

STABLE [*immutable*, F. of *immu-*
] unchangeable, constant.

STABLE Circles [in *Astronomy*]
Ecliptic and Equator, so called, because
of shape, but are the same to all
men of the Earth.

STATION, a changing or alter-

ED, moved. *Chauc.*

was formerly used in a good Sense,
a Chancel may be seen, where an
Hermit, who died a Minor, is
called Imp. I therefore take it to
mean the next following [prob-
ably, L. very wicked] a familiar
name; a Child, or Offspring.

STITCH, *Teut.* to graft] among
a kind of Graft to be set in a Tree.
as *Further in a Hawk's Wing*
[to add a new Piece to an
Stump.

STOD [*impotus*, L.] driven in.

STAIR [*impair*, F. q. d. *impiorare*,
to make worse, to weaken.

STING, making less.

STILE [*empaler*, F. *impalare*, Ital.
Stake, L. a Stake] to include and
to drive a Stake
[to be a Malefactor.

STOD [in *Heraldry*] when the Coats
of his Wife, who is not an Heir-
ess in the same Escutcheon, and
STOD is Pale, the Husband's on the
right and the Wife's on the Left; this
is *Heralds Bares and Femmes, two*
and.

STOD, undamned, without Fear.

STODABLE [of *in* and *palpabilis*, L.]
perceived by feeling.

STODATION [of *in* and *panis*, L.
was applied to the *Lutheran* Doc-
trine of the Lord's Supper, who believe that
Christ subsists with the Species
in the Sacrament. L.

STODWEL. See *Empannel*.

STODULA'RE, to empannel a Jury.

STODISED, enjoying the Delights
of *Milton*.

STODAMEN'TUM, the Right of
to *O. L.*

STODILITY [*imparitas*, L.] In-
equality.

STODSYLLABICAL [of *impar*, un-

equal, and *syllaba*, L.] not consisting of a
like Number of Syllables.

IMPAR'ITY [*imparitas*, L.] Inequality,
Unevenness.

To IMPARK [q. d. to park in] to inclose
or fence in a Piece of Ground for a Park.

IMPAR'LANCE [of *parler*, F.] a Mo-
tion made, to the Declaration of the Plaintiff,
by the Defendant, whereby he craveth Res-
pite, or another Day to put in his Answer.

IMPARSONNEE, put into the Posses-
sion of a Benefice. *O. L. T.*

To IMPART [impertire, L.] to give
Part to another, to communicate, to deliver
one's Mind.

IMPART'ANCE, an imparting or com-
municating to another. *Shakspeare*.

IMPART'IAL [*impartialis*, F.] void of
Partiality, just, upright.

IMPARTIAL'ITY [of *in* and *partialitas*,
F.] a being impartial, Disinterestedness.

IMPAS'SABLE, that cannot be passed
through.

IMPASSIBIL'ITY [*impassibilis*, F. *im-*
passibilitas, L.] an Uncapableness of suffering.

IMPAS'SIBLE [*impassibilis*, L.] that
cannot suffer. F.

IMPASTA'TION [q. d. *making into*
Paste] a sort of Masonry wrought with Stone
beaten to Powder, and made up like Paste.

IMPAT'IENCE } [*impatientia*, L.] Un-
IMPAT'IENTCY } easiness of Mind on-
der Sufferings; also Haughtiness or Passion. *I.*

IMPAT'IENT [*impatiens*, L. q. d. *qui*
pati non potest] that has no Patience, choler-
rick, hasty, unquiet. F.

To IMPATRONISE [*impatronisen*,
F.] to take Possession of.

IMPATRONIZA'TION, a putting into
full Possession of a Benefice.

To IMPEACH [probably of *empêcher*,
F. to hinder] to accuse and prosecute for Fel-
ony and Trespass; to hinder. *Spenser*.

IMPEACHMENT [*empêchement*, F.]
Accusation or Information against one.

IMPEACHMENT of Waste, a Restraint
from committing Waste on Lands or Tene-
ments.

IMPECCABIL'ITY [*impeccabilité*, F.]
a being incapable of sinning.

IMPECCABLE [*impeccabilis*, L.] that
cannot sin or do amiss. F.

To IMPEARL', to form into pearly
Drops of Dew. *Milton*.

To IMPEDE [*impedire*, L. q. d. *pedi-*
bus involvere] to hinder, let, or stop.

IMPEDIA'TI Canes, Dogs that are law'd,
or disabled from doing Mischief in a Forest,
O. L. T.

IMPE'DIENT [*impediens*, L.] letting,
staying, or hindering.

IMPED'IMENT [*impedimentum*, L.]
Hinderance, Disturbance, Obstruction; also
an Imperfection or Defect in one's Speech.

To **IMPEL** [*impellere*, L.] to drive or thrust forward; also to force.

To **IMPEND** [*impendere*, L.] to hang over one's Head, as Dangers or Judgments.

IMPEN'DENCY, a Hanging over the Head. L.

IMPEN'DENT [*impendens*, L.] hanging over Head, being at hand.

IMPEN'DIOUS [*impendiosus*, L.] liberal, that spends more than is needful.

IMPENETRABIL'ITY [*in Philosophy*] the Distinction of one extended Substance from another, so that two Bodies extended cannot be in one and the same Place, but must of Necessity exclude each other.

IMPEN'ETRABLE [*impenetrabilis*, L.] that cannot be pierced through, or dived into; that cannot be discovered or fathomed.

IMPEN'ITENCE } [of *impenitentia*,
IMPEN'ITENCY } L.] a Want of, or being without, Repentance; a continuing in sinful Courses. F.

IMPEN'ITENT, who does not repent, or is not sorry for his Sins or Faults. F.

IMPEN'SIBLE [*impossibilis*, L.] without Reward, gratis.

IMPER'ATIVE [*imperativus*, L.] commanding. F.

IMPERATIVE Mood [*in Grammar*] that which denotes commanding, or bidding to do such an Action.

IMPERCEP'TIBLE, which is not to be perceived. F.

IMPERCIABLE [of *im* and *percer*, to pierce or penetrate, Fr.] impenetrable. Cb.

IMPER'FECT [*imperfectus*, F. *imperfectus*, L.] not perfect or complete, unfinished, faulty.

IMPER'FECT Tense [*in Grammar*] that which denotes Time indefinitely, neither perfectly past, or future; as, *I was writing upon*, &c.

IMPER'FECT Flowers [*in Botany*] are such as want the Petala, or those finely colour'd Leaves which stand round and compose the Flower.

IMPER'FECT Plants [*in Botany*] are such as either really want Flowers and Seeds, or seem to want them.

IMPER'FECT Numbers [*in Arithmetick*] are such whose aliquot Parts taken together do either exceed or fall short of that whole Number, of which they are Parts.

IMPER'FECTION, the want of something that is requisite or suitable to the Nature of the thing, Unperfectness, Defect. F. of L.

IMPER'FORABLE, not to be bored thro'.

IMPER'IAL [*imperialis*, L.] belonging to an Emperor or Empire.

IMPER'IAL Lily, a Flower.

IMPER'IAL Table, an Instrument for measuring of Land, &c.

IMPER'IALISTS, the Subjects or Followers of the Emperor of Germany.

IMPER'IF, Role. Chauc.

IMPER'IOUS [*imperiarius*, D. of imperi-

ofus, L.] commanding, lordly, haughty. **IMPER'SONAL** [*in Grammar*]

as are used in the third Person &c.

IMPERSPIC'UOUS [*imspicuosus*] not clear or evident.

IMPERTINENCE, 7. L.

IMPERTINENCY, } Belonging to sense. F.

IMPERTINENT [of *it* and L.] not to the Purpose, absurd, foolish, or silly Person.

IMPERTUR'BED [*imperturbatus*] undisturbed, serene, calm.

IMPER'VIOUS [*impervius*, L.] which there is no Passage, impediment, Closeness of Pores, or particular Cavity of Parts, as will not admit anything.

IMPER'VIOUS [among Philosophers] Bodies are said to be impervius when they will not permit the Light to pass through them, &c.

IMPES, Shoots, young Trees.

IMPET'IGINOUS [*impetiginosus*] troubled with the Itch.

IMPET'IGO, a cutaneous Fungus, the Itch, a Ringworm, or a Tetter.

IMPETIGO Gels, a sort of Scabbiness. L.

IM'PETRABLE [*impetrabilis*] or that may be obtained by Intreaty.

To **IMPETRATE** [*impetrare*, L. of *in* and *petro*] to earnestly Request or Intreaty; to Grant of any Favour or Privilege.

IMPETRA'TION, an obtaining Intreaty. L.

To **IMPETRE** [*impetrare*, F.] to IMPETUOS'ITY } [impetuosus]

IMPE'TUOUSNESS } [impetuosus] a driving headlong with great Violence, a violent Motion, or forward, Vehemency.

IMPETU'OUS [*impetuosus*, F. of *impetuosus*, L.] violent, rapid, vehement, boisterous.

IMP'ETUS [*in Mechanics*] the Force with which one Body strikes another. L.

IMPID, stified. Chauc.

IMPIERMENT [*Empirement*] Prejudice, Damage.

IMPI'ETY [*impietas*, F. of impietas] Unreligion, Irreligion.

IMPIGNOR'ATION, a pawning. L.

IMPI'GRITY [*impigrity*, L.] neglect, Diligence.

IMPINO [*in Falconry*] to beat the Feather into the Wing of a Hawk when it is broken. T. M.

To **IMPINQUATE** [*impinquare*] to shorten. F.

IM'PIOUS [*impious*, F. of impius] godly, profane, lewd.

ACABILITY [*implacabilis*, L.]
and, Irreconcilableness.

ACABLE [*implacabilis*, L.] not
soft or pacified. *F.*

PLANT' [of *in* and *planter*, *F.*
L.] to fix or fasten in the Mind.
PLANTING, a setting or fixing into.

PLAUSIBLE [of *in* and *plausibilis*,
L.] to be recommended.

PLEAD [of *in* and *plaid*, *Fr.*]
to plead by Course of Law.

PLEFFIE, to fill. *L.*

PLEMENTS [*g. d.* Employments, of
L.] all Things necessary in any Trade,
Bank, or Tools, Furniture, &c.

PLICATE [*implicatum*, L.] to
implicate.

PLICATED [by *Physicians*] is speak
Fever, where two at a time
arise, either of the same kind, as
typhus; or of different, as an
intermittent, and a *typhoid*.

PLICATION, a folding or wrapping
of other thing, an entangling; also a
Consequence. *F. of L.*

PLICIT [*implicitus*, *F.* of *implicitus*,
L.] tacitly understood, inter-
serving by Consequence.

PLICIT Faith, a Belief grounded up-
on the Authority of others.

PLORATION, an imploring or be-
gging. *L.*

PLORE' [implorer, *F.* of *implorare*,
L.] to beseech with Tears and
beseech.

PLUME [*plumis*, L.] bald, with-
out feathers.

PLUVIOUS [*pluvius*, L.] wet
with rain.

PLY' [impliquer, *F.* *implicare*, L.]
to entangle, denote, signify.

PLATE [*impolitus*, L.] unpolished,
rough.

PLUCK [of *in*, *Neg.* and *Politi-*
cising with the Rules of Po-
liteness, unwise.

PLACATION, a making a Bank, or
the plowing of Land. *L.*

PORE' [of *in*, *Neg.* and *porosus*,
L.] has no Pores, or little Holes for
the escape of Sweat, Vapours, &c.

PORT, Sense or Meaning.

PORT' [importer, *F.* of *importare*,
L.] to bring Commodities into a Port, also
to signify.

PORTABLE, impossible, intolerable.

PORTANCE, Moment, Weight,
Importance. *F.*

PORTANT, of great Concern,
Important. *F.*

PORTATION, the bringing in of
Commodities from foreign Countries. *L.*

IMPORTUNACY } [*importunus*, *F.*
IMPORTUNITY } [*importunitas*, L.] an
eager Pressing or Urging; hard Dunning.

IMPORTUNATE [*importune*, *F.* *importunus*, L.] troublesome, wearying with too fre-
quent or unreasonable Requests, very urgent.

To IMPORTUNE [*importunus*, *F. g. d.*
to be earnest on his Suit, as having no other
Port to land at] to press or sue for with great
Earnestness; to request earnestly and often.

IMPORTUNE, troublesome. *Chauc.*

IMPORTUOUS [*importuosus*, L.] with-
out Port or Harbour.

To IMPOSE [*imponere*, *F.* *impositum*, L.]
to impose, to lay a Tax, to lay or put upon;
also to cheat.

To IMPOSE a Form [in Printing] to set
the Pages in due Order in the Form or Chace,
in order to make them ready for the Press.

To IMPOSE upon one, to cheat, deceive;
also to put upon one.

IMPOSITION, a laying on, an Imjunc-
tion; a deceiving; also an Assessment.

IMPOSITION' [of *impositio*, L.] primitive or radical Names.

IMPOSSIBILITY [*impossibilitas*, *F.* *impossibilis*, L.] that which cannot be done.

IMPOSSIBLE [*impossibilis*, L.] that is
not possible, or cannot be done. *F.* Also
an Impossibility. *Chauc.*

IMPOST [*imposita*, Ital. of *imponendo*, L.]
a Tax or Tribute, but more especially such
as is received by a Prince or State, for Goods
brought into any Haven from other Nations. *F.*

IMPOSTOR [*impostor*, *F.*] a Cheat,
a Deceiver, a false Pretender. *L.*

To IMPOSTUMATE } [*apostumare*,
To IMPOSTHUMATE } [*F.* of *apostu-*
mare, Ital.] to grow into an Impos-
thume.

IMPOSTUMATION } the Act of
IMPOSTHUMATION } Impos-
thumating.

IMPOSTHUME } [*aposthuma*, *F.* *apo-*
IMPOSTHUME } [*stema*, L.] a swell-
ing of Humours, or gathering of corrupt
Matter in any Part of the Body.

Pestilential IMPOSTHUME, a Swelling
accompanied with a Fever, Swooning, Head-
ach, and Faintness.

IMPOSTURE [*impostura*, L.] Cheat,
Cosenage, Deceit. *F.*

IMPOTENCE } [*Impotentia*, L. *g. d.*
IMPOTENCY } [*fine potentia*] Weak-
ness, Want of Power, or Strength, a natu-
ral Defect which hinders Generation.

IMPOTENT [*impotens*, L.] unable,
weak, infirm, maimed. *F.*

To IMPOWERISH [*appauverire*, *F.* *im-*
powerire, Ital.] to make poor.

IMPOVERISHMENT, a being made
poor.

To IMPOUND Cattle, to put them in
a Pound for some Trespass done by them.

To IMPOWER [of *in* and *power*] to
vest

vest one with Power, to enable him to act.
IMPRAC'TICABLE [*impracticable*, F.]
 that cannot be done.

To **IM'PRECATE** [*imprecatum*, L. q. d. *precibus vocare in*, i. e. *super*] to curse, to call down Mischief upon, to wish Evil to.

IMPRECA'TION, a cursing, or calling down Mischief upon another. F. of L.

IMPRECATORY, that containeth or implieth cursing in it.

IMPREG'NABLE [*impregnable*, F. q. d. *non to be taken*] that cannot be taken by Force.

IMPREG'NATE [*impregnate*, F. of *in* and *pregnans*, L.] being with Child, or great with Young.

To **IMPREGNATE** [*s'impregner*, F.] to imbody, soak, or drink in.

To **IMPREGNATE** [of *in* and *pregnans*, L.] to get with Child, to make fruitful.

IMPREGNA'TION, is the Immission of the Male Seed in Coition, by which the Female conceives, or becomes with Young. L.

IMPREGNATION [*in Chymistry*] is when any Body has imbibed so much Moisture, that it will admit no more. F. of L.

IM'PRESE, an Emblem or Device with a Motto. *Ital* and *Span*.

IMPRES S [*impressio*, L.] a Print, Stamp, or Image.

To **IMPRESS** [*impressum*, L.] to print, stamp, or make an Impression upon; to compel to enter into publick Service.

IMPRES'S-Money, Money paid to Soldiers, &c. compelled into the publick Service.

IMPRES'SION, a Stamp, Mark, or Print. L.

An **IMPRESSION** [of Books] is that Number of Books which is printed off at the same time.

To **IMPRIME** [*Hunting Term*] to rouse, unharbour, or dislodge a wild Beast; also to make her forsake the Herd.

IMPRIMERY [*Low-Term*] an Impression or Print; also a Printing-house, or the Art of Printing.

IMPRI'MINGS, Beginnings, first Essays. O.

IMPRI'MIS, first of all, in the first Place. L.

To **IMPRINT** [*imprimere*, F. of *imprimere*, L. q. d. *primare in*] to impress or fix a Thing in one's Mind, or in any Matter.

IMPRISON, an Attempt. O.

To **IMPRISON** [*imprisonner*, F.] to put in Prison or Goal.

IMPRISONMENT [*imprisonnement*, F.] Confinement, Imprisoning.

IMPROBABILITY, an Unlikeliness of being true, or what cannot be proved. F. of L.

IMPRO'BABLE [*improbabilis*, L. q. d. *good probari non potest*] unlikely, which has no Likelihood of being true.

To **IM'PROBATE** [*improbatur*, L.] to disallow, dispraise, or dislike.

IMPROBATION, disallowing or disproving of, Dislike. L.

IMPROBITY [*improbitas*, L.] Infamy, Knavery.

IMPROCREABILITY, Barrenness.

IMPRO'CREABLE } [*improcreabilis*, L.] not begotten

IMPRO'CREATE } L.] not begotten

IMPROPER [*impropre*, F. of *impropre*, L.] unfit, inconvenient, unfeasible.

To **IMPRO'PRIATE** [q. d. *proprie facere*] is to employ the Revenues of Church-Living to his own Use. L. T.

IMPROPRIATION, the Act of appropriating; also a Parsonage or Ecclesiastical Living in the Hands of a Layman, or descended by Inheritance.

IMPROPRIATOR, he that has possession of a spiritual Living or Parsonage by Inheritance.

IMPROPRIETY of Speech [*impropre*, F.] is when the Writer or Speaker makes use of proper and significant Expressions.

To **IMPROVE** [either of *in* and *pro*, L. good, q. d. to make a thing better itself, or *in* and *pro*, F. a Good, to meliorate a Thing by Trial or Effort, better, to promote or advance, to finish; to make a Progress in Arts and Sciences.

IMPROVE'ABLE, that may be improved or made better.

IMPROVEMENT, Bettering, an advancing of Profits, a Thriving, nesting in any kind of Profession.

IMPROV'DENCE [*improvidentia*, L.] Want of Foresight.

IMPROV'IDENT [*improvidens*, L. non pro se videns] who does not foresee, unheedful.

IMPRU'DENCE [*imprudencia*, L.] discretion, Unadvisedness, a Want of caution, Deliberation, and Foresight of the consequences of things. F.

IMPRU'DENT [*imprudens*, L.] moderate, unadvised, unwise. F.

IMPRUDIAMEN'TUM, Impudence of Land by Husbandry, &c. O. L.

IMPUDENCE [*impudentia*, L.] leanness, Sauciness. F.

IMPUDENT [*impudens*, L. q. d. non habens] shameless, saucy, graceful.

IMPUDICITY [*impudicitia*, F. of *impudicus*, L.] Lewdness, Obscenity, Immorality.

To **IMPUGN** [*impugnare*, F. of *impugnare*, L.] to oppose, to disprove, to endeavour to confute by Argument.

IMPUISANCE, Want of Strength. Means to succeed in an Affair. F.

IMPULSE [*impulsus*, L.] a pushing or driving forward, an Instigation, Motion, Persuasion.

IMPULSION, a thrusting forward, driving on, a constraining. F.

IMPULSIVE, that drives or thrusts forward. F.

IMPU'NITY [*impunitas*, F. of *impunitus*, L.] a being free or exempt from Punishment.

URLE [*impurus*, L.] unclean, filthy, F.

URINESS, Uncleanliness.

URITY [*impuritas*, F. of *impuritas*, *impure*, Filchiness, Lewdness.

URPLE, coloured with purple

URATION, which is imputed to, or the Act itself. F. of L.

URATIVE that is imputed to another, *Imputative Righteousness*.

URUTE [*imputare*, F. of *imputare*, *impute* and *pute*] to attribute or ascribe to one; also to charge or lay the fault on one.

URTESCIBLE, incorruptible. L.

URTABLE [*imputribilis*, L.] not liable to be corrupted, incorruptible.

UR [*in Astrology*] the fourth sign of the Heavens. L.

URILITY [*inabilis*, F.] an Incapability, being able or capable.

URSIBLE [of *in* and *accessibilis*, *in* and *accessibilis*] to come at, unapproachable.

URSIBLE *Haights or Distances* [in *in* which cannot be come at to be measurement of some Obstacle in the way.

URITION, Inactivity. F.

URQUATE [of *in* and *adequatus*, *adequatus*].

URQUATE *Ideas* [*Philosophy*] such as a partial and incomplete Representation of those Archetypes or Images, to the Mind refers them.

URVERTENCE ? [*inadvertence*, *inadvertency*] F.] a not sufficiently, a want of Heed or Care.

URTABLE [of *in* and *offabilis*, L.] to be, unpleasant in Conversation.

URTECTION, Unaffectedness, becoming Preciseness or Formality. L.

URINABLE, which cannot be alienated to another by Law. L.

URIMENTAL, which does not nourish.

URMIABLE [*inamabilis*, L.] unlovable, not deserving Love.

URISABLE, that can never be lost.

URORATO, a Lover. Ital.

URURED, fallen in Love with.

URILLOQUENT ? [*inamiloquus*, L.]

URILLOQUOUS } vain Talking or

URIMATE [*inanimus*, F. *inanimatus*, *inanimus*], without Life or Soul.

URITION [in *Physick*] Weakness, want of Nourishment. F.

URITY [in *Philosophy*] Emptiness, Vacuity, implying Absence of Matter whatsoever. L.

URTENCY [of *in* and *opertentia*, *opertentia*] to be open, to be open.

URICABLE, not capable of being applied.

URICATION, Headedness.

INARABLE [*inarabilis*, L.] not to be plowed.

INARGENTA'TION [of *in* and *argentum*, L. Silver.] a Silvering or Covering a thing with Silver.

INARTICULATE [of *in* and *articulatus*, L.] undistinct, confused, not articulate.

INARTIFICIAL [*inartificialis*, L.] without Art, unworkmanly, artless.

INASPICUOUS [*inospicuum*, L.] hard to be seen, invisible.

INAUDIBLE, not to be heard. L.

TO INAUGURATE [*inauguratum*, L.] to install, to invest with an Office or Dignity.

INAUGURATION, an installation, &c.

INAURATED [*inauratus*, L.] covered over with Gold, gilded over.

INAURATION a Gilding or Covering with Gold. L.

INAUSPICIOUS [*inauspicious*, L.] unlucky, ill-boding.

INBLAU'RA, the Product or Profit of Land. O. L.

IN'BOROW and *Outborow*, an Office in old Times, for observing the Ingress and Egress, and allowing the Passage of those who travelled to and again between England and Scotland.

IN BRED, natural; also belonging to a particular Country.

INCALES'CENCE [of *incallescere*, L.] is the growing hot of a thing by some inward Motion, Fermentation.

INCALES'CENT [*incallescens*, L.] growing hot by some internal Motion and Fermentation.

INCALESCENT *Mercury* [in *Chymistry*] Quicksilver prepared after a particular Manner, so that mingled with a due Proportion of Leaf Gold, it would turn to a Paste; and with Gold would grow hot.

TO INCAMP' [of *in* and *campus*, F.] to pitch Tents, or build Huts, on a Spot of Ground chosen for that Purpose.

INCAMP'MENT [of *in* and *campus*, F.] the Lodging of an Army in the Field.

INCANTATION, Charming; an Incantment, Charm, or Spell. L.

INCANTATOR [q. d. *qui cantationem decipit*] an Incanter or Charmer. L.

INCAPABLE [*incapax*, L.] not capable, unable, unfit. F.

INCAPACIOUS [*incapax*, L.] not fit or large enough to contain a thing.

TO INCAPACITATE, to render incapable, to put out of a Capacity.

INCAPACITY [*incapaxitas*, F.] the not having Qualities or Parts sufficient or necessary to be in a Condition to do or receive a thing.

TO INCARCERATE [*incaeratum*, L.] to imprison.

INCARCERATION, an Imprisoning, or Imprisonment. L.

INCARWARDINE, of a bright Carnation or Flesh-Colour. *F.*

To **INCAR'NATE** [*incarnare*, *F.* of *incarnatus*, *L.*] to bring Flesh upon, or fill up with new Flesh.

INCAR'NATE Devil, a Devil in Man's Shape; a devilish Person.

INCARNATION [*In Chymistry*] a particular Way of purifying Gold. *F.* of *L.*

INCARNATION [*in Divinity*] an assuming or taking Flesh.

INCARNATION [*in Surgery*] a making of Flesh grow.

An **INCAR'NATIVE** [*of Incarnatus*, *L.*] a Medicine causing the Flesh to grow.

INCASTELLED [*spoken of Beasts*] narrow-heel'd, or hoof-bound. *F.*

INCA'VATED [*of incavatum*, *L.*] made hollow.

An **INCENDIARY** [*incendiaire*, *F.* of *incendiarius*, *L.*] a Setter of Houses on Fire; a Sower of Division and Strife.

To **INCEN'SE** [*incensum*, *L.* Sup.] to inflame, or stir up to Anger.

INCENSE [*incensum*, *L.*] a rich Perfume made use of in sacred Rites.

INCENSE-Plant, an Herb.

INCENSING, burning Perfumes in Honour to a Deity.

INCEN'SORY, a perfuming Pan or Center.

An **INCEN'TIVE** [*incitivum*, *L.*] an Incitement or Motive.

INCEN'TIVE [*incitivum*, *L.*] inciting or stirring up.

INCEN'TOR the same as Incendiary.

INCEPTION, a Beginning or Enterprize. *L.*

INCEPTIVE [*in Grammaticis*] as *Verbs Incipives* are such Verbs as express a Proceeding by Degrees in an Action.

INCEPTIVE Magnitudes [*in Geometry*] are such Moments or first Principles, as though of no Magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing such.

INCEPTOR, a Beginner; in the University it signifies one who is upon taking the *Master of Arts* Degree.

To **INCERATE** [*incratum*, *L.*] to do over with Wax.

INCER'ATION [*in Pharmacy*] is a mixing of Moisture with something that is dry, till the Substance be brought to the Consistence of soft Wax.

INCER'TITUDE [*incertitudo*, *L.*] Uncertainty, Doubtfulness. *F.*

INCES'SANT [*i. e. non cessans*] continual, without ceasing. *L.*

INCEST [*incestus*, *F.* of *incestus*, *L.* of *in* and *cestus*, *incestus*] carnal Copulation or Marriage with one who is too near a-kin.

INCESTUOUS [*incestuosus*, *F.* of *incestus*, *L.*] given to, or guilty of, Incest.

INCH [*ince*, *S.*] the 12th Part of a Foot.

Sale by **INCH** of Gandle, is when Goods

being divided into several Lots of and about an Inch of Candle being the Buyers bid during its burning, left Bidder, when the Candle runs the Lot or Parcel so exposed to Sale.

To **INCHAIN** [*inchainare*, *F.*] Chains.

To **INCHANT** [*inchantare*, *L.*] to bewitch or charm.

INCHANTER [*inchantator*, *F.* of *L.*] a Conjuror, Sorcerer, Witch.

INCHANTMENT [*inchantamentum*, *L.*] a Charm or Sorcery.

INCHANTRESS [*inchantatrix*, *L.*] a Witch, a Sorceress.

To **INCHA'SE** [*inchoare*, *F.*] Gold, Silver, &c.

IN'CHEPIN, the lower Gut of a Ship.

To **IN'CHOATE** [*inchoare*, *F.*]

begin any Work.

INCHOATION, a Beginning of Work. *L.*

INCHOA'TIVE, beginning.

To **IN'CHIDE** [*of incidere*, *to cut in and cado*] Medicines are said which consist of pointed and sharp as Acids, and most Salts; by the Infusion of which, the Particles Bodies are divided, which before united with another.

IN'CIDENCE [*of in and cado*] in with.

IN'CIDENCE [*in Opticks*] where two Lines or Rays meet.

IN'CDENT [*incidens*, *L.*] to, or falling out occasionally.

An **IN'CDENT**, a particular Circumstance attending a Mirror.

INCIDENT [*in Law*] a thing depending upon another as matter.

INCIDENT Point [*in Opticks*] Point in which a Ray of Light to fall on a Piece of Glass.

INCINERATION [*Chymistry*] reducing of the Bodies of Vegetable, &c. into Ashes by a violent Fire.

INCIP'IENT [*incipiens*, *L.*]

To **INCIR'CLE** [*incirculare*, *F.*] compass or surround.

INCISION, a Cutting or Lancing.

INCISION [*in Surgery*] is in the Skin or Flesh, to open a Suppuration, or a Wound in the Skull made by Instrument.

Crucial **INCISION** [*in Surgery*] making a Swelling crosswise.

INCIS'IV, the Incisor.

INCISO'RES, each jaw.

INCIS'IVUS [*musculus*, *L.*] muscle drawing the upper Lip upwards.

INCISURE [*incisura*, *L.*] a small cutting.

INCITATION, a stirring up.

F. of *L.*

INCITE [*incitor*, F. of *incitare*, L.] to set on, to excite or spur on.

INCLEMENT [*inclementum*, L.] Inclement, Motive.

INTERCISE [*intercise*, L. q. d. *cise non communi*, clovenish, rude. F.

INCRUST [*incrustus*, F.] Unmannerly, Rude.

INCRUSTATION, a calling upon. L.

INCLOSURE, a Home-Close, or Inclosure

Inclosure. O. L.

INCLOSURE, a sort of Tape.

INCLINANCY [*inclinatione*, F. *inclinatione*] a being void of Pity or Compassion, Unmercifulness, Unpitifulness, Rude.

INCLINABLE, inclining to, prone, apt.

INCLINATION, a bowing downward; Inclination to a thing, Proneness, F. of L.

INCLINATION [in *Chymistry*] is the separating of any Liquor from its Settlement or only by stopping the Vessel.

INCLINATION [in *Geometry*] is the Inclining or Tendency of two Lines or Surfaces to each other, so as to make an Angle.

INCLINATION of two Planes [in *Geometry*] is the acute Angle made by two Planes, one in each Plane, and perpendicular to their common Section.

INCLINATION of a Plane [in *Dialling*] is the Angle of a vertical Circle, perpendicular to the Plane and the Horizon, and between them.

INCLINATION of the Axis of the Earth is the Angle that it makes with the Plane of the Ecliptic.

INCLINATION of a Planet, is an Arch of Inclination, which is included between the Ecliptic and the Place of the Planet in its Orbit.

INCLINATION of a Right Line to a Plane is an acute Angle which that Line makes with any Line of the Plane toward the Point.

INCLINATION of a Ray [in *Dioptricks*] is the Angle made by that Ray with the Normal Incidence in the first Medium, at the Point where it meets or enters the second Medium.

INCLINE [*inclina*, F. of *inclinare*, L.] to bow or bend to, to lean towards.

INCLINING Planes [in *Dialling*] are Planes to the Horizon.

INCLOSSTER [of *con* and *closter*, L.] a building up in a Cloister or Monastery.

INCLOSURE [*inclosure*, F. of *includere*, L.] to shut in, to fence a place, to surround with a Wall, Bank, &c.

INCLOSURE [of *in* and *clausura*, L.] a fence or fenced in.

INCLUDE [*includere*, L.] to take in, to comprehend, to contain.

INCLUSION, an Including or Shutting up. L.

INCLUSIVE, that comprehends or takes in. L.

INCOAGULABLE [of *in* and *coagulo*, L.] that cannot be cuttled or congealed together.

INCOGITABLE [*incogitabilis*, L.] thoughtless.

INCOGITANCY [*incogitantia*, L.] a Want of Thought, Inconsiderateness, Rashness.

INCOGITANT [*incogitans*, L.] heedless, thoughtless.

INCOGITATIVE, unthinking, heedless, rash.

INCOGNITO, unknown, without Attendants, or Marks of Distinction.

INCOHERENCE [of *in* and *coherencia*, L.] a Disagreement or not suiting well together.

INCOHERENT [of *in* and *coherens*, L.] that does not suit or agree well together.

INCOLU'MITY [*incolumitas*, L.] Safety, Freedom from Danger.

INCOM'BROUS, cumbersome. *Chauc.*

INCOMBUSTIBLE [of *incombustibilis*, L.] that cannot be burned or consumed by Fire.

INCOME [*Einkommen*, *Teut.* q. d. *Coming-in*] Rent, Revenue, Profit.

INCOMMENSURABLE [of *in* and *mensurabilis*, L.] that cannot be measured, that has not an equal Measure of Proportion with another. F.

INCOMMENSURABLE [in *Algebra*] Surd Roots are said to be incommensurable to rational Numbers.

INCOMMENSURABLE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such which have no common Divisor which can divide them both equally.

INCOMMENSURABLE Quantities [in *Geometry*] are such Quantities which have no aliquot Parts, or any common Measure that may measure them.

INCOMMENSURABLE Quantities [in *Power*] is, when between the Squares of two Quantities there can be found an Area or Content that may serve for a common Measure, to measure both exactly.

To **INCOMMODOE** [*incommoder*, F. of *incommodare*, L.] to cause an Inconvenience, to prejudice or hurt.

INCOMMODOUS [*incommodus*, L.] unprofitable, unfit, troublesome, offensive.

INCOMMODITY [*incommoditas*, F. *incommoditas*, L.] Inconvenience, Trouble.

INCOMMUNICABLE [*incommunicabilis*, L.] that cannot be made common, or imparted to others. F.

INCOMMUTABLE, not liable to change, nor to be changed.

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INCOM-

INCOMPACT' [of *in* and *compactus*, L.] not close fastened or joined together.

INCOMPARABLE [*incomparabilis*, L.] without Compare, matchless, excellent. *F.*

INCOMPASSIONATE [of *in* and *compassio*, L.] void of Pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY [*incompatibilitas*, *F.*] a being incompatible, Antipathy, Contrariety.

INCOMPATIBLE, disagreeing, not enduring or confisting one with another. *F.*

INCOMPENSABLE [of *in* and *compensare*, L.] incapable of being recompensed.

INCOMPETENCY [*incompetentia*, *F.* *incompetentia*, L.] Insufficiency, Inability.

INCOMPETENT [*incompetens*, *F.* of *in* and *competens*, L.] incapable, not duly qualified, unfit, improper.

INCOMPETIBLE, unsuitable, that agrees not.

INCOMPLETE [of *in* and *completus*, L.] not complete, not finished. *F.*

INCOMPLEX' [of *in* and *complexus*, L.] uncompounded, single, simple.

INCOMPLI'ANCE, a not consenting or not bearing with.

INCOMPOSED [of *in* and *compositus*, L.] not orderly, uncouth, neglected, ill-favoured.

INCOMPOSITE Numbers [in *Arithm.*] the same as *Prime Numbers*; such as are made only by Addition.

INCOMPOSIBLE Proposition [in *Log.*] that which affirms what another denies.

INCOMPOSURE [of *in* and *compositura*, L.] Confusion, Disorder.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY [of *in* and *comprehensibilis*, L.] a being incomprehensible or unconceivable.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE [*incomprehensibilis*, L.] that cannot be comprehended or conceived in the Mind. *F.*

INCONCEIVABLE [*inconceivable*, *F.*] not to be conceived or imagined.

INCONCINNITY [*inconcininitas*, L.] an ill Grace, Unhandfomness, Disproportion.

INCONCUSS [*inconcussus*, L.] unshaken.

INCONCUSABLE [of *inconcussus*, L.] that cannot be shaken or moved.

INCONGEAL'ABLE [of *in* and *congelabilis*, L.] that cannot be frozen.

INCONGRUITY [*incongruitas*, *F.* *incongruitas*, L.] Disagreeableness, Unfitness.

INCONGRUITY [with *Grammarians*] an Impropriety of Speech.

INCONGRUITY [among *Naturalists*] is a Property by which a fluid body is hindered from uniting with any other Fluid, or solid Body, which is different from it.

INCONGRUOUS [*incongruus*, *F.* of *incongruus*, L.] unfit, disagreeable.

INCONNEXION [of *in* and *connexio*, L.] a Defect in joining Things together, Want of Coherence.

INCONSEQUENCE ? [*inconsequens*, L.] Weakness, arguing, when the Conclusion follows from the Premises.

INCONSEQUENT [*inconsequens*, L.] that does not follow or result from.

INCONSIDERABLE, of small Account, not worthy of Regard. *Fr.*

INCONSIDERANCY [*inconsiderantia*, L.] Unadvisedness, Inconsiderateness.

INCONSIDERATE [*inconsideratus*, L.] unadvised, rash.

INCONSIDERATION, Want of Thought. *L.*

INCONSISTENCE, ? a not Agreeing. *F.*

INCONSISTENCY, ? Saying, or reporting. *L.*

INCONSISTENT [of *in* and *consistens*, L.] not consistent, agreeable, or to.

INCONSO' LABLE [*inconsolabilis*, L.] that cannot be comforted.

INCONSONANCY [*inconsonantia*, L.] Unagreeableness in Sound.

INCONSTANCY [*inconstancia*, *F.* *instantia*, L.] Unsteadiness, Changeableness.

INCONSTANT [*inconstans*, L.] wavering, uncertain. *F.*

INCONTEST'IBLE [*incontestabilis*, L.] indisputable, certain, undoubted.

INCONTINENCY [*incontinentia*, L.] a not obtaining the lawful Desires; lustful Inclinations, perance.

INCONTINENT [among *Physicists*] is said of such natural Discharges as are voluntary through Weakness; as a voluntary Discharge of Urine, &c.

INCONTINENT [*incontinentia*, L.] has no Government of himself, is unstayd, intemperate, loose. *F.*

INCONTINENT ? [*incontinentia*, L.] is said of a man who is unstayd, intemperate, loose. *F.*

INCONTINENT ? [*incontinentia*, L.] is said of a man who is unstayd, intemperate, loose. *F.*

INCONTINENT ? [*incontinentia*, L.] is said of a man who is unstayd, intemperate, loose. *F.*

INCONTINENT ? [*incontinentia*, L.] is said of a man who is unstayd, intemperate, loose. *F.*

INCONVENIENCE ? [*inconveniens*, L.] a not being agreeable, or to the End.

INCONVENIENCY ? [*inconveniens*, L.] a not being agreeable, or to the End.

INCONVENIENT [*inconveniens*, L.] a not being agreeable, or to the End.

INCONVERSABLE [of *in* and *convertibilis*, L.] unsociable, unfit for Conversation.

INCONVERTIBLE [of *in* and *convertibilis*, L.] that cannot be altered, or converted.

INCONY, Wit, a mimicry, or imitation of another's Manners.

INCOR'DING, the falling down of the Guts in a Horse's Crude, &c.

INCORPORALITY [*incorporeitas*, L.] the having no Body.

TO INCORPORATE [*incorporare*, L.] to embody, or to make a Society.

TO INCORPORATE [in *Chemistry*]

to unite the Particles of one Body
to another.

CORPORATE [*incorporatus*, L.] im-
bued.

CORPORATION, an uniting one
thing with another. L.

CORPORATION [in *Chymistry*] mix-
ing and moist Bodies together, so as
to form Mass.

CORPORATION [in *Physick*] the
uniting of the Particles of different Bodies so
as to appear an uniform Substance,
and determining the Ingredients or Bodies
of their particular Qualities.

CORPOREAL [*incorporel*, F. of *in*
corpore, L.] having no Body, bodyless.

CORPOREITY, the Condition or
State of that which has no Body.

CORRECT [*incorrectus*, L.] not cor-
rect.

CORRIGIBLE [*of incorrigibilis*, L.]
obstinate, obstinate, that cannot be
corrected. F.

CORRUPT [*in corruptus*, L.] incor-
rupted.

CORRUPTIBLE [*in corruptibilis*, L.]
subject to Corruption or Decay; also
that can be bribed.

CORRUPTIBILITY } [*in corrup-*
CORRUPTIBLENESS } *tibilis*, F.]
the Condition of that which is in-
corruptible.

CORRUPTIBLES, Hereticks in the
Church, who held that the Body of
Christ was incorruptible, and free from
sin.

COUNTER [*rencontrer*, F.] to
meet, to join in Battle.

CRASSATE [*incrassatum*, L.] to
become thick.

CRASSATION, a making thick or
thick.

CREASE [*increfcere*, L.] to grow,
to increase; to enlarge.

CREASED in Number [in *Astrology*]
is said to be, when by its proper
Stars it exceeds its mean Motion.

CREATE [*incratus*, L.] not made or
created.

CREDIBILITY } [*incredibilis*,
CREDIBLENESS } L.] a being in-
credulous or past Belief.

CREDIBLE [*incredibilis*, L.] that is
not believed, surpassing Belief.

CREDULITY [*incredulitas*, F. of *in*
credulus, L.] Unbelief, Unaptness, or Back-
wardness to believe.

CREDULOUS [*incredulus*, F. *incred-*
ulus, L.] one who will not be-
lieve.

INCREMENT [*incrementum*, L.] In-
crease, a growing or waxing.

INCREMENT [in *Algebra*] signifies the
infinitely small Increase of a Line in Flux-
ions, growing bigger by Motion.

INCREMENT [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure
wherein a Speech rises up gradually from the
lowest to the highest Pitch.

To **INCREPATE** [*increpatum*, L.] to
chide or rebuke.

INCREPATION, Chiding, Rebuke, &c.

INCRASCENT [in *Heraldry*] a Figure
representing the Moon past the New, and not
come to the Full.

To **INCROACH** [*of in and croacher*, F.
to hook in] to hook in, or usurp upon.

INCROACHMENT, an usurping upon.

To **INCRUST** [*incruster*, F. of *in cru-*
stare, L.] to parget, rough-cast, or make
hard in a Crust.

INCRUSTATION, a making or becom-
ing hard on the Outside, like a Crust, a
Rough-casting, a Pargetting. L.

To **INCUBATE** [*incubatum*, L.] to
brood or hover over, to lie or sit upon, as
a Hen.

INCUBATION, } a Lying upon, a Sit-
INCUBITURE, } ting, as Birds on
Eggs, a Brooding. L.

INCUBUS [*incubus*, F.] the Night-Mare,
a Disease, when a Man in his Sleep supposes
he has a great Weight lying upon him: A
Devil who has carnal Knowledge of a Wo-
man under the Shape of a Man. L.

To **INCULCATE** [*inculquer*, F. *incul-*
catus, L. of *in* and *calco*, q. d. *to press into*]
to repeat and insist upon a thing often, as it
were, to beat it into one's Head.

INCULCATION, inculcating.

INCULPABLE [*inculpabilis*, L.] un-
blameable.

INCUMBENT [*incumbens*, L.] lying
upon.

An **INCUMBENT**, one that is in pre-
sent Possession of a Benefice.

To **INCUMBER** [*incumbere*, F. *ingom-*
brare, Ital.] to crowd, to stop, to clog, to
hinder.

INCUMBRANCE [*incumbrance*, F.] an
Hindrance, Clog, or Stoppage.

INCUNATION, a forcing into wedge-
shape.

To **INCUR** [*incurrere*, L.] to run upon
or into; to fall under.

INCURABLE [*of in Neg. and curare*,
L.] that cannot be cured. F.

INCURIOS [*incuriosus*, L.] careless,
negligent.

INCURIOSNESS [*incuria*, L.] Care-
lessness, Negligence.

INCURSION, an Inroad of Soldiers into
an Enemy's Country. L.

To **INCURVATE** [*incurvatum*, L.] to
crook, bow, or bend.

INCURVATION, a Crookening or Bending. *L.*

INCURVATION [in *Surgery*] a Bunch or Swelling in the Back.

INCUS [in *Anatomy*] one of the Bones in the inner Part of the Ear. *L.*

INCUSSION, a violent Shaking against or into. *L.*

To **INDAGATE** [*indagatus*, *L.*] to search or enquire diligently.

INDAGATION, a diligent Searching or Inquiring into. *L.*

To **INDAMAGE** [*indamager*, *F.*] to bring Damage, to hurt or prejudice.

To **INDANGER** [*of in and danger*, *F.*] to expose to Danger or Hazard.

To **INDEAR** [*of in and deyrin*, *Sax.*] to gain or cause Affection, to make dear and beloved.

INDEARMENT, that which gains Love, or an endeared Affection.

INDEBTED, [*endebet*, *F.*] in Debt to, owing.

INDECENCY [*indecence*, *F.*] Unbecomingness.

INDECENT [*indeceus*, *L.*] unbecoming, unhandsome, unfitting. *L.*

INDECIMABLE [*of in and decimas*, *L.*] not tithable, not liable to pay Tithes.

INDECLINABLE [*indeclinabilis*, *L.*] a grammatical Term used of Nouns that do not vary the Cases; also not to be declined or spunned. *F.*

INDECOROUS [*indecorus*, *L.*] unhand-some, unseemly.

INDECORUM, Unseemliness, unhand-some Carriage. *F.*

INDEFATIGABLE [*indefatigabilis*, *L.*] unwearied, that cannot or will not be wearied.

INDEFEATIBLE [*of in and defaire*, *INDEFEISIBLE* } *F.*] that cannot be defeated, or made void. *L. T.*

INDEFECTIBILITY, the Gift of never failing.

INDEFECTIBLE [*of indefectus*, *L.*] that cannot or will not fail.

INDEFENSUS, one who is impleaded, and refuses to answer. *L. T.*

INDEFINITE, [*indefini*, *F.* of *indefinitus*, *L.*] that has no Bounds or Limits set, unlimited, undefined.

INDELIBERATENESS [*of in and deliberatio*, *L.*] Suddenness, Rashness.

INDELIBLE [*indelible*, *F.* *indelibilis*, *L.*] that cannot be cancelled or blotted out.

To **INDEMNIFY** [*indemnifier*, *F.* or of *indemnitas* and *fo*, *L.*] to save, or bear harm- less.

INDEMNITY [*indemnitas*, *F.* of *indemnitas*, *L.*] a being saved harmless, also a yearly Pension of one or two Shillings paid annually to the Archdeacon, when a Church was appropriated to an Abbey or College.

INDEMONSTRABLE [*indemonstrabi-*

lis, *L.*] that can't be proved or demonstrated.

To **INDENT** [*indentur*, *F.*] to notch.

INDENTED, notched.

INDENTED [in *Heraldry*] is the Out line of a Bordure is in the Four Teeth of a Saw.

INDENTED Line [in *Fortification*] Line made like the Teeth of a Saw.

INDENTURE, a Writing in the Top, containing an Agreement between two or more Persons.

INDEPENDENCY [*independens*] not depending upon another; Absolute.

INDEPENDENT [*independens*] has no Dependency upon any one.

INDEPENDENTS, Dissenters manage all things relating to Discipline, within their own Congress, do not allow any Dependence on Church.

INDEPRECABLE [*indeprecabilis*] that will not be intreated.

INDETERMINATE [*indeterminatus*, *L.*] undecided, unlimited.

INDETERMINATION, Determination. *L.*

INDEVOTION, Want of Irreligion. *F.*

INDEX, a Token or Mark direct to, as the Hand of a Clock, also the Table of the Contents of a Book. *L.*

INDEX expurgatorius, a Catalogue of Books prohibited by the Court of Rome.

INDEX [in *Music Books*] a Mark at the End of each Line shewing what Note the next Line begins with. The same that the French call *Index*, and the Italian *Messa*.

INDEXES of Powers [in *Logic*] the Exponents which shew the Order or Seat of each Power; as also in of Dimensions.

INDIA, a large Country in Asia.

INDIAN Cress, an Herb.

INDIAN Mouse, a little Creature creeps into the Mouths of Children eating up their Entrails, kills them.

INDICANT Days [among the Jews] are those Days which signify that a Change in a Disease will happen in a Day.

To **INDICATE** [*indicare*, *F.* or of *indicare*, *L.*] to shew or discover.

INDICATING Days [in *Medicine*] the same as *Indicant*, an critical Day.

INDICATION, a Shewing, a Symptom. *L.*

INDICATION [in *Medicine*] Discovering what is to be done, to recover the Patient's Health.

DECLARATIVE Mood [in Grammar] is that which barely affirms or denies, *simpliciter*.

EXTRACTOR [in Anatomy] one of the vessels which extend the Forefinger. *L.*

OCULO'RIUS Musculus [Anat.] a muscle which turns the Eye aside. *L.*

OPUSCULUM [in Physick] is that which is applied to be done, in order to the cure of Health.

RE'VIT, a Writ by which the Parliament Church may remove a Seditious Comptroller his Clerk, from the Court to the King's Court.

SCUTCO, a blue Stone brought out of India in Dying, Painting, &c.

SUBJECT [in Jurisprudence, *L.* q. d. *dicam* & *i. e.* *causa*] to impeach, to accuse, to present a Bill against an Offender in the Court of Law.

INDICTABLE, that may be indicted or accused.

INTERSTITION [in Chronology] is the Space between Years; a way of reckoning applied by the Emperor *Constantine*, in the reformation of the Olympiads.

INDEMENT [in Law] is an Accusation or Presentment of those who have committed any illegal Trespass.

INDIFFERENCE } [in Indifference, *L.*]
INDIFFERENCY } Unconcernedness, indifference. *F.*

INDIFFERENT [in Indifference, *L.*] of Indifference; pretty good or passable; without Affection or Love for. *F.*

INDIGENCE [in Indigence, *L.*] Need, want, want.

INDIGENT [in Indigence, *L.*] needy, poor, indigent. *F.*

INDISTINCT [in Indistinct, *F.* *indignatus*, *L.*] indistinct, confused, out of Order.

INDISTINCTIBLE which cannot be divided.

INDIGESTION, a want of Digestion, indigestion in the Stomach. *F.*

INDIGITATE [in Indigitation, *L.*] to lead, to show, as it were, with the hand.

INDICATION, a Shewing, a plain demonstration, or convincing Proof.

INDIGITES, Demi-Gods, Herpes, or Fusions anciently enrolled among the Gods. *L.*

INDIGNANT [in Indignation, *L.*] angry, indignant.

INDIGNATION, Anger, Passion, indignation. *L.*

INDIGNATORY Muscles [among Anatomists] which turn the Eye aside, by which motion which is peculiar to Men and some of Anger.

INDIGNITY [in Indignity, *F.* of indignity] is a quality of being indignant, as when it is said, the Son of such a Man, and it is known that he had but one Son.

INDIGO. See *Ludice*.

INDIRECT [in Indirectus, *L.*] not upright, unfair, unhandsome, &c.

INDISCERNIBLE [of in and discernere, *L.*] that cannot be discerned or perceived.

INDISCERNIBILITY [of in and discernere, *L.*] a being inseparable.

INDISCERNIBLE, which cannot be rent, divided, or separated.

INDISCREET [in Indiscretus, *F.* of in and discretus, *L.*] unwise, unwary, unadvised.

INDISCRETION, Want of Discretion, or Judgment. *F.*

INDISCRIMINATE [in Indiscriminatus, *L.*] not separated, distinguished, or discerned.

INDISPENSABLE } [of in and dispensare, *L.*]
INDISPENSIBLE } [of in and dispensare, *L.*] that cannot be dispensed with, but is of absolute Necessity, and admits of no Excuse. *F.*

To **INDISPOSE** [in Indisposui, *F.*] to make unfit or uncapable.

INDISPOSITION, Alteration of Health, Illness, a being disordered. *F.*

INDISPUTABLE [of in and disputabilis, *L.*] not to be questioned or disputed. *F.*

INDISSOLVABLE [in Indissolubilis, *L.*] that cannot be dissolved.

INDISSOLUBILITY } [in Indissolubilitas, *L.*]
INDISSOLUBLENES } [in Indissolubilitas, *L.*] Unpossibility of being looked or undone.

INDISSOLUBLE [in Indissolubilis, *L.*] that can't be looked, broken, or undone. *F.*

INDISTINCT [in Indistinctus, *L.*] confused, disordered. *F.*

INDISTINGUISHABLE, [in Indistinguishibilis, *L.*] not to be distinguished.

INDISTURBANCE [of in and disturbatio, *L.*] Freedom from being disturbed.

To **INDITE** [in Inditum, *L.* Sep.] to compose or dictate the Matter of a Letter to another writing.

INDIVIDUAL [in Individuum, *F.* *individuum*, *L.*] the same, one only, not to be divided.

An **INDIVIDUAL** } [in Philosophia] a
INDIVIDUUM } Body or Particle so small that it cannot be divided. *L.*

INDIVIDUUM [in Logica] that which denotes but one Person or Thing.

INDIVIDUUM Determinatum, [in Logica] when the Person or Thing is determined or named; as Peter, the River Thames, &c. called also *Signatum*.

INDIVIDUUM Demonstrativum [in Logica] is when a demonstrative Pronoun is used in the Expression, as *hic*, *illud*.

INDIVIDUUM ex Hypothesi, [in Logica] is when a general Name or Term is retained by the Supposition to a particular Thing; as when it is said, the Son of such a Man, and it is known that he had but one Son.

INDIVI-

INDIVIDUUM *Vagum* [in *Logic*] that which, tho' it signifies but one Thing, yet may be any of that Kind; as when we say, *a Man, a certain Person, or one did so.*

INDIVISIBILITY [of *indivisibilis*, L.] the Quality of that which is not divisible.

INDIVISIBLE [*indivisibilis*, L.] which cannot be divided. *F.*

INDIVISIBLES [in *Geometry*] are such Elements or Principles, as any Body or Figure may be supposed to be ultimately resolved into, as a Line into Points, a Surface into Lines, a Solid into Surfaces.

INDIVISUM, that which two Persons hold in common without Partition. *L.*

INDOCIBILITY } [*indocilis*, *F.* of *in-*
INDOCILITY } *docilitas*, L.] an Unaptness to learn, or to be taught.

INDOCIBLE } [*indocilis*, L.] that can-
INDOCILE } not be taught, dull, Neckish. *F.*

To INDOCTRINATE [*endocriser*, *F.*] to instruct or teach.

INDOLENCE } [*indolentia*, L.] a being
INDOLENCY } insensible of Pain or Grief, lazy. *F.*

INDOLENT [*indolens*, L.] insensible, careless, supine, lazy. *F.*

INDOMABLE [*indomabilis*, L.] untamable.

To INDORSE [*endorser*, *F.* of *in* and *dorsum*, L.] to write on the Back of a Deed, Bond, or Note.

INDORSED [in *Heraldry*] Fish are said to be borne *indorsed*, when their Backs are each toward the other.

INDORSEMENT [*endorsement*, *F.*] the Writing upon the Back of a Conveyance, Obligation, &c.

To INDOW [*endowirer*, *F.* of *indotare*, L.] to bestow a Dower, to settle Rents or Revenues upon.

IN DRAUGHT [of *in* and *draught*, *Sax.*] a Gulph or Bay running in between two Lands.

INDUBITABLE [*indubitabilis*, L.] not to be questioned, past all Doubt. *F.*

INDUBITATE [*indubitatus*, L.] undoubted.

To INDUCE [*inducere*, L.] to lead, to persuade.

INDUCEMENT, a Motive to a Thing.

INDUCIARY [of *inducia*, L.] belonging to a Truce or League.

INDUCIATE, immediate, next; as the *induciate Heir*, the next Heir.

INDUCTED [*inductus*, L.] which has received Induction, admitted to the Possession of any Ecclesiastical Living.

INDUCTION, a Leading into. *L.*

INDUCTION [in *Law*] putting a Clerk in Possession of his Church, by leading him into it, and delivering him the *Keys*.

INDUCTION [in *Logic*] a kind of argumentation, or imperfect Syllogism, the *Species* is gathered out of the Individuals, the *Genus* out of the *Species*, and the *Part* out of the *Parts*.

To INDUE [of *in* and *dūo*, *F.*] qualify, supply, or furnish.

To INDUE [of *in* and *duere*, *S.*] a Term used by Falconers of a Hawk; signifies to digest or concoct.

To INDULGE [*indulget*, L.] to relax, to be fond, or make much of; to pardon.

INDULGENCE [*indulgentia*, L.] pardon, Gentleness, Aptness to bear also Pardon and Forgiveness. *F.*

INDULGENT [*indulgens*, L.] indulgent, gentle, kind, fond. *F.*

INDULT } [of *indultum*, L.] a
INDULTO } Grant of the Pope, or obtain something contrary to the Law. *Ital.*

INDULT of Kings, a Power given to Kings by the Pope to nominate to certain Benefices.

INDULTO [in *Commerce*] an Importation by the King of Spain on Commodities imported in the *Galleons*.

INDURABLE [of *endurare*, *F.* and *durare*, L.] that may be indurated.

INDURANTS [*indurantis*, L.] hardening Medicines. *F. T.*

To INDURATE [*induraten*, L.] to harden, or make hard.

INDURA'TION, a making hard.

To INDURE [*endurare*, *F.*] to suffer, to last or continue.

INDUSIUM [in *Anatomy*] the Coat which covers a Child in the Womb, called also *Amnion*. *L.*

INDUSTRIOUS [*industrius*, L.] laborious, pains-taking, diligent.

INDUSTRY [*industrie*, *F.* of *in* and *struere*, L.] Pains-taking, Labour, Diligence.

To INEBRIATE [*inebriatus*, L.] to make drunk; also to bestow.

INEBRIATION, a making drunk.

INECHED, put in. *Chom.*

INE'DIA [among *Physicians*] a Disease consisting in Eating less than usually. *L.*

INEFFABILITY [*ineffabilis*, L.] unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE [*ineffabilis*, L.] unspeakable, not to be uttered or expressed.

INEFFABLE Numbers [in *Arithmetic*] the same as *Surd-Numbers*.

INEFFECTIVE } [*ineffectus*, L.]
INEFFECTUAL } has no Effect, less, vain.

INEFFICACIOUS [*inefficax*, L.] of no Efficacy; Force, or

INCAPACITY [*incapax*, F.] In-
sufficiency, Want of Force or Virtue.

INAPORATE, unlaboured, not well

INAMENDABLE [*inmendabilis*, L.]
that is not amendable; a Crime was said
to be so, which could not be
excused by Fine.

INARRABLE [*inarrabilis*, L.] that
is not amendable. F.

INMODABLE [*inmodabilis*, L.] not
being or explained.

INOT [*inops*, F. *ineptus*, L. of *in*, i. e.
in] unmeet, unfit, weak, silly.

INOTITUDE [*inotitudo*, L.] Unap-
propriety, Silencio.

INQUALE [*inquabilis*, L.] unequal,

INQUAL [*inqualis*, L.] unequal, un-
like.

INQUALITY [*inequalitas*, L.] Un-
like, Unresemblance, Unlikeness.

INERTICAL [of *in* and *energia*, L.
Gr.] sluggish, inactive.

INERRABILITY [of *in* and *errare*, L.]
that cannot err.

INERRABLE, that cannot err, infalli-

INERT [*inert*, L. of *in*, i. e. *non*, and
in, wait for Action.

INERTITUDE [*inertitudo*, L.] Sloth-
fulness.

INESCATE [*inescatum*, L.] to de-
ceive.

INFECTION, a Deceiving or Invei-

INCH'EON [in *Heraldry*] is an
arm containing one Fifth of the Field,
and is it as an Ordinary.

IN [i. e. in Being] a Law-Phrase,
that is apparent, and has a real

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that is apparent, and has a real

INEXPE'RIENCE [of *in* and *experien-*
tia, L.] Want of Experience and Skill.

INEXPERIENCED [*inexpertus*, L.] that
has no Experience.

INEXPIABLE [*inexpiables*, L.] not to
be expiated or atoned for. F.

INEXPLA'NABLE [*inexplicable*, L.]
that cannot be explained.

INEXPLICABLE [*inexplicable*, L.]
which cannot be unfolded or explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE [*inexpressibile*, F. of
in and *expressus*, L.] that cannot be expres-
sed, unutterable.

INEXPU'GNABLE [*inexpugnabilis*, L.]
not to be taken or won by Force, impres-
sible. F.

INEXTINGUISHABLE [*inextingui-*
ble, F. of *inextinguibilis*, L.] not to be put
out or quenched.

INEXTIRPABLE [*inextirpabilis*, L.]
that cannot be extirpated or rooted out.

INEXTRICABLE [*inextricabilis*, L.]
that which one cannot rid himself, or get
out of, nor be disentangled.

INEXUPERABLE [*inexuperabilis*, L.]
that cannot be surpassed or overcome.

INFABRICATED [*infabricatus*, L.]
not well wrought, rough.

INFALLIBILITY [*infallibilitas*, F.] an
Impossibility to be deceived, a Faculty of
never erring.

INFALLIBILITYSHIP, the Dignity or
Gift of being infallible; a sort of Sacerdotal
Title given to the Pope, or any Pretender
to Infallibility.

INFAL'LIBLE [*infallibilis*, L.] that
cannot err or be deceived, never-failing.

INFAMOUS [*infame*, F. of *infamis*, L.]
of evil Report, scandalous, base.

INFAMY [*infamia*, F. of *infamia*, L.]
Disgrace, Discredit, Reproach, Shame.

INFANCY [*enfance*, F. of *infantia*, L.]
Childhood, the first State of human Life,
reckoned from the first to the seventh Year.

INFANGTHEFE [of *in* and *fangen* and
Seof, Sax] a Privilege of Lords of cer-
tain Manors, to pass Judgment of Theft,
committed by their Servants within their
Jurisdiction.

INFANT [*infans*, F. of *infans*, of *non*
sans, L. speaking] a young Child.

INFANT [in *Law*] all Persons are re-
puted so under the Age of 21 Years.

INFANTA's, all the Daughters of the
Kings of Spain and Portugal, except the
eldest, who is styled *Princessa*.

INFANTE's, all the Sons of the Kings
of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest,
who is styled *Princepe*.

INFAN'TICIDE [*infanticidium*, L.]
killing or murdering of Infants.

AN INFANTICIDE [*infanticida*, L.]
a Murderer of Infants.

INFANTRY [*infanteria*, F.] the Foot Soldiers of an Army.

INFATIGABLE [*infaigibilis*, L.] not to be tired or wearied. F.

To **INFATUATE** [*infatuare*, F. of *infatuatus*, L.] to make foolish, or believe; to bewitch.

INFATUATION, a Bewitching, &c. L.

INFAVOURABLE [*infavorabilis*, L.] not to be favoured.

INFAUSTOUS [*infaustus*, L.] unlucky.

To **INFECT** [*infecere*, F. *infectum*, L.] to communicate to another Corruption, Poison, or Pestilence, to corrupt or taint.

INFECTION, that Manner of communicating a Disease by some Effluvia or Particles which fly off from disordered Bodies, and mixing with the Juices of others, occasion the same Disorders as in the Bodies they came from; a Plague, Corruption.. L.

INFECTIOUS [of *infectio*, L.] apt to infect, tainting, catching.

INFECUND [*infecundus*, F. of *infecundus*, L.] barren, unfruitful.

INFECUNDITY [*infecunditas*, F. *infecunditas*, L.] Barrenness, Unfruitfulness.

To **INFEEBLE** [of *in* and *feibilis*, F.] to weaken; to make feeble.

INFELICITY [*infelicitas*, L.] Unhappiness.

To **INFEOFF** [*infocffer*, F.] to unite or join to the Fee. L. T.

INFEOFFMENT [*infocffmentum*, L. Barb.] a Settlement in Fee. L. T.

To **INFERR** [*inferre*, F. of *inferre*, L.] to conclude, to draw a Consequence.

INFERENCE [of *inferendo*, L.] Conclusion, Consequence.

INFERRIOR [*inferior*, L.] lower in Place, Rank, or Degree.

INFERRIOR Planets [in *Astronomy*] are such as are placed beneath the Orbit of the Sun.

INFERRIORITY [*inferioritas*, F.] lower Rank or Degree.

INFERRIORS [*inferiores*, L.] Persons of a lower Rank, or meaner Quality.

INFERNAL [*infernalis*, L.] belonging to Hell, hellish, low, nethermost.

INFERNAL Stone [among *Surgeons*] a perpetual Caustick, which causes great Pain in the Operation.

INFERTILE [*infertilis*, L.] barren, unfruitful.

INFERTILITY } [*infertilitas*, F.]

INFERTILENESS } Barrenness, Unfruitfulness.

To **INFEST** [*infestare*, F. of *infestare*, L.] to annoy or trouble.

To **INFIBULATE** [*infibulatum*, L.] to clasp, to button together.

INFIBULATION, a Buckling, Buttoning, or Clasp together. L.

To **INFICATE** [*inficare*, F.] to deny or disavow.

INFIDEL [*infidels*, F. of *infidelis*, L.] Heathen, or one who believes in the Christian Religion.

INFIDELITY [*infidelitas*, F. L.] Unbelief, the State of being also Unfaithfulness, Disloyalty.

INFIDIOUS [*infidus*, L.] false.

INFIMUS [*infimus*, F. of *infimus*, L.] Bely, the lowestmost of the three a human Body. L.

INFINITE [*infinitus*, F. of *infinitus*, L.] that hath no Bounds, Terms, boundless, endless.

INFINITESIMALS, *infinitesimales*, are supposed to be infinitely small.

INFINITIVE [*infinitivus*, F.] so named, because not limited by Number or Person, like other Verbs.

INFINITY } [*infinitus*, L.]

INFINITENESS } Infiniteness, Unmeasurableness.

INFIRM [*infirmus*, F. of *infirmus*, L.] weak, feeble, crazy, sickly.

INFIRMARY [*infirmary*, F. *infirmary*, L.] an Apartment for in a Monastery or Hospital.

INFIRMITY [*infirmitas*, F. L.] Sickness, Weakness, Feebleness.

INFISTULATED [of *in* and *fistula*, F.] turned to, or full of Fistula.

To **INFIX** [*inficere*, F. of *inficere*, L.] to fasten into.

To **INFLAME** [*inflamare*, F. of *inflamare*, L.] to enrage, incite into a Passion; also to increase.

INFLAMEABLE [*inflamabilis*, L.] to catch or take Fire.

INFLAMMATION, is when a Quantity into any certain Part, a greater Colour and Heat than

a Swelling with Heat, Redness, and Pain. L.

INFLAMMATIVE, *inflammativus*, of a Nature or Quality apt to inflame.

INFLATE [*inflare*, F. of *inflare*, L.] to puff up with Wind.

INFLATION, a blowing or stretching or filling any Part with a soft or windy Substance; also a swelling. L.

To **INFLECT** [*inflectere*, F. of *inflectere*, L.] to bend.

INFLECTION, } a Bending.

INFLEXION, } Imp.

INFLECTION [in *Opticks*] the Refraction of the Rays of Light.

the unequal Thickness of any Medium.

INFLECTION Point [in *Geometry*] is a Point wherein a Curve bend back again a contrary Way.

INERTITY, } Obediency, Stiff-
INERTNESS, } ness, an inertness
 from F. of L.

INERTILE [*inertilis*, L. i. e. non
] which cannot be heated or thawed;
 applied upon or perished.

INERT, a Bending, Turning,
 &c.

INERT [*inert*, F. *inert*, L.
] to dash or strike against, to
 dash upon.

INERT, a laying a Punishment
 upon, L.

INERT [*inertus*, L.] a flowing
 with Power or Virtue; the
 superior over an Inferior.

INERT [*inert*, F.] to sway,
 to sway over.

INERT [*inert*, L.] flowing into.

INERT [*inert*, among Physicians]
 a human Body, that by the Contric-
 tion, and Laws of Circulation,
 either Current or Receptacle; as
 the Gall-Bladder, &c.

INERT, influencing, or bear-

INERT [*inert*, L.] a flowing, or

INERT [*inert*, and *inert*, Sae.
] to fold or wrap up.

INERT [*inert*, F.] to prevail
 out of Argument, to strengthen.

INERT, a Compassion, or
 &c. F.

INERT [*inert*, F. *informare*,
] to give notice, to
 instruct, or make acquainted

INERT [*inert*, L.] mis-shapen,
 &c.

INERT [*inert*, Law Phrase] is
 a Court assigned without
 Affidavit made, that the Suitor's
 suit paid, he is not worth five
 &c. L.

INERT, a making known,
 a making instruction; an Actuation
 thought against one. L.

INERT [*inert*, F. i. e. I am
] a formal Answer made to
 an Attorney, when he has no more
 of the Client. L. F.

INERT Stars [*inert*, in Astronomy] are
 the fixed Stars as are cast into, or
 to, say Form.

INERT, one who informs in a
 signature, at least a Magistrate,
 or a witness the Law.

INERT [*inert*, F. *informis*, L.]
 a Shape, or Position.

INERT [*inert*, F. of *in-*
] unhappy,

INERT, Misfortune: Misfor-

INERT [*inert*, in Astrology] Saturn

and Mars, so called, because of their unfor-
 tunate Influences.

INFORUNED [*infortunatus*, L.] unfor-
 tunate. Chauc.

To **INFRANCHISE** [*of franc*, F.
franc, Ital. free] to make a Freeman or
 Denizen; to incorporate into a Society or
 Body Politick.

INFRANCHISEMENT, enfranchising,
 setting free, Discharge, Release.

INFRA *Scapularis Musculus* [*in Ana-*
tomy] a Muscle of the Arm, which arises
 from the lower Part of the *Scapula*. L.

INFRA *Spinatus Musculus* [*in Anatomy*]
 a Muscle of the Arm placed below the
Spina. L.

INFRAC'TION, a breaking in. L.

INFRAN'GIBLE [*infrangibilis*, L.] not
 to be broken, durable, strong.

INFRE'QUENT [*infrequens*, L.] that
 seldom happens, rare, uncommon. F.

INFRICA'TION, } a rubbing or chafe-
INFRIC'TION } ing. F.

To **INFRING'E** [*infringers*, L. q. d. to
 break in upon] to break a Law, Custom, or
 Privilege.

INFRINGE'MENT, such Violation,
 Breach, &c.

INFRUGIFEROUS [*infrugiferus*, L.]
 not bearing Fruit.

INFUCA'TION, a painting of the Face,
 a colouring or disguising. L.

INFUMA'TION, a drying in Smoak. L.

INFUNDIBULIFORMES [among Bo-

tanists] any Flowers shaped like a Funnel.

INFUNDIBULUM *Cerebri* [*in Anatomy*]
 the Brain Tunnel, a hollow Place in the
 Root of the Brain, through which serous
 Humours are discharged. L.

INFUNDIBULUM *Renum* [*in Anatomy*]
 the Basin through which the Urine passes
 to the Ureters and Bladder. L.

INFUR'RIATE [*of in* and *furiatus*, L.]
 stark mad, or recovered from Madness.

To **INFUSCATE** [*infuscatum*, L.] to
 make dark or dusky.

INFUSCA'TION, a making dark or
 dusky. L.

To **INFUSE** [*infuser*, F. of *infusum*, Sup.
 L. i. e. *fundere in*] to pour in or into, to soak
 or steep, to imbue with, or inspire.

INFUSION, a pouring in. F. of L.

INFUSION [*in Pharmacy*] a steeping of
 Drugs, Leaves, Roots, &c. in some Liqueur,
 in order to get out their Virtue.

An **ING** [*Ing*, Dan.] a Meadow or low
 Ground. a Common *Lincolnshire*.

To **INGEMINATE** [*ingeminatum*, L.]
 to double or repeat often.

INGEMINATED Flowers [among Flo-
 rists] is when one Flower grows out of ano-
 ther.

INGEMINATION, a Doubling or Re-
 peating.

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To INGEN'DER [*engender*, F. *engendre*, L.] to beget, produce, or breed.

INGENERABLE [*ingenerabilis*, L.] that cannot be ingendered.

INGENERATED [*ingeneratus*, L.] not ingendered, not produced by Generation; bred in one naturally.

INGEN'IO, an House or Mill where Sugar is made.

INGEN'IOUS, [*ingeniux*, F. of *ingeniosus*, L.] quick-witted, full of Wit or Invention.

INOEN'ITE [*ingenitus*, L.] inbred, natural, bred by Nature.

INGENITE Disease [with Physicians] one that comes into the World with a Person, much the same as Hereditary.

INGEN'NIUM [in old Records] an Engine or Device.

INGENU'ITAS Regni [in old Records] the Freeholders or Commonalty of the Kingdom; sometimes the Term was applied to the chief Barons, i. e. the great Lords, and King's Common-Council.

INGENU'ITY } [*ingenuité*, F. of
INGENUOUSNESS } [*ingenuitas*, L.]
Freedom, Frankness, Sincerity.

INGEN'UOUS [*ingenu*, F. of *ingenuus*, L.] frank, free, open, sincere, plain.

INGENY [*ingenium*, L.] Genius, natural Disposition.

To INGEST' [*ingestum*, L.] to put in.

INGEST'ABLE [*ingestibilis*, L.] that cannot be borne.

INGINEER [*ingenieur*, F.] an Artist in fortifying and attacking Fortresses.

To INGIRT, to surround. *Shakesp.*

INGLE [of *ignis*, L. Fire] a Boy hired to be abused against Nature. *N. C.*

INGLO'RIOUS [*ingloriosus*, L.] that is of no Renown or Repute, dishonourable.

INGLU'VIES [with Physicians] a voracious Appetite. *L.*

To INGORG'E, to cram or stuff in.

INGOT [*Lingot*, F. *Inguls*, *Teut.*] a Wedge of Gold or Silver.

To INGRAFT [of *in* and *greffer*, F.] to set a Shoot in a Stock of a Tree; to implant, imprint, or fix.

INGRAILED [*Herald.*] notched about with small round Notches with the convex Parts inwards.

INGRAM [of *Engel*, an Angel, and *rein*, *Sax.* Purity] a Surname.

INGRATE [*ingrat*, F. of *ingratus*, L.] ungrateful, unthankful.

To INGRAT'iate one's self [of *in* and *gratia*, L.] to endeavour to gain the good Will of another, to curry Favour.

INGRATITUDE [*ingratitude*, L.] Ungratefulness, Unthankfulness. *F.*

INGRAVIDA'TION [of *in* and *gravidatio*, L.] the same as Impregnation or getting with Child.

INGRE'DIENT [*ingrediens*, L.] one of

the Simples put into a compound &c. *F.*

INGREE [of *Gre*, Fr.] in go
INGRESS' [*ingressus*, L.] to

upon or going into,
INGRESS' [in *Astronomy*] en-

tering into the first Scruples of four Cardinal Signs, especially by
INGRES'SU, is a Word used by a Man seeking Entry into Annements. *L.*

INGRES'SU *ad*, *composui*;
Writ which lies where a Term Feoffment, and dies; so that he shall have the said Writ against who is in the Land.

INGRES'SUS [in *Law*] is a Duty which the Heir at full age paid to the chief Lord, for certain Lands which were fallen to him.

In GROSS [in *Law-Term*] belongs to the Person of the Lord any Manour, Lands, &c.

To INGROSS' [of *in* and *gros*] to write over the Draught of a and large Characters.

To INGROSS' [of *in* and *gros*] buy up all of a Commodity, to

INGROSS'ER, one who is growing, or other Provisions, are brought to Market.

INGROSSER, a Clerk the cords, Conveyances, &c. in

INGROSS'ING [of a Firm] Indentures, being drawn up by a grapher, are delivered to the Party the Cognizance is made.

INGROSSMENT, the signing, or writing Conveyances.

INGUEN [with Anatomists] of the Thigh, commonly called L.

INGUINA'LIA [among Physicians] is any Subdivision of a Part, or any Thing that is applied thereunto as a Medicine.

To INGULF' [of *in* and *gouffre*, F.] to swallow down.

To INGUR'GATE [of *in* and *gurgare*, L.] to swallow, to swallow greedily.

INGURGITA'TION, swallowing greedily, &c.

INHAB'ILE [*inhabilis*, L.] weildy.

To INHABIT [*habito*, L.] to dwell in a Place.

INHABITABLE [*inhabitabilis*, L.] also *habitable*, to dwell in.

INHABITANT, [*inhabitor*, L.] who dwells or lives in a Place.

To INHERE [*inherere*, L.] cleave fast to.

REFERENCE { *reference*, F. } the
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INJUNCTION [in *Anatomy*] the Beginning of
the oblongated Marrow,

INIMAGINABLE, not to be imagined.

INIMITABLE [*inimitabilis*, L.] that
cannot be imitated.

TO INJOIN [*enjoindre*, F. of *injungere*,
L.] to require, to lay upon.

INIQUITAUNCE, Unequality, *Chauc.*

INIQUITY [*iniquitas*, F. *iniquitas*, L.]
Want of Equity, Injustice, Wickedness,

INITIAL [*initialis*, L.] beginning. F.

TO INITIATE [*initior*, F. of *initium*,
L.] to instruct in the first Principles of any
Art, Science, &c. to admit into any Order
or Faculty, to begin.

INITIATION, the entering or admitting
any one into any Order or Faculty. L.

INJUCUND [*injucundus*, L.] unpleasant.

INJUCUNDITY [*injucunditas*, L.] Un-
pleasantness.

INJUDICABLE [*injudicabilis*, L.] that
cannot be judged.

INJUDICIAL [of *in* and *judicialis*, L.]
not according to Judgment.

INJUDICIOUS [of *in* and *judicium*, F.]
void of Judgment or Discretion.

INJUNCTION [*injunctio*, F.] an In-
joining, Command, or Order.

INJUNCTION [in *Law*] is a Writ
grounded upon an Order in Chancery, either
to give the Plaintiff Possession, or to stay ri-
gorous Proceedings in another Court.

TO INJURE [*injuriar*, F. *injuriar* *in-*
ferre, L.] to abuse, enrage, or wrong.

INJURIOUS [*injurius*, F. of *injuria-*
sus, L.] hurtful, offensive, wrongful, against
Right and Law.

INJURY [*injuria*, F. *injuria*, L. *quod*
fit contra jus] Abuse, Offence, Wrong.

INJUST [*injustus*, F. *injustus*, L.] wrong-
ful, offensive.

INJUSTICE [*injustitia*, L.] an unjust
Act, unfair or hard Dealing. F.

INK [*Inch*, Belg.] Liquor for Writing.

INK [in *Falconry*] is the Neck of any
Bird which a Hawk preys upon.

INK of a Mill, a sort of forked Iron
which is fastened on the Spindle.

TO INKINDLE [probably of *in* and
kinden, Teut. or *tyndelan*, Sax.] to light,
to set on Fire, to catch Fire, to break out.

An **INKLING of a Matter**, [*Misbew*
derives it of *inclinando*, L. because the Ear is
inclined to hear it; others from *Spunksten*,
Teut. a small Rumour, and others of *Gem-*
helinge, a Defect in Muck; or of *in* and
kallen, Du. to tell] a small Rumour, an
Hint, an Intimation.

INLARY [*Law Term*] a Restitution
of one outlaw'd to the King's Protection,
and to the Benefit or Estate of a Subject.

INLAW, a Person subject to the Law,
he that is in some Frank pledge.

INLAND [*inland*, *Test.*] situate upon the main Land, or in the Heart of a Country, far from the Sea-Coast.

INLAND, that Part of any Land or Manor, which lay next to the Mansion-House, and was used by the Lord himself. *O. L. T.*

INLAND Bills [*inland bills*, *Test.*] in Trade, Bills payable in the same Country or Nation in which they are drawn.

INLAND Town, one seated far within the Land, to which no Vessel can sail.

INLAND Trade, a Trade carried on within the Country; a Home Trade.

TO INLARGE [*of in and large*, *F.* of *largus*, *L.*] to make large, to disburse at large upon a Subject.

TO INLAY [*of in and lay*, *Enlacen*, *Test.*] to work in Wood or Metal with several Pieces of different Colours, curiously set together.

INLEAVED [*enleaf*, *F.*] catch'd in a Leaf or Snare, entangled.

IN LET [*of in and letan*, *Sax.*] an Entrance or Passage into.

TO INLIGHTEN [*of in and lighten*, *Sax.* *enleachtan*, *Test.*] to give Light to.

TO INLIST [*of in and list*] to enter into the list of Soldiers.

INLIST'ED, entered as a Soldier.

IN LY [*iniglich*, *Test.*] inwardly. *Ch.*

IN MATE [*of in and mata*, *Sax.* *inmat*, *Belg.*] a Lodger.

IN MOST, most inward.

INN [*Inne*, *Sax.*] a Publick House for the Entertainment of Travellers.

TO INN, to lodge at an Inn.

TO INN Corn, to get it into Barns, &c. at Harvest-time.

INNA'TABLE [*innabilis*, *L.*] that cannot be swimm'd in.

IN'NATE [*innatus*, *L.*] inbred, natural.

INNATE Principles, are Principles or Ideas stamped upon the Soul or Mind at its first Make; and which it brings into the World with it.

INNAVIGABLE [*innavigabilis*, *L.*] that cannot be sailed on.

INNER [*innop*, *Sax.* *inner*, *Test.*] inward.

INNEREST [*innort*, *Sax.*] innermost. *Chauc.*

INNERMOST [*innerest*, *Sax.* *Innerst*, *Test.*] the most inward.

INNINGS, Lands recovered from the Sea, by Draining and Banking.

INNITENT [*innitens*, *L.*] endeavouring or essaying.

IN NO [*in* *Musick Books*] signifies a Hymn or Spiritual Song. *Ital.*

INNOCENCE ? [*innocentia*, *L.*] Guiltless.

INNOCENCY, Innocence, Purity of Soul, Harmlessness. *F.*

INNOCENCE, Innocence. *Chauc.*

INNOCENT [*innocens*, *L.*] i. e. non nocens

ens] guiltless, inoffensive, blameless. *F.*

An **IN NOCENT**; an innocent and leton. *F.*

IN NOCENTS Day, the eighth day, observed in Memory of the innocent Children, slain at the Mass-Day.

INNOCUOUS [*innocuus*, *L.*] doing no Hurt. *F.*

INNOM, *Barbary* [*of* *innom*, *Test.*] such Barbary as is done after the Cruelty of the

INNOMINABLE [*innominabile*, *L.*] not fit to be named.

INNOMINATA [*of* *innomina*, *L.*] nameless Bones; two Bones, one Side of the *O. Sacrum*.

INNOMINATA [*of* *innomina*, *L.*] a certain Coat of the Eye.

INNOMINATUS [*of* *innomina*, *L.*] one of the four Secondary Humours with the Ancients thought to be nourished. *L.*

INNOTES [*of* *innota*, *L.*] was always of a Character and some other Deed, not of Record.

TO INNOVATE [*innovare*, *L.*] to lay aside old Customs up new ones.

INNOVATION, a bringing of Customs or Opinions, *Chauc.*

INNOVATOR [*innovator*, *L.*] a man who brings in new Customs.

INNOXIOUS [*innocens*, *L.*] INN'S of Court, Inns where established for the Entertainment in the Law, viz. *Gildes*, *Inner* and *Middle Temples*, &c.

INN'S of Chancery, Inns where added the *Outer Temple*.

INN'S of Chancery, Inns where young Students in Law, *Chauc.*

INN'S of Chancery, Inns where *Barne's*, *Clement's*, *Chancery*, *Lyon's*, *St. John's*, &c.

INN'S of Chancery, Inns where *Barne's*, *Clement's*, *Chancery*, *Lyon's*, *St. John's*, &c.

INN'S of Chancery, Inns where *Barne's*, *Clement's*, *Chancery*, *Lyon's*, *St. John's*, &c.

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INN'S of Chancery, Inns where *Barne's*, *Clement's*, *Chancery*, *Lyon's*, *St. John's*, &c.

INN'S of Chancery, Inns where *Barne's*, *Clement's*, *Chancery*, *Lyon's*, *St. John's*, &c.

INN'S of Chancery, Inns where *Barne's*, *Clement's*, *Chancery*, *Lyon's*, *St. John's*, &c.

Indictment of the Prisoner, the
of member.

INDEBATE (of the Sea) and also
being an Oath upon a ruler.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) without
debate.

INDEBATE (of in and off, F.)
indebate.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

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INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

INDEBATE (indebite, L.) back-
debate.

Judge, or by the Grand Inquisitor before the
Judges in Eyre.

The Spanish INQUISITION, a Tribu-
nals or great Council, first erected by Ferdin-
and, the Catholick King of Spain, and the
Pope to cause all *idolaters* and *Jews* living
there to be baptized. But now the Power
of it is exercised with all *Barbarity* and
Cruelty against Christians, under the Notion
of Heretics, and all that are not Spanish
Roman Catholics.

INQUISITIVE (of *inquisitor*, L.) de-
sireous to know every thing, curious, prying.

INQUISITOR (inquisitor, F.) a Sher-
riff, a Coroner; also a Judge of the Spanish
Inquisition.

To INRAGE (enrager, F.) to put into
a Rage, to make mad.

To INRICH (enricher, F.) to make
rich, to adorn or embellish.

INROAD (of in and road, of to ride)
INRODE } the Invasion of a Country
by Enemies.

To INROL (enroler, F.) to set down in
a Roll, to record or register.

INROLMENT (enrolment, F.) an En-
rolling, &c.

INROLMENT (in Law) the Entering
or registering any *lawful Act*, as *Recogni-
sance* or *Eine*, &c.

INSAURABLE (insanabilis, L.) not to
be cured.

INSANE (insanus, L.) out of Order as
to Health; also distracted, mad.

INSANY (insania, L.) Madness, Frenzy,
Dorage.

INSATIABILITY (insatiabilis, F.)
UNSATIABILITY } of insatiabilis,
L.) Unsatisfiedness.

INSATIABLE (insatiabilis, L.) that can-
not be satisfied with Meat or Drink, &c. F.

INSATIABLENESS, the not being ca-
pable of receiving Satisfaction.

INSATIATE (insatiatus, L.) not sat-
iated, unsatisfied.

INSATIETY (insatiatus, L.) Unsatis-
fiedness.

INSATURABLE (insaturabilis, L.) that
cannot have enough.

INSCIENCE (inscientia, L.) Ignorance.

INSCONSED (in Military Affairs) a
Term used when Part of an Army is se-
cured with a Sence or small Fort.

To INSCRIBE (inscribere, L.) to write
in or upon.

INSCRIBED Bodies (in Mathematicks)
regular Bodies.

INSCRIBED Figures (in Mathematicks)
those that are drawn within others.

INSCRIPTION, a Title, Name, or
Character, written or engraven over any
thing. F. of L.

INSCRUTABLE (inscrutabilis, L.) un-
searchable, unfathomable. E.

To IN-

TO INSCULP' [*insculpere*, L.] to engrave, carve, or cut.

INSE'CABLE, [*inseparabilis*, L.] that cannot be cut.

INSECT [*insecta*, F. *insectum*, L.] any small living Creature that creeps or flies, either not divided into Limbs and Joints, as other Creatures, but encompassed with Rings or Divisions, capable of being parted without utterly destroying Life, as Worms, &c. or else divided between the Head and Body, as Flies, Pisces, Beet, &c.

INSECTABLE [*insectabilis*, L.] that cannot be followed.

INSECTA'TION, a Railing or Inveighing against one. L.

INSECTA'TOR, a Railer, Slenderer, or Backbiter. L.

INSECTA'TOR [in *Old Records*] a Prosecutor or Adversary at Law.

INSECTILE, that which cannot be further cut or divided. L.

INSECT'ION, a cutting into. L.

INSECT'ION [with *Anac.*] the different Unions of the Parts one with another.

INSECTIV'OROUS [of *insectum* and *vorax*, L.] that feeds upon Insects.

INSECURE [of *in* and *securus*, L.] that is not secure, unsafe.

INSEER [*Enseher*, *Teut.*] one that has a good Insight into Matters. *Chauc.*

INSELID, sealed up. *Chauc.*

INSENS'ATE [*insensat*, F. *insensatus*, L.] senseless, mad, foolish.

INSENSIBILITY [*insensibilitas*, F.] Senselessness, Foolishness.

INSENSIBLE [*insensibilis*, L.] void of Sense.

INSEPARABLE [*inseparabilis*, L.] that cannot be separated, severed, or parted.

TO INSERT' [*inserere*, F. *insertum*, L.] to put or bring in.

INSERT'ION, a putting, planting, or grafting in. F. of L.

TO INSERVE [*inservire*, L.] to bear a Part in, or promote.

INSERV'ICEABLE, unserviceable.

INSES'SUS [among *Physicians*] a Bath for the lower Parts, in which the Patient sits down to the Navel. L.

INSETERNA [*inseterna*, *Sen.*] an In-ditch.

INISCA'TION, a Drying. L.

INSIDIA'TOR, one who lies in wait. L.

INSID'IOUS [*insidiosus*, F. *insidiosus*, L.] insinuating, treacherous, deceitful.

IN'SIGHT [*Insicht*, L.S.] Hint, Light, Knowledge of a Matter.

INSIGNIFICANCY [of *in* and *significans*, L.] Unprofitableness, the being worthless or inconsiderable.

INSIGNIFICANT [of *in* and *significans*, L.] that signifies nothing, inconsiderable.

IN'SIMUL *simul*, and *Special* Writ called *Formedon*.

TO INSINU'ATE [*insinuar*, F. *insinuat*, L.] to intimate, to give a Hint also to wind or know one's Mind.

INSINU'ATION, a winding Hint by Degrees, an Intimation or Discovery of a Thing. *Rust. L.*

INSINUATION [of *in* and *sinuare*, L.] the first Production of an Invention or Hint, the first Hint, the first Hint.

INSINUATIVE [*insinuatus*, F. *insinuatus*, L.] apt to insinuate, engaging.

INSIPID [*insipidus*, F. *insipidus*, L.] having no Taste or Relish, unwholesome.

INSIPID [in speaking of a Discourse] flat or dry.

INSIPIDITY [*insipiditas*, F.] Unwholesomeness, Flatness.

INSIP'IENCE [*insipientia*, F. *insipientia*, L.] Ignorance, Foolishness.

TO INSIST' [*insistere*, F. *insistere*, L.] to stand much upon, to urge, to be insistent.

TO INSIST [with *Geometrists*] Angles of any Segment are said to stand upon the Arch of another Segment.

INSIT'ION [in *Geometry*] the Setting of any Cyon or Side upon the Arch of a Tree. L.

INSIT'IVE, grafted in upon a Tree.

TO INSLAVE [of *in* and *servare*, L.] to make a Slave of.

TO INSNA'RE [of *in* and *snare*, L.] to draw into a Snare.

INSC'ABLE [*inseparabilis*, L.] inseparable, unfit for Society or Conversation.

INSOLA'TION, a laying in the Sun to Bleaching. L.

INSOLATION [in *Pharmacy*] the Exposition of any Ingredient or mixed Matter to the Sun Beams.

IN'SOLENCE [*insolentia*, L.] Insolence, Sauciness.

IN'SOLENCY, Insolence, Sauciness.

IN'SOLENT [*insolens*, L.] insolent, proud.

INSOL'IBLE, unanswerable. *Chauc.*

INSOL'UTE [*insolutus*, L.] unaccomplished, unaccomplished.

INSOLV'ABLE [*insolubilis*, L.] not able to pay. F.

INSOLV'ABLE [*insolubilis*, L.] not able to be solved or known.

INSOLV'ENCY [*insolentia*, L.] Condition of one who is not in a Condition to satisfy his Creditors.

INSOLV'ENT, not able to pay.

INFORM'NIQUS [*informis*, L.] without Form, not shaped or formed.

TO INSPECT' [*inspectum*, L.] to look narrowly into, to oversee.

INSPEC'TION, Oversight, looking on or into. F. of L.

INSPECT

INSPECTOR [*inspector*, F.] an Over-
INSPIRE [*inspirare*, L.] to Sprin-
INSPIRATION, a Sprinkling upon. L.
INSPIRATOR, Letters Patent, to call
 upon, begin, after the King's Title,
 the Word, *Inspiramus*. L.
INSPIRATION, an inspiring or Breath-
 ing. F. of L.
INSPIRATION [with *Austorists*] the
 Influx of Air or Breath by the Dilatation
 of the Chest.
INSPIRATION [among *Divines*] the
 Flow, which fills the Soul with
 divine and supernatural Gifts.
INSPIRE [*inspirare*, F. of *inspire*,
 to put into one's Head, to prompt, to
 inspire.]
INSPIRIT [of *in* and *Spirit*] to put
 Spirit into one.
INSPIRATION, a Thickening, or
 Stagnation, as when a Liquid is brought
 to the Consistence, by evaporating the
 Essence. L.
INSTABILITY [*instabilitas*, F. of *instabilis*,
 Unsteadiness, Unsteadiness.]
INSTABLE [*instabilis*, L.] unstable,
 inconstant.
INSTAL [*installer*, E. or of *in* and
stall] to put in Possession of an Office,
 or Station.
INSTALLATION [*installation*, F.]
INSTALLMENT } the Act of instal-
 ling.
INSTANCE [*instans*, L.] Intreaty,
 Request, Appeal, Example, Proof. F.
INSTANT, to bring or produce an
 Effect.
INSTANT [*instans*, L.] eager upon a
 subject, pressing, present, near at
 hand. F.
INSTANT, a short Moment, a
 Time so small that it cannot be
 divided.
INSTANTANEOUS [*instantaneus*, F.]
 sudden, happening in the Nick of
 Time.
INSTAURATION, a Restoring to the
 State, arrowing, a repairing. F. of L.
INSTAURUM, Stock upon a Farm, or
 Farm of Husbandry. O. R.
INSTIGATE [*instigare*, F. of *instigare*,
 L.] to egg or set on; to provoke to.
INSTIGATION, a stirring up to, putting
 on to, incitement. F. of L.
INSTIGATOR, [*instigator*, F.] an En-
 courager. L.
INSTILL [*instiller*, F. of *instillare*,
 to pour drop by drop, to instill Principle
 into.]
INSTILLATION, an instilling. F. of L.
INSTILLATE [*instillatum*, L.]
 to instill, to provoke.

INSTIMULATION, is a Picking or
 Egging forward.

INSTINCT [*instinctus*, L.] an inward
 Stirring or Motion, a natural Bent or In-
 clination to a Thing; that Aptitude or Dis-
 position in any Creature, which by its pecu-
 liar Formation, it is naturally endowed
 with. F.

TO INSTITUTE [*instituer*, F. of *institu-
 tum*, L.] to enact, decree, appoint, or
 ordain, to establish, or found.

An **INSTITUTE** [*institutum*, L.] an Order or Rule of Life.

INSTITUTES [*instituta*, L.] Principles,
 Precepts, Ordinances; also a Collection of
 the Roman Laws, made by Order of the Em-
 peror *Justinian*.

INSTITUTION, Establishment, Ap-
 pointment; also Instruction, Education, or
 training up. F. of L.

INSTITUTION to a Benefice, is the
 putting a Clerk into the Possession of the
 Spiritualities of a Benefice.

INSTITUTIONS [*Physic*] are such as
 teach the necessary *Præcognita* to the Prac-
 tice of Medicine, or the Cure of Diseases.

An **INSTITUTE** [*instituteur*, F.] an
 Instructor, Founder, &c.

TO INSTRUCT [*instruere*, F. of *instruc-
 tum*, L.] to teach, train, or bring up.

INSTRUCTION, Teaching, Education,
 Order, or Precept. F. of L.

INSTRUCTION, Direction in an Affair
 of Moment.

INSTRUCTIVE [*instructif*, F.] apt to
 instruct.

INSTRUMENT [*instrumentum*, L. q. d.
quo aliquid instruimus] a Tool to do any
 Work with; also a publick Act, Deed, or
 Writing drawn up between two or more
 Parties, and containing several Covenants
 agreed upon betwixt them. F.

INSTRUMENTAL [*instrumentalis*, L.]
 belonging to an Instrument; also serviceable,
 or contributing to as a Means. F.

INSUAVITY [*insuavitas*, L.] Unplea-
 santness.

TO INSUCATE [*insuccatum*, L.] to
 moisten with Liquor.

INSUCCATION [in *Pharmacy*] the
 moistening of Drugs with the Juice of Roses,
 Violets, &c.

INSUCCESSFUL [of *in* and *successus*, L.]
 that has no good Success, unfortunate.

INSUFFICIENCY [*insufficiencia*, F. of *in*
 and *sufficiencia*, L.] Instability, Incapacity.

INSUFFICIENT [*insufficiens*, F. of *in*
 and *sufficiens*, L.] not sufficient, incapable.

INSULAR [*insularis*, F. of *insularis*,
 L.] belonging to an Island.

INSULATA Columna [in *Architecture*]
 is a Pillar which stands alone. L.

TO INSULATE, to make an Island.

INSULOUS [*insulatus*, L.] full of Islands.

INSULSE

INSUL'SE [*insulter*, L.] unfavoury, foolish.

INSULSTY [*insulter*, L.] Folly, Stupidity, Unfavourableness.

To **INSULT** [*insulter*, F. *insultare*, L. q. d. *facere in*, i. e. *contra*] to affront, domineer, vapour, or crow over.

To **INSULT** [*in Military Affairs*] to assault or attack a Post with open Force, without using Trenches, Saps, &c.

An **IN'SULT** [*insult*, F. *insultus*, L.] an Abuse, Affront, Outrage, Assault, Onset.

INSUL'TURE [*insulture*, F. *insultura*, L.] a leaping upon, a triumphing.

INSUPER [i. e. over and besides, L.] a Term used by the Auditor of Accounts in the Exchequer, who says, so much remains *insuper* to such a one.

INSUPERABIL'ITY, Invincibleness.

INSUPERABLE [*insuperabilis*, L.] not to be vanquished or overcome.

INSUPERABLY [*insuperabiliter*, L.] beyond Prevention or Recovery.

INSUPPORTABLE, not to be borne with or endured. F.

INSU'RANCE [*in and fear*, F. or of *Assurance*, F.] Security given to make good the Loss of Ships, Merchandise, Houses, &c. in Consideration of a Sum of Money in Hand paid.

To **INSU'RE** [*assurer*, F.] to engage make good any Thing that is in Danger of being lost; also to pay the Premium of such Insurance.

INSURMOUNT'ABLE [*insurmountable*, F.] that cannot be overcome by Labour or Industry.

INSURREC'TION, a rising against, a popular Tumult, or Uproar.

To **INSUSURRATE** [*insusurratum*, L.] to whisper one in the Ear.

INSUSURRA'TION, a whispering in the Ear. L.

To **INTABULATE** [*intabulatum*, L.] to write in Tables.

INTACT [*intactus*, L.] untouched.

INTACTÆ [*in Geometry*] Right Lines to which Curves do continually approach, and yet can never touch them. L.

INTACT'IBLE [*intactus*, L.] that

INTAN'GIBLE cannot be touched.

INTAGLIO's [*Ital.*] precious Stones engraved with the Heads of great Men, or inscriptions, &c. such as are often set in Rings, &c.

INTAKERS, Persons on the Borders of Scotland, who were the Receivers of such Booty as their Accomplices, called *Out-Parasors*, used to bring in.

To **INTAM'INATE** [*intaminatum*, L.] to defile.

To **INTANGLE** [q. d. *intendiculare*, L. or of tangle, Sax. a little Twig of which Snare was made for Birds] to twist together, to perplex, or confound.

INTANGLEMENT, a Perplex.

INTEGR [i. e. whole, Lat. *Arithmetick* it signifies a whole.

INTEGRAL, belonging to the whole, entire.

INTEGRAL Parts [in *Math.*] those Parts which make up the whole.

To **INTEGRATE** [*integrare*, Lat.] to make whole, to renew, to restore.

INTEGRATION, a uniting, renewing, or restoring.

INTEG'RITY [*integritas*, F. or *integritas*, L.] Honesty, Uprightness.

INTEGUMENT [*integumentum*, Lat.] Covering.

INTEGUMENTS [among the common Covering of the Body, the *Cuticula*, *Cutis*, &c. the Membranes of any particular Parts.

INTELLECT [*intellectus*, Lat.] Faculty of the Soul, which is called the Understanding.

INTELLECTUAL [*intellectualis*, L.] belonging to the Understanding.

INTELLECTUALS, the Properties of the Understanding.

INTELLIGENCE [*intellectus*, Lat.] Knowledge, Understanding; the Science that Statesmen and Merchants use in Foreign Countries; Advice or Intelligence.

INTELLIGENCES, one who it is to inquire into, and search for.

INTELLIGENCES [in *Philosophy*, spiritual Beings.

INTELLIGENT [*intelligens*, Lat.] understanding, well knowing, sensible.

INTELLIGIBLE [*intelligibilis*, Lat.] capable of being understood or explained.

Sub-INTELLIG'ITUR [i. e. *sub* understood] something to be understood.

INTEMPERANCE [*intemperantia*, Lat.] Uncapability to rule and moderate Appetites and Lusts; intemperance.

INTEMPERATE [*intemperatus*, Lat.] immoderate, intemperate.

INTEMPERATENESS [*intemperantia*, Lat.] Intemperance; also a violent Air or Humour of the Body.

INTEMPERATURE [*intemperatura*, Lat.] Intemperance; also a violent Air or Humour of the Body.

INTEMPERABLE [*intemperabilis*, Lat.] Intemperance; also a violent Air or Humour of the Body.

INTEMPERABLE [*intemperabilis*, Lat.] Intemperance; also a violent Air or Humour of the Body.

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INTEMPERABLE [*intemperabilis*, Lat.] Intemperance; also a violent Air or Humour of the Body.

INDEMENT, Intention, Sense.

INDICATION, making tender. *L.*

INDISTINCT, *L.* very great, or

INDISTINCT [in *Law*] is a Will which

INDISTINCT [in *Philosophy*] is the In-

INDISTINCT, extremely, excel-

INDISTINCT, [in *metaph.*, *L.*] fixed, or

INDISTINCT, closely bent upon a

INDISTINCT, [in *Metaph.*, *L.*] fixed, or

INDISTINCT, [in *Metaph.*, *L.*] fixed, or

INDISTINCT [among *Physicians*] that

INDISTINCT [in *Metaph.*, *L.*] the In-

INDISTINCT [in *Metaph.*, *L.*] the In-

INDISTINCT [in *Metaph.*, *L.*] the In-

INDISTINCT [in *Metaph.*, *L.*] the In-

INDISTINCT, of the Intention.

INDISTINCT, sweet-smelling. *Chauc.*

INDISTINCT-Days [among *Phys.*]

INDISTINCT Days during the Course of a

INDISTINCT which Nature is excited to

INDISTINCT, is a putting in of

INDISTINCT of February in Leap-

INTERLUDE [intercludere, *F.* of in-

INTERLUDE [intercludere, *F.* of in-

INTERLUDE [intercludere, *F.* of in-

INTERLUDE [intercludere, *F.* of in-

INTERLUDE [intercludere, *F.* of in-

INTERLUDE [intercludere, *F.* of in-

INTERLUDE [intercludere, *F.* of in-

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INTERLUDE [intercludere, *F.* of in-

INTERLUDE [intercludere, *F.* of in-

INTERLUDE [intercludere, *F.* of in-

INTERLUDE [intercludere, *F.* of in-

INTERCHANGEABLY, mutually, or

INTERCIS'ION, a cutting off between,

INTERCLU'DE [intercludere, *L.*] to

INTERCLU'SION, a shutting up, or

INTERCOLUMNIATION [in *Architec-*

INTERCOM MONING [Law-Term]

INTERCOMMUNICATE [of inter

INTERCOSTAL [intercostalis, *L.*] ly-

INTERCOSTAL Nerves [in *Anatomy*] a

INTERCOSTALES Externi [in *A-*

INTERCOSTALES Interni [in *A-*

INTERCOURSE [of entre and course,

INTERCOURSE [of entre and course,

INTERCOURSE [of entre and course,

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INTERCOURSE [of entre and course,

INTERCOURSE [of entre and course,

INTEREST [*interet*, F. of *interest*, L. it concerneth] Advantage, Concernment, Benefit, Credit, Power, Right.

INTEREST Simple, is that which arises from the Principal only.

INTEREST Compound, is that which arises from the Principal and simple Interest forborne.

INTERFECTION, Killing, Murder. L.

INTERFECTOR [among *Astrologers*] a destroying Planet, placed in the eighth House of a Figure, either five Degrees before the *Cusp*, or twenty-five after. L.

To **INTERFERE** [of *inter* and *ferire*, L.] to knock and rub one Heel against another, as some Horses do; also to, hit or fall foul of one another; to clash.

INTERFLUENT [*interfluens*, L.] flowing between.

INTERFLUOUS [*interfluus*, L.] that runneth or floweth between.

INTERFULGENT [*interfulgens*, L.] shining between.

INTERGAPING [of *inter*, L. and *Gæpen*, L. S.] a Gaping or Opening between.

INTERJACENT [*interjacent*, L.] lying between.

To **INTERJECT** [*interjeter*, F. *interjectum*, L.] to cast between, to throw in.

INTERJECTION [in *Grammar*] is an undeclinable Word, used to express the Affections and Passions of the Mind.

INTERIM, in the mean while, L. Also a certain Decree, containing a mix'd Form of Doctrine, tendered by the Emperor Charles V. at *Augsburg*, to be subscribed both by Protestants and Papists, and to be observed till a General Council. L.

INTERIOR [*interior*, F.] more inward, being on the Inside. L.

To **INTERLACE** [*interlaxare*, F.] to twist one with another, to intert, or put in among.

To **INTERLARD** [*entrelarder*, F.] to lard, or stuff lean Meat with Fat.

To **INTERLEAVE** [of *inter*, L. and *leaf*, Sax.] to put blank Paper between the Leaves of a Book.

To **INTERLINE** [*inter lineas scribere*, L.] to write between two Lines.

An **INTERLINE** [*interlinea*, F. of *interlinea*, L.] a Line written between others, **INTERLINEARY** [*interlineaire*, F. of *interlinearis*, L.] interlined.

INTERLINEARY Bible, a Bible which has one Line of a *Latin* Translation printed between every two Lines of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Originals.

INTERLOCUTION, a Speaking between, or while another is speaking. F. of L.

INTERLOCUTION [in *Law*] an Intermedial Sentence before a final Decision;

or a determining some small Matter Trial, till such Time as the principal be fully known.

INTERLOCUTOR [*interlocutor*, L.] Interlocution.

INTERLOCUTORY Order, is that which decides not the Cause only settles some intervening Matter to the Cause.

To **INTERLOPE** [of *inter* and *loper*, Belg. to run, q. d. fast as run in] and to prevent the Commerce of to intercept or disturb the Commerce Company.

INTERLOPERS [*interloper*, F.] that, without legal Authority, intrude into the Trade of a Company.

INTERLUCA'TION, [in *Navigation*] lopping off Branches to let the

INTERLUCENT, shining

An **INTERLUDE**, [*interludium*, L.] Part of a Stage Play, that is either or represented between the several

INTERLUNARY [of *inter* and *luna*, L.] belonging to the Space between Moon and the new.

INTERLUNUM, the Time the Moon has no Appearance or

INTERMEAT'ION, a flowing between. L.

To **INTERMEDDLE**, [*intermeddare*, L.] to concern one's self in another's

INTERMED'ATE [*intermediatus*, L.] that is or lies between.

INTERMEDIUM, a Space between. L.

INTERMESSES [in *Cookery*] set on a Table between other Dishes.

To **INTERMETE**, to intermix.

INTERMEWING, [in *Fabrics*] Mewing of a Hawk from the

of her Coat till she turn white.

INTERMICA'TION, a

To **INTERMIN'OLE** [*interminare*, L.] to mingle among

INTERMINABLE, [*interminabilis*, L.] endless.

INTERMINATE, [*interminatus*, L.] less.

INTERMINATION, a

INTERMIS'SION, a breaking off for a while, Discontinuation.

To **INTERMIT** [*intermittere*, L.] to leave off for a while.

INTERMITTENT [*intermittens*, L.] interrupting, discontinuing.

INTERMITTENT Disease, comes at certain Times, and then a little.

INTERMITTENT *Stitch* [among Surgeons] *Stitch* made at certain seasons the sewing of a cross or transverse.

INTERMITTING *Pulse*, is that which ceases for a while, and then returns.

INTERMIX *festiveller*, *F. intermix*, is between or among.

INTERMIXTURE [of *inter* and *mix*], a mixture between or among others.

INTERMUNE [of *inter* and *munus*], a mixture of belonging to the Space, according to the Supposition.

INTERVAL [*inter*, *intervall*, *L.* of *inter*], the space between two Walls.

INTERNAL [*inter*, *F.* of *internus*, *L.*], inward.

INTERBIL [in *Anatomy*] the Extension.

INTERBIL [in *Botany*] is the space between any two Knots or Joints of a Plant.

INTERBIL [*interbilio*, *Ital.* of *inter*, *L.*] an Agent for the space, is the *Obitus* of foreign matter there is no express *Nuncio*.

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terpetari, *L. q. d. prae inter duos*] to expound or explain, to translate.

INTERPRETABLE [*interpretabilis*, *L.*] easy to be expounded; *&c.* *L.*

INTERPRETATION, an Exposition, Explanation, Translation. *F.* and *L.*

INTERPRETATIVELY, by Consequence, or according to another Person's Notion of the Matter.

INTERPRETER [*interpret*, *F.* of *interpret*, *L.*] an Expounder, *&c.*

INTERPUNCTION, a Distinction by Pricks and Points, set between, a Pointing. *L.*

To **INTER** [*enter*, *F.* of *in* and *terra*, *L.*] to bury or lay under Ground.

INTERMENT [*enterment*, *F.*] Burial, putting in the Ground.

INTERREGNUM [*interregne*, *F.*] **INTERREIGN** } the Space of Time between the Death or Deposition of one King, and the Succession of another.

INTER-REX, he that governs while there is no King. *L.*

To **INTERROGATE** [*interroger*, *F.* *interrogatum*, *L.*] to ask a Question, to demand.

INTERROGA'TION, a Question or Demand. *F.* and *L.*

Note of INTERROGA'TION, a Point of Distinction thus expressed (?).

INTERROGATIVE [*interrogativus*, *L.*] that interrogates, asks, or demands. *F.*

INTERROGATIVES [in *Grammar*] certain Particles which are made use of in asking a Question.

An **INTERROGATORY** [*interrogatoire*, *F.* of *interrogatorium*, *L.*] an Interrogation or Examination.

INTERROGATORIES [in *Law*] are Questions put to Witnesses brought to be examined.

To **INTERRUPT** [*interrompre*, *F.* *interruptum*, *L.*] to break or take off, to hinder or stop.

INTERRUPTION, a Troubling one in the midst of Business; an Interposing in the middle of a Discourse; a Discontinuance or Breaking off. *F.* and *L.*

INTERRUPTION [in *Geometry*] is a Disjunction of Proportion.

INTERSCAPULAR Cavities [in *Anatomy*] are the hollow Places between the Shoulder-blade and the *Vertebrae*. *L.*

INTERSCAPULARIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Process or Knob at the Shoulder-blade, in the Part which is called the *Spine*.

To **INTERSCIND** [*interscindere*, *L.*] to cut in two in the midst.

To **INTERSCRIBE**, [*interscribere*, *L.*] to write between, to interline.

INTERSCRIPTION, a Writing between, or Interlining. *L.*

INTERSEANT [*interseant*, L.] cutting in two in the Middle.

INTERSEANTS [*in Harbly*] are pertransient Lines crossing one another.

To **INTERSEMINATE** [*interseminatum*, L.] to sow among or betwixt.

To **INTERSERT** [*of inter and ser*, L.] to set, plant, or graft between.

An **INTERSHOCK**, a Chafing, or Hitting of one thing against another.

INTERSOILING [*Husbandry*] the laying of one kind of Earth upon another.

To **INTERSONATE** [*intersonatum*, L.] to sound between.

To **INTERSPERSE** [*of inter and spargere*, L.] to scatter or sprinkle here and there.

INTERSPERSED [*interpersus*, L.] scattered or sprinkled here and there.

INTERSPERSION, a Strewing, Scattering, or sprinkling about. L.

INTERSPINALLES Colli [*in Anatomy*] are small Muscles of the Neck, arising from the upper Parts of each double Spinal Process of the Neck.

INTERSPIRATION, a Breathing between, a Fetching of Breath.

To **INTERSPIRE** [*interspirare*, L.] to breathe between, to vent.

INTERSTELLAR [*of inter and stellaris*, L.] a Term used to express those Parts of the Universe which are without and beyond our Solar System, which are supposed to be planetary Systems, having each a fixed Star for the Centre of their Motion, as the Sun is of ours.

INTERSTICE [*interstitium*, L.] a Distance of Space between.

INTERSTITIAL, having a Space between.

To **INTERTEX** [*intertextare*, L.] to interweave.

INTERTEXT, interwoven.

INTERTEXTURE, an Interweaving or Weaving between. L.

INTERTIES [*in Architecture*] small Pieces of Timber which lie horizontally between the Sommers.

INTERTRIGO, a Fretting off of the Skin of the Part near the Fundament, or between the Thighs, a Gall or Chafe. L.

INTERVAL [*intervallo*, F. of *intervalum*, L.] a Space between, a Distance, a Pause, Respite.

INTERVAL [*in Music*] Distance or Difference between any two Sounds, whereof one is more grave, and the other acute.

To **INTERVENE** [*intervenire*, F. of *intervenire*, L.] to come between, to come in unlooked for.

INTERVENIENT [*interveniens*, F. of *intervenire*, L.] intervening, or coming in accidentally.

INTERVENTION, an Interposal or Coming between. F. of *in*.

To **INTERVERT** [*interverti*, L.] to overthrow, to convert a thing of Use.

INTERVIEW [*of inter and videri*] Meeting of great Persons, a Sight another.

INTERVIGILANT [*intervigilans*] watchful or awaking now and then between whiles. L.

To **INTERVIGILATE** [*intervigilare*, L.] to awake now and then.

INTERVIGILATION, a Waking between whiles. L.

To **INTERVOLVE**, to catch another.

To **INTERWEAVE** [*of inter and texere*, L.] to mingle among.

INTESTABLE [*intestabilis*] liable by Law to make any Will, as for a Witness.

INTESTATE [*intestat*, F. of *intestat*, L.] a Person dying, who has no Will or Testament.

INTESTINE [*intestinus*] within, belonging to the inward within the Entrails.

INTESTINE War, a Civil war within the Bowels of a Kingdom.

INTESTINES [*intestina*, F. of *intestinus*, L.] the Entrails or Bowels, the Parts of any living Creature.

The **INTESTINES** [*in Man*] long and large Pipes, which by convolution and Turnings, reach Pylorus to the Anus, and are sometimes as long as the Body itself appears.

INTESTINUM Cecum, the L.

INTESTINUM Rectum, the L.

To **INTHRAL** [*of in and thral*] to enslave, to bring into a Slave.

To **INTHRONE** [*inthronare*] to set upon the Throne.

INTHRONIZE, to set upon the Throne.

INTHRONIZATION, placing on a Throne or Seat of Honor.

To **INTICE** [*of in and tice*] to entice, to draw in cunningly, to allure.

INTICEMENT, an Alluring in, &c.

INTILL, into. Show.

INTIMACY [*of intimare*] strict Friendship, great Familiarity.

INTIMATE [*intimus*, F. of *intimare*, L.] most dear or closely beloved.

An **INTIMATE** [*intimus*, F. of *intimare*, L.] a dear or familiar Friend.

PRIMATE [*habet*, F. of *inimicus*]
to give to understand, to hint, to

CAUTION, a **HINT**, signifying; or
advise. F. of *habet*.

INTIMIDATE [*intimider*, F.] to
frighten, to intimidate.

INATION, not affixing or
ing. F.

INTIL [*intil*; El. of *integar*; L.] com-
plete, whole.

INTILE [*intiler*, F. of *instru-*
to give a Title, Right, or Claim
about write a Title for a Book.

INTULATION, an intitling, or ad-
dressing thing. F. of L.

INTU, *Sax.* a Perception.
L. [of in and will, *Sax.*] Tell or
put for Communication brought in

INTU.

INTUABLE [*intuabilis*, L.] not
to be entered, unapproachable. F.

INTUANCY [*intuancie*, L.]
in.

INTUOMY [*intuomier*, F.] to put into
to bury.

INTONATE [*intonatum*, L.] to
produce a warbling Noise.

INTUATION [*in-Musick*] is the give-
ing of Key, by the Chanter, to
the Choir in the Cathedral.

INTUQUATE [*intuquatum*, L.]
to make drunk, to bewitch.

INTUATION, poisoning, making
drunk.

INTUABLE [*intuabilis*, F. of in-
to, b.] ungovernable, unruly.

INTUADA [*in Musick Books*] signifies
much the same as *Prologue* or
Intro.

INTUADO [*intada*, Span.] Entrance
into.

INTUANEUS [*intuaneus*, L.] that is
inward.

INTUANSITIVE [*intuansitivus*, L.]
going from one to another. *Gram.*

INTUAP [*intuaper*, F.] to catch in
to ensnare.

INTUARE [*Marisum*, to drain a Marsh
to dry.

INTUTREAT [*of in and traitor*, F.]
to betray, to supplicate.

INTUTRATV, a submissive Asking, a
request.

INTUTRENCH [*of in and trench*, or
F. a Trench] to fortify with a
Rampart; also to encroach upon,

INTUTRENCHMENT, a Work which
is put against the Attacks of an

INTUTREPID [*intrepidus*, F. of *intrepidus*,
not, undaunted, resolute.

INTUTREPIDITY [*intrepidité*, F.] Fear-
lessness, Undauntedness, Courage.

INTRICACY [*intricatus*, L.] Intri-
cament, Difficulty, Perplexity.

INTRICATE [*intricatus*, L.] intangled,
perplexed.

INTRIGUE } [*intrigue*, F.] a con-
INTRIGUE } sive Design, Plot; or
secret Contrivance.

To **INTRIGUE** [*intriguer*, F.] to plot
or entangle.

INTRINSICK } [*intrinsecus*, F. of in-
INTRINSICAL } [*intrinsecus*, L.] inward,
occult, secret; also real, genuine.

To **INTRODUCE** [*introducere*, F. of in-
troducere, L.] to bring or lead in.

INTRODUCTION, a leading in or in-
troducing; also a Preface to a Book, Dis-
course, &c. F. of L.

INTRODUCTIVE, serving to introduce.
INTRODUCTOR [*introduktor*, F.] an
Introducer. L.

INTRODUCTORY [*introduktorius*, L.]
by way of Introduction, serving to introduce.

INTROGRESSION, a going into. L.

INTROMISSION, a letting or sending
in. L.

To **INTROMIT** [*intromittere*, L.] to
let or send in.

To **INTROSPECT** [*introspectum*, L.] to
look narrowly into. L.

INTROSPECTION, a looking narrow-
ly into. L.

INTROSUCTION, a sucking into. L.

INTROSUMPTION [*in Philosophy*] the
taking of Nourishment, whereby animal
Bodies are increased.

INTROVERSION, a turning inward. L.

To **INTRUDE** [*intrudere*, L.] to thrust
one's self rudely into Company or Business.

INTRUDER [*an intrus*, F. of *intruder*,
L.] he that intrudes.

INTRUDER [*in Law*] one who gets
Possession of Lands void by the Death of a
Tenant for Life or Years.

INTRUSION, an Intruding or Thrusting
one's self into Company, &c. F. of L.

INTRUSION [*in Law*] a violent or un-
lawful Entrance upon Lands, Tenements,
&c. void by the Death of a Possessor, by one
who has no Right.

INTRUSIONE, a Writ which lieth
against an Intruder.

To **INTRUST** [*of in and trust*, from
tripe, *Sax.* true] to put in Trust with.

INTUITION [*intuitus*, L.] a clear See-
ing into, a distinct Beholding, a Looking
upon, Consideration, Examination.

INTUITIVE, beholding, considering.

INTUMESCENCE [*intumescencia*, L.]
Swelling, Puffing, or Rising up.

INTUMULATED [*intumultus*, L.] un-
buried.

INTURN [*among Wrestlers*] is when
one puts his Thigh between the Thighs of
his Adversary, and lifts him up.

INTUSE,

INTUSE, a Brute. *Spencer.*

To INVA'DE [*invadere*, L.] to attack or set upon.

To INVA'DIATE, to engage or besiege. *J. and. O. L.*

INVADIATIONES, Mortgages, or Pledges. *O. L.*

INVADIA'TUS, is what one has been accused of some Crime, which not being fully prov'd, he is obliged to find Sureties.

INVALS'CENCE? [*invalscence*, L.]

INVAL'ETUDE } Want of Health.

INVAL'ID [*invalidus*, F. of *indus*, L.] infirm, weak; also of no use, which does not do good in Law.

INVAL'ID, a Person wounded or disabled in War, and unfit for further Service.

To INVAL'IDATE [*invalidare*, F.] to weaken, to make void.

INVALID'ITY [*invalidité*, F.] the being invalid, the Nullity of any Act or Agreement.

INVA'RIBLE [*invariabilis*, L.] unchangeable, steadfast, constant. *F.*

INVA'SION, an Inroad or Descent upon a Country, an Usurpation, or Encroachment. *F. of L.*

INVECK'ED? [*in Hærdry*] signifies

INVECT'ED } the direct contrary to *Ingrailed*; which see.

An INVECTIVE [*invectio*, L.] railing, sharp virulent Words, or Expressions. *F.*

INVECTIVE [*invectivus*, L.] railing, reproaching, virulent. *F.*

To INVEIGH [*invectiver*, F. *invectum*, L.] to speak bitterly against one.

To INVEIGLE [probably from *vagolare*, Ital. or *overgler*, F. to make blind] to allure, intice, or deceive by fair Words.

INVEN'DIBLE [*invenibilis*, L.] unsaleable.

To INVEL'OPE [*involuper*, F.] to wrap up, to infold.

To INVEN'OM [*invenomer*, F.] to poison, to infect.

To INVENT [*inventer*, F. *inventum*, L.] to find out, to contrive or devise.

INVENTION, a finding out; also a Contrivance or Device. *F. of L.*

INVENTION [in *Logic*] that Part which supplies Argument for Disputation.

INVENTION [in *Rhetoric*] is that Part which consists in finding out proper Means to persuade.

INVENTION'S, Money or Goods found, and not challenged by any Owner. *L. T.*

INVENT'IVE, apt to invent. *F.*

INVENTOR [*inventeur*, F.] a Finder out, Contriver, Deviser. *L.*

To IN VENTORY [*inventories*, F.] to put into an Inventory.

INVENTORY, an Account or Catalogue of Goods and Chattels of a Party deceased.

INVER'SION, a Turning the inside out. *F. of L.*

INVERSION [in *Grammar*] is the any Proposition the Consequences be into Antecedents, & a contra.

INVERSION [in *Rhetoric*] is a whereby the Speaker makes that to be his Advantage; which was against him.

To INVERT [*invertre*, L.] to turn Upside down, or inside out, to turn contrary ways.

To INVEST [*investire*, F. of *in* L.] to put into Possession of Lands, tenements, &c. also to install with any Power or Honour.

To INVEST a Place [Military] to besiege a Place separately, as to besiege its Avenues, and to cut off all Communication with any other Place.

To INVESTIGATE [*investigare*] to trace or find out by Search, to inquire diligently.

INVESTIGATION, a Tracing Search, &c. *L.*

INVESTIGATION [Mathematical] the Analytical Way of Demonstration.

INVESTITURE [*investitura*, L.] putting into Possession of an Estate, &c.

INVETERACY, an old Custom.

INVETERATE [*inveteratus*, F. of *in* L.] confirmed by long Use into a Custom, worn old.

INVETERATION, a growing by long Custom. *L.*

INVIOUS [*invidiosus*, L.] envious, envied, or envious.

To INVIGILATE [*invigilare*] to watch diligently.

INVIGILANCY [of it and *in* L.] Want of Watchfulness, Carelessness.

To INVIGORATE [of *in* and *in* L.] to inspire with Vigour, Life, &c.

INVINCIBLE [*invincibilis*, L.] to be overcome or conquered. *F.*

INVIOABLE [*inviolabilis*, L.] to be violated or broken. *F.*

INVIOULATE [*inviolatus*, L.] to be violated or corrupted.

To INVIRON [*invirare*, F.] to pass or surround.

INVISIBLE [*invisible*, L.] that cannot be seen. *F.*

INVITATION, a Bidding or Calling. *F. of L.*

INVITATORY [*invitatorius*, F.] to invite.

To INVITE [*invitare*, F. of *in* L.] to desire or bid one to come, as to a Ceremony, &c.

To INUMBRATE [*innumerare*] to cast a Shadow upon.

To INUNCATE [*inuncare*, L.] to entangle.

JOL'LITY [q. d. *jovialitas*, of *Jovis*, L.] Gaiety, Mirth, Good-humour.

JOL'LY [q. d. *jovialis*, of *Jovis*, L.] brisk, lively, merry.

To **JOLT** [of *jolter*, F.] to shake or toss up.

A **JOLT Head** [q. d. Gouty-Head] a Person having a great Head.

JOMBRE, to join. *Chauc.*

JON'NAH [יְחֹנָנִי H. i. e. a Dove] the Name of a Prophet.

JON'ATHAN [יְהוֹנָתָן of יהוה the Lord, and נתן he gave, H. i. e. the Gift of God] the Son of King Saul.

JONGLERIE, Jangling. *Chauc.*

IONICK Dialect, a Manner of Speech peculiar to the *Ionians*.

IONICK Mood, a light and airy sort of Musick, of soft and melting Strains.

IONICK Order [in *Architecture*] is the Form of a Column or Pillar invented by the *Ionians* in ancient *Greece*.

JONQUIL, a Flower. *F.*

JON'THUS [ἰονθός, Gr.] a little hard callous Swelling in the Skin of the Face.

JO'RAM [יְהוֹרָם H. i. e. the Height of the Lord] a King of *Judah*.

JOR'DAN [יַרְדֵּן H. i. e. the River of Judgment] a River of *Judah*.

JORDANIS, double Urinals. *Chauc.*

JO'SEPH [יוֹסֵף H. i. e. Increase] a Son of *Jacob*.

JOSH'UA [יְהוֹשֻׁעַ H. i. e. the Lord, Saviour] a Governor of the *Israelites*.

JOSIAH [יְהוֹשִׁיָּא of יהוה Fire, and יהוה, or יהוה and ישע he saved, H. i. e. the Fire of the Lord] a pious King of *Judah*.

JOS'SING-Block, a Block to get up on Horseback.

To **JOSTLE**, to thrust or push with the Elbows, &c.

JOSTUM, Agistment, the pasturing or feeding of Cattle. *O. R.*

JOT [iota, F. and L. of *iota*, Gr.] a Tittle, a Point.

JO'TACISM [*iotacismus*, L. of *iotacismus*, Gr.] a running much upon the Letter *Iota*, or *I*.

To **JOUDER**, to chatter. *C.*

JOVIAL [*jovialis*, of *Jovis*, q. d. one born under *Jove late*, under the cheerful Planet *Jupiter*] pleasant, jolly, merry. *F.*

JOVIN'IANISTS, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who disputed against the Virginity of the Mother of our Saviour.

JO'VISAUNCE { [*joissance*, F.] Joy,

JOY'ANCE { Sporting. *Spenc.*

JOUR'NAL [*Journal*, F.] a Diary or Day-Book. *F.*

JOURNAL [in *Merchants Accounts*] is a Book into which every Particular is posted out of the waste Book.

JOUR'NAL [in *Navigation*] is a Book wherein is kept an Account of the Ship Way at Sea, the Changes of the Wind, other Occurrences.

JOURNE, a Day's Work. *Chauc.*

JOUR'NEY [of *journee*, F. a Day's Work, of *diurnum*, L.] Traveled by Land.

JOURNEY [among *Husband*] a Day's Work in Plowing, Sowing, Reaping, &c.

JOURNEY-Chopper, Sellers of Yearly Retail.

JOURNEY-Man, properly one who works by the Day; but now any one who works under a Master.

JOURNEY Accounts [Low Term] when a Suit is overthrown without Fault of the Plaintiff, and a new one is chased by Journey Accounts, i. e. what it possibly can.

JOWELES, Jewels. *Chauc.*

JOWES, jaws. *Chauc.*

A **JOWL** [Ceole, Sax. the Jaw] Head of a Salmon, &c.

JOWL'ER [q. d. having a great eye or Head] a Dog's Name.

JOWSTS, Jests and Tournaments.

JOY [*joye*, F.] Gladness, Mirth, Pleasure.

JOYS of the Planets [among *Astrologers*] certain Dignities which happened to the planets, by being in the Place of a Planet of a certain Quality or Condition, or when they were in a House agreeable to their own Nature.

JOYCE [merry] a proper Name of men. *F.*

JOYEUX, pleasant, joyful. *F.*

JOY'FUL, full of Mirth or Joy.

JOYLESS, destitute of Joy.

JOYNAUNT, joining. *Chauc.*

JOYOUS [*joyeux*, F.] merry, cheerful.

IPERLID, set with Pearls. *Chauc.*

IPRIVED, pried into, searched.

IPS'WICH [Lippich, of the *Gipping*, and Wic, a Bay, Sax.] also in *Suffolk*.

IRAF'T, *Irefe*, [beraubt, *Text*.] *Chauc.*

IRAKED, raked up. *Chauc.*

IRAS'CIBLE [*irascibilis*, L.] one who is apt to be angry. *F.*

IRAYLED, covered. *O.*

IRE [*ira*, L.] Anger or Wrath.

IRE'FUL, very angry.

IRE'LAND [called by the Natives by *Claudian Oisipia*, in the C. Br. Den, of *Ibire*, the West, *Lisp*] the easternmost Island in *Europe*.

IRENAR'CH [*irenarches*, Gr.] the Prince of the Peace.

IRIS [a *Rainbow*, L.] in *Anatomy* the fibrous Circle next the Pupil of the Eye distinguished with Variety of Colours.

IRK SOME, troublesome, tedious.

IRON [Iron, Sax.] a very porous

IRRITATION [with *Physicians*] is a Species of *Stimulus*, expressing a lesser Degree of it than *Vellication* or *Corrugation*.

TO IRROVATE [*irrovatum*, L.] to bedew or besprinkle.

IRROVATION, a Bedewing, &c. L.

IRRUM'PENT [*irrupens*, L.] breaking in upon, rushing in violently.

IRRUP'TION, a Breaking into by Force or Violence, an Invasion. F. of L.

IS [of *Is*, *Test. est*, L. *Is*, Gr.] the third Person singular of *am*.

ISAA'C [יִצְחָק *M. i. e.* he shall laugh] the Son of *Abraham*.

ISABELLA [q. d. *Elisa bella*, L. handsome *Elisabeth*] a proper Name of Women.

ISAGO'GICAL [*isagogicus*, L. of *συναγωγικός*, Gr.] pertaining to an Introduction, introductory.

ISAGON [*ισαγών*, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure, having equal Angles.

ISATODES [with *Surgens*] a Boll or Sore, whose Colour resembles that of Wood, with which Cloth is dy'd blue.

IS'CARIOT [some derive it from יְשׁוּעַת קְרִיּוֹת of a Town of *Judah*; others from שָׁקֶר Lying or Falshy; others from סֶכֶר Syr. a Pulse] a Surname of *Judas*, who betrayed our Saviour.

ISCHÆ'MA [*ισχυαίωμα*, Gr.] Medicines for stopping of Blood.

ISCH'IAS [*ισχίαις*, Gr.] the *Sciatica* or Hip-Gout. Gr.

ISCHIAS Major [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Cruial Vein*, going to the Muscle and the Fat of the Leg. L.

ISCHIAS Minor [in *Anatomy*] a small Branch of the *Cruial Vein*, which is wholly spent on the Muscles and Skin, which are about the upper Joint of the Thigh.

ISCHIATICAL [*ischiatricus*, L.] troubled with the Hip Gout.

ISCHIUM [in *Anatomy*] the Hip or Huckle Bone.

ISCHURE'TICKS, Medicines which force *Urina* when suppress'd.

ISCHU'RIA [*ισχυρία*, Gr.] a Stoppage or Difficulty of Urine.

ISHA'PEN [*Eischaffen*, *Test.*] shaped. *Chaucer*.

ISHED, scattered. O.

ISHENE, shining. *Chaucer*.

ISH'MAEL [יִשְׁמָעֵאל of *Is* God and *שמע* he hath heard, *Heb. i. e.* God hath heard] *Abraham's* Son by *Hagar*.

ISHORN, [*apgeschuhen*, *Test.*] short docketed. O.

ISHOVE, shewn, set forth. O.

ISICLE [Dim. of *Ice*, *Isi*, *Belg.*] a Drop of Water frozen.

ISINGLASS, a kind of Fifth-Glue, used in Physick, and in clearing Wines.

ISIS, the River *Ouse* in *Wiltshire*, which

afterwards meeting with the River *Thames* is called *Thamesis*.

ISLAND [of *isle*, F.] a Country or Land surrounded on all Sides by the Sea River.

ISLE, an Island. F.

ISLES [of *isle*, F. *els*, L. a Wing] twin Strait Passages between two Churches.

ISLE [in *Architecture*] are the Wings of a Building.

ISLINGTON [probably of *Isle*] an Hospice, or Entertainment, *see Saw*, a Town, by reason of the many there] a Village near *London*.

ISLIP [of *Isle*, a Guest, and *dear*, *Sax. q. d.* a hospitable Town to Strangers] a Town in *Oxfordshire* memorable for the Birth of *Edward the Confessor*.

ISO'CHRONAL Line [in *Geometry*] that in which a heavy Body is to descend, without any Acceleration.

ISOCHROME [*ισοχρονο*, Gr.] in Time.

ISOCHROME Vibrations of a Pendulum [in *Mechanicks*] are such as are of equal Time.

ISO'COLON [*ισοκλον*, Gr.] for two Sentences alike in Length.

ISOMERIA [*ισομερία*, Gr.] a Partition into equal Parts.

ISOMERIA [in *Algebra*] is the of finding an Equation from Fractions.

ISO'NOMY [*ισονομία*, L. of Gr.] an Equality of Laws.

ISOPERIMET'RICAL Figures [*ισοπεριμετρικοί*] are such as have equal Perimeters or Circumferences.

ISOSCELES Triangle [*ισοσκελές*] a Triangle which has two Legs only equal, and the third is called the *Base*.

ISPED, dispatched. O.

IS'PENDEB, considered. O.

ISRAEL [יִשְׂרָאֵל of *Is* the Prince, and *אל* God, *Heb. i. e.* God is my Lord] a Name given to the patriarch *Jacob*.

IS'SACHAR [יִשָּׁכָר of *Is* hired, *H. i. e.* Wages] a Son of *Leah*.

IS'SUANT [in *Heraldry*] a Lion or other Beast, is drawn in a Coat of Arms just issuing out of the Bottom of a Chief, Fesse, &c. F.

IS'SUE [*Issue*, F.] a Passage, let; an Event or End.

ISSUE [in *Law*] are Children between Man and Wife; also the Fines, or of Lands and Tenements, Matter depending on Suit.

To ISSUE [*Issue*] to stand forth, to come out.

ITRESSID [*itressid*, *Ad.*] to publish or disseminate; also to diffuse.

ITRESSID [*in Pharmacy*] small artificial wound in a fleshy Part of the Body, to draw off superfluous Moisture, or give Vent to humors.

ITRESSID, placed. *O.*

ITRESSID Games, certain Games held every Year in the Isthmus of Corinth, whence the Name.

ITRESSID [*isthmus*, *F.* of *isthmus*, *Gr.*] a Neck or Part of Land joining a Peninsula to the Continent.

ITRESSID [*among Anatomists*] are such who in their Situation have any Relation to an Isthmus of Land; as that which lies between the Mouth and the Neck, and the Ridge that separates the Neck from the Head.

ITRESSID, put in the Stocks. *Chauc.*

ITRESSID, food. *Chauc.*

ITRESSID, tied close. *O.*

ITRESSID, laboured. *Chauc.*

ITRESSID, *San. ptt. Bay. id. L.* that

ITRESSID [*Italique*, *F.* of *Italicus*, *Gr.*] belonging to Italy.

ITRESSID Letter [*among Printers*] that is not upright, but leaning.

ITRESSID [*Italia*, *L.*] a famous Country in Europe.

ITRESSID, a certain Disease in the Skin.

ITRESSID, to feel a sort of pricking Pain, caused by the Blood; also to long or wish to have a Thing.

ITRESSID, pricking, smarting.

ITRESSID [*i. e.* also or likewise, *L.*] a Cause or Reason; also an Article of an Account.

ITRESSID, a Surgeon's Instrument.

ITRESSID [*iteratus*, *L.*] to do or repeat a Thing over again.

ITRESSID, a saying or doing the same over again. *F.* of *L.*

ITRESSID, thrown. *Chauc.*

ITRESSID [*itinerans*, *L.*] travelling.

ITRESSID Justices, Justices formerly sent to divers Counties, to hear and determine Causes especially as were Pleas of the Crown.

ITRESSID [*among Surgeons*] an Instrument, which being fixed in the urinary Bladder, shows the Sphincter or Neck of the Bladder, in order to the more safe making of the Incision, in order to find the Stone; the Name.

ITRESSID [*itinerarius*, *F.* of *itinerarius*, *L.*] a Journal, or Account of the things seen in a Journey or Voyage.

ITRESSID [*itinerarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Journey, &c.

ITRESSID, having her Hair dressed in Tresses. *Chauc.*

JUB, a Bottle, a Fig. *O.*

JUBA [*among Botanists*] a soft loose Beard, hanging at the Ends of the Hairs of some Plants, which are of the Nature of Corn. *L.*

JUBAL [*יובל* *H. i. e.* *fading*, or a Trumpet] a Son of *Laamech*.

JUBARB, the Herb *Honfent*.

JUBILATE [*of jubilaus*, *L.*] a Monk, Canon, or Doctor in the *Romish* Church, who has been fifteen Years a Professor.

JUBILATION, a solemn Rejoicing, a Shouting for Joy. *F.* of *L.*

JUBILE [*of jubilaus*, *L.*] of *יובל* *H.*

JUBILEE [*of jubilaus*, *L.*] a Year of Rejoicing, celebrated every fiftieth Year among the *Jews*, in Commemoration of their Deliverance out of Egypt.

JUBILEE [*among Christians*] a Solemnity first instituted by Pope *Boniface VIII.* in the Year 1300, who ordained it to be kept every hundredth Year; afterwards *Clement IV.* ordered one to be kept every fifty Years, and *Sixtus IV.* one to be kept every twenty-fifth Year.

JUCA *Peruviana*, an American Plant, of whose Root is made the Bread called *Casava*, in the *West-Indies*.

JUCK'ING Time, the Season of going to the Haunts of Partridges, early in the Morning or Evening, to listen for the calling of the Cock Partridge.

JUCUND [*jucundus*, *L.*] jocund, merry, pleasant.

JUCUNDITY [*jucunditas*, *L.*] Mirth, Pleasantry.

JUDÆA [*Judæa*, *L.* *יהודה* *H.*] a Country in Syria, in the Lesser Asia, which was inhabited by the *Jews*.

JUDAH [*יהודה* *H. i. e.* *Praise*] a Son of *Jacob*.

JUDAICAL [*Judaicus*, *F.* of *Judai-* *JUDAICK* [*cus*, *L.*] belonging to the *Jews*, *Jewish*.

JUDAISM [*Judaismus*, *F.* of *Judaismus*, *L.*] the Religion, Customs, or religious Rites of the *Jews*.

TO JUDAIZE [*judaizer*, *F.* of *judaizare*, *L.*] to hold the Customs or religious Rites of the *Jews*.

JUDGE [*jude*, *F.* of *judex*, *L.*] an Officer of eminent Parts and Probity appointed to execute Justice in civil or criminal Cases.

JUDGE *Literal*, is one who assists and sits on the Bench with another.

TO JUDGE [*juger*, *F.* of *judicare*, *L.*] to try or determine Causes; also to make Judgment of, or determine in the Mind.

JUDGMENT [*judgement*, *F.* of *judicium*, *L.*] the discerning Faculty, Reason, Opinion, Prudence.

JUDGMENT [in Law] a Decision, the Censure of the Judge, Sentence.

The **JUDGMENTS of God**, are those remarkable Punishments, which he inflicts upon People for their Sins and Transgressions.

JUDICABLE [*judicabilis*, L.] that may be judged or discussed.

A **JUDICATORY** [*judicatorium*, L.] belonging to Judgment, a Place of Judgment.

JUDICATURE, a Judge's Place or Office. *F.*

A Court of **JUDICATURE**, an Assembly of Judges and other Officers, for the trying and determining Causes.

JUDICIAL [*judicialis*, L.] belonging to a Cause, Trial, or Judgment.

JUDICIAL Astrology, a Science pretending to judge of, and foretell future Events, by observing the Position and Influences of the Stars, &c.

JUDICIARY [*judiciaire*, *F.* of *judiciarius*, L.] the same as judicial.

JUDICIOUS [*judicius*, *F.*] endued with good Judgment, or Reason; rational, discreet.

JUDICIOUSNESS, the Faculty of judging rightly.

JUDICIUM Dei [*i. e.* the Judgment of God, L.] a Name given by our Ancestors to the Trials of Ordeal, which are now quite laid aside. See *Ordeal*.

JUDITH [יְהוּדִית *H. i. e.* Praising] the Daughter of *Merari*.

A **JUG** [probably of the Nickname of *Jug or Joan*] an earthen Pot or Pitcher to hold Drink.

A **JUG** [*of jagerum*, L. an Acre] a common Pasture or Meadow. *W. C.*

JUGAL [*jugalis*, L.] belonging to a Yoke or Marriage.

JUGALE Os [in *Anatomy*] the jugal Bone about the Temples, the same as *Zygoma*.

To **JUGATE** [*jugatum*, L.] to yoke or couple together.

JUGE, a Judge, *Chauc.*

To **JUGGLE** [*juggler*, *F.*] to play the *Hocus Pocus*, to shew Tricks with Sleight of Hand; to act clandestinely.

JUGGLING, shewing Tricks; acting clandestinely.

A **JUGGLEMEAR**, a Quagmire: *Norfolk.*

JUGULAR [*jugulaire*, *F.* of *jugularis*, L.] belonging to the Throat.

JUGULAR Veins [in *Anatomy*] are those Veins which pass along the Sides of the Neck to the Bottom of the Head.

To **JUGULATE** [*jugulatum*, L.] to cut the Throat.

JUGULUM [in *Anatomy*] is the Forepart of the Neck, where the Windpipe lies.

also the Neck-bone, or Channel-bone the upper Breast-bone.

JUICE [*juv*, *F.*] Moisture, Gum.

JUICE'LESS, without Juice.

JUICINESS, the abounding in Juice.

JUICY, full of Juice.

JU JUBES [*jujubæ*, L.] a sort of Prunes.

To **JUKE** [*of joucher*, *F.* of *joc*] to perch or roost, as a Hawk does.

JUKE [in *Falconry*] the Hawk Bird that the Hawk perches upon.

JU LAP? [*julep*, *F.* of *julep*]

JU'LEP? [*julep*, *F.* of *julep*] a Potion signifying a sweet Potion; a Liquid of a pleasant Taste.

JU'LI [among *Romanists*] short or long worm-like Tufts, which, beginning of the Year, grow out of Hales, &c. *L.*

A **JU'LIAN** [in *Cookery*] Part of a Leg of Mutton roasted, and Pot with Beef, a Fillet of Veal.

JULIAN Law, a Law upon which made Adultery Death.

JULIAN Year, a Space of Timeing of 365 Days, six Hours; from *Julius Cæsar*, who caused the Calendar to be reformed.

JULIAN Period, a Cycle of years successively following one another, its Name from *Julius Scaliger*, who of it.

JULIO, a Piece of Coin struck at Florence, in Value about Sixpence.

JU'LIUS Cæsar, the first Emperor of the Romans.

JULY? [*Julius*, *F.* *Julius*, L.] Month in the Year, reckoning from so named in Honour to *Julius Cæsar*.

JULY, jolly. *Chauc.*

JUM'BALS, a sort of Squares by Confectioners.

To **JUMBLE**, to mingle, to mix, to shake.

JUMENT? [*jumentum*, L.] a Beast, any sort of Beast used for Carriage.

JUMENTARIOUS [from *jumentum*] belonging to such Beasts.

To **JUMP** [*salire*, *L.*] to leap, to spring, to jump.

A **JUMP**, a Leap; also a sort of Bed for the Whetting of Tools.

JUN'AMES, Land sown with Grain it was sown with the Year *W. C.*

JUNGARE, to throw together, according to the old Custom of Churches. *O. L.*

JUNC'TO, a Meeting of two Things.

JUN'TO, in Council; or Session. *Spart.*

JURE [*junctura*, L.] a joining together; also an Instant, Nick, or Time; the present Posture or Mien.

[*Junius*, & *junioribus*, l. a. the Youth of People] the Sixth Month of the Year.

JUN [*q. d.* Apple of *June*] a small Apple ripens first.

JUNIOR, younger in Age or Standing than or Equality. L.

JUNIPER, a Shrub [*Juniperus*, L.]

[*of juncus*, L. a Bulrush] a kind of Ship.

[among *Sailors*] Pieces of old

JEST, to entertain one another with jests or Travaux.

JESTS [probably of *jouades*, F.] any sort of delicious Fare to amuse merry with.

a Heathen Goddess. L.

JEST, the Lily.

JEST, the Herb *Vervain*.

[*Jeune*, F. of *Jeune*, L.] the Youth.

JESTER, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, the City of the *Heathens*; Also one of the Planets, the least and highest, which makes its Revolution in the Space of twelve Months.

JESTER [with *Affrologers*] is styled *Peintre*, as being of a kind and nature.

JESTER [with *Chymists*] signifies

JESTER [with *Heralds*] denotes the Herald in the Coats of Sovereign Princes; to *Sapphires* is those of the highest in the Escutcheons of

JESTER [*juramentum*, L.] an

[*juratus*, L.] a Magistrate in various in the Quality of an Ad-

JESTER [of *jeu*, Filth, and *jeu*, a game, *q. d.* the Filth of the Chamber-jest.

JESTER [*juridicus*, F. of *juridicus*, L.] relating to the Law; also action, judicial, orderly.

JESTER, Court Days on which Justice is administered.

JESTER, Authority and Power to make and execute Laws; also a sentence; also the Verge or Ex-

JESTER [*jurisprudencia*, L.]

Knowledge of the Law. F.

[*jurista*, F.] a Civilian, a person who treats of Matters of Law.

JURIS *Utrum*, a Writ lying for a Possessor of a Benefice, whose Predecessor has alienated his Lands or Tenements. L.

A JURNUT, an Earth-Nut. N. C.

JUROR [*juratus*, L.] is one of the Jury sworn.

JURY [*juris*, of *jurare*, to swear, F.] is either twelve or twenty-four Men.

JURY [in *Common Law*] a Company of twenty-four or twelve Men, sworn to inquire of the Matter of Fact, and declare the Truth upon such Evidence as shall be given to them, relating to the Matter of Fact.

Grand JURY, consists of twenty-four substantial Men, either Gentlemen, or some of the better sort of Yeomen, chosen indifferently by the Sheriff out of the whole County, to consider of all Bills of Indictment preferred to the Court, which they either approve by writing upon them *Billa vera*, or disallow by indorsing *Ignoramus*.

Petty JURY, consists of twelve Men, impanelled upon *criminal* and *civil Cases*. Those that pass upon *Life* and *Death*, have those Matters referred to them, as were approved of by the *Grand Jury*, and bring in their Verdict *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*. Whereupon the Prisoner receives Judgment and Condemnation, or is acquitted and set free. In *civil Cases*, the Jury, after due Consideration, bring in their Verdict either for the *Plaintiff* or the *Defendant*; and for real Actions, either for the *Demandant* or *Tenant*.

JURY-MAST [*Sea-Term*] is a Yard set up instead of a Mast, which has been broken down by a Storm or Shot.

JUS, Law, Right, Equity. L.

JUS CORONAE, the Right of the Crown, which differs in many Things from the general Law, in relation to the Subject. L.

JUS CURIALITATIS ANGLIAE, the Courtesy of England. L.

JUS HEREDITATIS, the Right of Inheritance. L.

JUS PATRONATUS [*Canon Law*] the Right of presenting a Clerk to a Benefice; the same that in the *Common Law* is called *Advowson*.

JUSSEL [perhaps of *Lebuffet*, a Dish, *Test.*] a Dish made of several Meats mixed together.

JUSULENT [*jussulentus*, L.] sod or stewed in Broth.

JUST [*justus*, F. of *justus*, L.] righteous, reasonable, fit.

JUST DIVISORS [in *Mathematics*] are such Numbers or Quantities, which will divide a given Number or Quantity, so as to leave no Remainder.

To **JUST** [*jouster* or *jouter*, F.] to run a tilt.

JUSTICE [*justitia*, L.] Justice, Equity, Reasonableness, Right, Law.

JUSTICE ? [*justicer*, F. of *justitarius*,
JUSTICER } L.] one who is deputed by the King to do Right, by way of Judgment. F.

JUSTICE Chief [*of the Common Pleas*] is a Lord by his Office, and with his Assistants hears and determines all Causes at the Common Law, i. e. all civil Causes between common Persons.

JUSTICE Chief [*of the King's Bench*] is a Lord by his Office, and Chief Justice of England, who hears and determines all Pleas of the Crown, viz. such as common Offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treasons, Felonies, and the like.

JUSTICE [*of the Hundred*] is the Lord or Alderman of that Hundred.

JUSTICE Seat, is the highest Forest Court, always held before the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the Forest.

JUSTICEMENTS, all Things belonging to Justice. L. T.

JUSTICES [*of Assize*] are those which by special Commission are sent into this or that County, to hold Assizes for the Ease of the Subject.

JUSTICES [*in Eyre*] are such who are commissioned to go into divers Counties to hear such Causes as are termed *Riots of the Crown*, which was done to ease the People of coming to the King's Bench.

JUSTICES [*of Gaol Delivery*] such as are sent with Commission to hear and determine Causes belonging to those that for any Offences are cast into Prison.

JUSTICES [*of Labourers*] were Justices formerly appointed to curb the Forwardness of labouring Men, who would either be idle, or exact unreasonable Wages.

JUSTICES [*of Nisi Prius*] are now the same with Justices of Assize, and so called from the Words of the Adjournment, viz. *Nisi prius Justitarii venerint ad eas Partes ad capiendas Assizas*, i. e. unless the Justices come before into those Parts to take Assizes; it being an usual Adjournment of a Cause in the Common Pleas, to put it off to such a Day.

JUSTICES [*of Oyer and Terminer*] Justices deputed upon some special and extraordinary Occasion to hear and determine some peculiar Causes.

JUSTICES [*of the Pavilion*] were certain Judges of a Pie-Powder Court, which the Bishop of Winchester anciently authorized at a Fair kept at St Giles's Hill near that City.

JUSTICES [*of the Peace*] are appointed by the King's Council to maintain the Peace in the Counties they dwell.

JUSTICES [*of the Quorum*] of the Justices afore said, whose mission begins, *Quorum est munus* *lanus*.

JUSTICES [*of Tryal, or Tryal*] were certain Justices appointed by Edward I. to make Inquisition in the Realm upon all Offences, as Bribery, Extortion, &c. as also upon the Peace, Barretors, and offenders.

Lords JUSTICES [*of the King*] Persons deputed to be Regents or governors of the Realm during the Absence.

JUSTIFIABLE, under Jurisdiction to Suit. F.

JUSTICIARY [*justicarius*, F. *justitarius*, L.] an Administrator.

JUSTICES, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the Dispatch of Justice in special Cause; wherewith of his authority he cannot deal in the County. This Writ enables him to hold Pleas of great Sum; whereas by his ordinary he can hold no Pleas but of Sum of Shillings.

JUSTIFIABLE, that may be justified.

JUSTIFICAL [*justificus*, L.] executes Justice.

JUSTIFICATION, a clearing, ing. F. of L.

JUSTIFICATION [*in Divinity*] clearing of Transgressors of the Laws, by the Imputation of Christ's righteousness.

JUSTIFICATION [*in Law*] making a good Reason in the Court why such a Thing, as he is called to answer for.

JUSTIFICATION [*Law*] who by Oath justify the Innocent, or Oath of another. L.

To **JUSTIFY** [*justifier*, F. *justus*, L.] to clear one's self, to make innocence appear, to verify, to prove, or make good.

To **JUSTIFY** [*in Divinity*] to declare innocent.

To **JUSTIFY** [*in Law*] to make Reason why an Act was done.

To **JUSTIFY** [*among Parties*] to make the Lines equally right.

JUSTINIAN [*Justinianus*] Emperor, who was famous for his Civil-Law to be collected in the *Pandects and Code*.

JUSTIN

KIPPIANS, a Religious Order,
in 1412, at *St. Just's Abbey* at

KITE, Jafta and Preparations
in *Chauc.*

KIVIES, a Writ directed to the
in the Dispatch of Justice in some
Case, of which he cannot by his
Power hold Plea in his County

KITUM, Law-Read, a Stay or
in Administration of Justice.

KISTLE, to shake, jog, shove.

KISS, the Exactness or Regular-
ity of thing; but especially in Matters
of Love or Thought.

KIT [*jugle*, F.] Engagements by
Horseback with Spears, by way of

KIT out [*of jeter*, F.] to stand out
forth.

KIT [among *Chymists*] is the
compelling, falstish Quality of the

KIT, a Part of a Building which
stands out farther than the rest.

KIT [*juvenilis*, L.] youthful,
fresh.

KIT [*juvenilitas*, L.] Youth-
fulness, Briskness.

KIT [*of juvenus*, L.] Youth.

KIT [*among Anatomists*]
Division of Parts in a Body,
they are joined and combined to-

KIT, *Sax. Cyphus*, *Test.*] a Plant
about Trees, and fastens upon

KIT, muffed. O.

KIT [*etienne*, *Test.*] won,
clear.

KIT, wrapped about. *Chauc.*

KIT, weakened. O.

KIT, hidden.

KIT, *lyx*, Eyes. O.

KIT, green. *Chauc.*

K A

KIT [*of kiple*, *Sax.* a Male]
in *Chauc.* *Lincolnshire.*

KIT [*an Hebrew Measure con-*
sisting of five Pints,

a sort of temporary Marriage
in *Malabar.*

KIT, *Chauc.*

KIT [*calendarium*, of *calenda*,
a Day of every Month with the

Romans] an Ephemeris or Almanack, to
show the Day of the Month.

KAL, a Sea-Herb, the Ashes of which
are used in making Crystal Glasses and
Soap, called also *Glass-Wort*.

KAM, awry, quite from the Matter;
as *Clean-kam*, quite from the Purpose.
Shakspeare.

KAN, the Name of an Officer in *Perfa*,
answering to *Governor* with us.

KAN TREF [*Kant tref*, C. Br.] a
Division of a County in *Wales*, containing an
hundred Towns.

KARENA [*Chymical Term*] the twen-
tieth Part of a Drop.

KARFT [*of kerben*, to cut Notches,
Test.] carved. *Chauc.*

KARITE, a Name which the Monks
gave to the best Drink, or strong Beer, that
was kept in the Monastery.

KARLE [*Ceopl*, *Sax. Kert*, *Test.*] a
Servant, a Clown; as *Burcapl*, a Seaman,
Hurcapl, a Household Servant: And hence
probably our Word *Churl* is derived.

KARLE *Hemp*, the latter green *Hemp*.
C.

KAROB, a sort of small Weight used
by Goldsmiths, being the twenty-fourth
Part of a Grain.

KARRA TA Fæni, a Cart Load of Hay.
O. L.

KARYN, [*Carême*, F.] Lent. O.

KATHARINE [*Catharina*, L. of *κα-*
θαρε, Gr. pure] a proper Name of Wo-
men.

KATZEN *Silver* [*Test.*] a sort of
Stone, which, 'tis said, cannot be consumed
either by Fire or Water.

To **KAW** [*of kaw*, *Belg*] to cry as a
Jack-daw does.

To **KAW** [*kauchen*, *Test.*] to catch
one's Breath with much Difficulty, to gape
for Breath.

A KAY } [*katze*, *Belg* *kay*, *Test.* and
A KEY } L. S.] a Place to land or ship
off Goods; a Wharf.

KAYA GE, Money paid for Wharfage.

KAZZARDLY Cattle, such Cattle as are
subject to Casualties. N. C.

KEAL, Pottage. N. C.

A KEAL [*of celan*, *Sax.* to be cold] a
Cold or Cough. *Lincolnshire.*

KEB'BERS, refuse Sheep taken out of
the Flock. C.

To **KECK** } [*of kuck*, *Belg* Cough,

To **KECKLE** } or *kauchen*, L. S.] to
make a Noise in the Throat, by reason of
Difficulty in Breathing.

To **KECK'LE** [*of kugel*, a Ball, *Test.*]
to wind or twine some small Ropes about
the Cable or Bolt Ropes, to preserve them
from galling in the Hawse, or in the Ship's
Quarter. *Sea-Term.*

KECKS, dry hollow Stalks of some Plants.

KEDGE, brisk, lively. *Suffolk*.

To **KEDGE**, to fill one's felt with Mont. *N. C.*

A **KEDGE-Belly**, a Glutton. *N. C.*

To **KEDGE** [*Sea-Term*] to set up the Fore-fall, Fore-top-fall, and Mizzen, and to let a Ship drive with the Tide, letting fall and lifting up the Kedge Anchor, as often as Occasion serves, when in a narrow River they would bring her up and down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

KEDGERS, } small Anchors used
KEDGE-Anchors, } in calm Weather,

and in a small Stream.

KEEL, a Vessel for Liquors to stand and cool in.

KEEL [of *celan*, *Sax.* *keil*, *L. S.* *keil*, *Teut.* probably of *καλός*, *Gr.* hollow] is the lowest Piece of Timber in a Ship, in the Bottom of her Hull, one End whereof is at the Stern, and the other at the Stern.

False KEEL, is a second Keel, which is sometimes put under the first.

Rank-KEEL, is a deep Keel, which is good to keep a Ship from rolling.

KEEL-Raking, } a Punishment of Male-

KEEL-Haling, } factors at Sea, by letting them down with Ropes, and drawing them underneath the Ship's Keel.

KEEL-Rope, a Hair Rope running between the Keelson and the Keel of a Ship, to clear the Limber Holes, when they are choaked with Ballast.

To **KEEL** [*celan*, *Sax.* *kuhlen*, *Teut.*] to cool. *O.*

KEEL-AGE, a Duty paid at *Hartlepool* in *Durham*, for every Ship coming into that Port.

KEELING, a kind of Fish.

KEELS [*Cæler*, *Sax.*] a sort of Long-boats, in which the *Saxons* invaded *England*.

KEELSON, the next Piece of Timber in a Ship to her Keel, lying right over it, next above her Floor Timbers, and is fast bound together with Iron Hoops.

KEEN [*cene*, *Sax.* *keen*, *Belg.*] sharp, that cuts well; also cunning, subtle.

To **KEEP** [*keepe*, *Belg.*] to retain, preserve, nourish, observe, look to, &c.

A **KEEP**, a strong Tower in the Middle of a Castle, the last Resort of the Besieged, as the *Keep of Windsor Castle*; also the inner Fort of *Dover Castle*, built by King Henry II. was called the *King's Keep*.

KEEP your Loof ? [*Sea-Term*] a Phrase

KEEP her too. } used when the Court-ship is directed to keep the Ship near the Wind.

KEEPER of the Great Seal, is a Lord by his Office, and one of the King's Privy Council; his Authority is much the same as that of the Lord Chancellor,

KEEPER of the Privy Seal, is a Lord by his Office, through whose Hands the Charters signed by the King before they go to the Great Seal, and also those which do not pass the Great Seal at all.

KEEPER of the Forest, is an Officer who has the principal Government of all the Lands belonging to the Forest, and the Charge of all the other Officers; called also the *Warden of the Forest*.

KEEPER of the Touch, is an Officer of the Mint, who is now called the *Master of the Assay*.

To **KEEVE** a Cart, to overturn it, to turn out the Dong. *Chesh.*

KEEVER [*keuter*, *Teut.*] a small Vessel for the Drink to work in below stunn'd

A **KEG** ? [*coque*, *F.*] a Vessel for

A **KAG** } geon, Salmon, and other Fish.

KEIKERT [of *kiechten*, *Teut.*] stared. *O.*

KEIRI, the Wall-Flower. *Leontodon*. *L.*

KELL. See *Kih*.

KELLOW, Black Lead. *N. C.*

KEL/LUS, a Substance like a Stone, found in the Tin Mines in *Cornwall*.

KELP, a Substance made of dry'd and burnt, which, being mixed with an Iron Rake, cokes together.

KEL'TER [*Skinner* derives it from *hiltet*, *Dan.* to gird, but probably from *kel*, *Trimming*, *L.*] Frame, Order.

To **KEMB** [*cemban*, *Sax.* *kemban*, *Teut.*] to comb.

KEMBO [*asorbo*, *Ital.* of *combo*, *Gr.* to bend] as to set one's Arms to set each Hand upon each Hip, obliquely or athwart.

KEMMET, foolish. *Sheriff*.

KEMP [*Cempa*, *Sax.* a Sallow name.

KEMPLIN, } a Brewer's Vessel

KEMPLINGS, } a Brewer's Vessel

KEMPT [*comptus*, *L.*] combed, *O.*

To **KEN** [*cennan*, *Sax.* *kenan*, *Teut.*] to know, to spy out a Secret.

KEN [*Cen*, *Sax.*] Knowledge, View.

KENEBOWE, a-kembo. *Chesh.*

KEN'ELM [*q. d. Kindhelm*, the or Protector of his Kindred, *Chesh.* of *Cinnaburg*, *Sax.* a King, and *Chesh.* *Helmet*, *Vespergan*] a King of *Saxons*.

KENKS [*Sea-Term*] are Dredges, Cable or Rope, when it does not move as it is hauled in or out.

To make **KENKS** [*Sea-Term*] a Rope that makes Turns, and is used in the Blocks or Pulleys.

KILL [*canis*, *F. canis*, *L.*] a Wa-

KILL [*canis*, *F. of Canis*, *L.*] a

KILL, a Fox's Hat or Hole.

KILL of Hounds [*Hunting Term*] a

KILL [of a Fox] he is said to

when he lies close in his Hole.

KILLS, a sort of coarse *Welfb*

KILLS [in a Ship] are small Pieces

used to the Inside, to which

other Sheets are belay'd or fastened.

KIDNEY [*kidney*, of *kidney*, emp-

KIDNEY, Glory, *Gr.*] Vain-glory.

KIDNEY (cane, bold, and rice,

KIDNEY, *Gr.*] a King of *Northumberland*.

KIDNEY (cane, bold, and rice, *Sax.*

KIDNEY, a d. a valiant Ruler] a King

KIDNEY [of cennan, to know, and

KIDNEY, *Sax.*] marked or brand-

KIDNEY [Cere, *Leaf* derives it from

KIDNEY, a Leaf, because it formerly

KIDNEY in Wood; but *Comden* from Can-

KIDNEY, because *England* in this Place

KIDNEY set itself in a Corner to the

KIDNEY the South-Eastern County of

KIDNEY [of cane, valiant, and

KIDNEY, *Sax.*] a King of the *West-Sax-*

KIDNEY of *Wincham-Abbey* in *Glouce-*

KIDNEY, to hoken, *i. e.* when the

KIDNEY is lapp'd, being ready to vomit.

KIDNEY a Ball, to catch it, or keep it

KIDNEY, *N. C.*

KIDNEY, *N. C.*

KIDNEY, *N. C.*

KIDNEY, to keep or take care of. *N. C.*

KIDNEY [of *corbe*, *Fr.*] a Stone laid

KIDNEY in a Well, &c.

KIDNEY [q. d. *Coverchief*, of can-

KIDNEY to cover, and *chief*, the Head, *F.*]

KIDNEY of *Iron Dress* formerly worn by Wo-

KIDNEY men; thence comes *Handker-*

KIDNEY though improperly.

KIDNEY [Gerbe, *Yem.*] a Notch in Wood.

KIDNEY of *Viel*, *Mutton*, &c. is a

KIDNEY, *N. C.*

KIDNEY, the Grain of the Scarlet

KIDNEY is the chief Ingredient in a Con-

KIDNEY of *Iron*.

KIDNEY an *Irish* Foot Soldier, lightly.

KIDNEY a Dart or Skene; also a Va-

KIDNEY a strolling Fellow; a Country

KIDNEY, to corn, salt, or powder; as

KIDNEY, &c.

KIDNEY, a Churl or Farmer. *Span.*

KERNEL [*Cinuel*, *Sax.* *Kern*, *Yem.*]

the eatable Part of a Nut, or the Stone of

any Fruit. *Metaph.* the middle or best Part.

KERNEL *Water*, a Liquor made of the

Kernels of Apricocks, Cherries, &c. pound-

ed and steep'd in Brandy.

KERNELLED-Walls [of *crenellé*, *F.*]

Walls built with Notches or Crannies, for

the better Conveniency of shooting with

Bows, &c.

KERNILS [of *Karnel*, *O. F. Lat.*

Barb. Quernalls, *Creneau*, *F.*] Battlements,

or rather the Openings of the Battlements.

KERNILS.

KERNILS, grieving. *O.*

KERS [*Kers*, *Yem.*] Cresses.

KERSEY [*Kersage*, *Crisp*, *F. car-*

ica, *Span. q. d. coarse Say*] coarse woollen

Cloth.

KESER [*Keser*, *Yem.*] *Cesar*. *Ant. Brit.*

KESH'ITAH [כֶּשִׁיתָה *H. i. e.* a Lamb]

a Hebrew Coin; so named from the Image of

a Lamb upon it.

KESTIN, cast, hinder. *Chauc.*

KESTON [*Cesary-un*, *Sax.* in Imi-

tation of *Kaisar*, *Gr. Casarea*, *L.*] a

small Village in *Kent*, where *Cesar*, Dicta-

tor, had a Conflict with the *Britons*.

KESTREL, a kind of Hawk, a Bird of

Prey.

A KETCH [*Dr Tb. H.* derives it from

ciaccio, *Ital.* a Tub] a Vessel having only

a Mizen and Main-Mast.

A KETTE [*Cur*, a nasty, stinking Fel-

low. *N. C.*

KETTLE [*Kessel*, *Yem.*] a Vessel to boil

in, made of Brails or other Metal.

To **KEVERE**, to recover. *Chauc.*

KEV'LS [of *cheville*, *F. of clavicular*,

L.] are small wooden Pins in a Ship, upon

which the Tackle and Sails are hung to

dry.

A KEY [*Cerge*, *Sax. clif*, *F. clavie*,

L. of clavie, *Gr.*] an Instrument to open a

Lock.

KEY [in *Musick*] is a certain Tone

whereunto every Composition ought to be

fitted.

KEY-Stone [in *Architecture*] is the mid-

dle Stone of an Arch, to bind the Sweep of

the Arch together.

KEY of a River or Haven [*Key*, *Belg.*

and *L. S. Key*, *Yem.*] a Wharf for landing

or Shipping of Goods: Also a Station for Ships

to ride, where they are, as it were, locked

in with the Land.

KEY of a Book, an Explication of Per-

sons or Things, which are so expressed,

as not to be easily understood by every

Reader.

KEYNARD, a Mischief or Truant. *O.*

KEYS, a Guardian, Warden, or Kee-

KEYUS, per. *O. R.*

KIBE [*Ribbow, C. Br.*] a Chilblain, with Inflammation, upon the Heels, often occasioned by Cold.

KIBED *Hools* [in *Harfes*] Scabs breeding about the nether joint, and overthwart the Fetlock.

KI'BRIT [*Chymical Term*] Sulphur.

KIB'SEY, a kind of Wicker-Basket.

KICHEL [of *Ruche, Tent.*] a kind of Cake. *O.*

To **KICK** [*Kancher, Teut. calcare, L.*] to strike with the Foot.

KICK'LE, ? uncertain, doubtful, as when **KITT'LE**, } a Man knows not his own Mind.

KICK-Shaws [*quelque choses, F.*] French Ragouts or Sauces; also Tarts, Jellies, or such-like Victuals.

KID [*Rid, Dan. badas, L. of '71, H.*] a young Goat.

KID [*ad cadendo, L.*] a small Broth Fag-got. *N. C.*

KID, made known, discovered. *O.*

KID, formerly one trappened by Kid-nappers; now one who is bound Apprentice here, in order to be transported to the *Englisb* Plantations in *America*.

KID'DER, ? a Huckster, which car-
KID'YER, } ries Corn, Victuals, &c.
up and down to sell.

KID'EROW, a Place for a sucking Calf to lie in. *C.*

KID'LE, ? a Dam in a River to catch

KIDEL, } Fish. *O. R.*

KID'LES, unlawful Fishing-Nets.

To **KID'NAP**, to entice or steal away Children.

KID NAPPER, a Person who makes it his Business to decoy either Children or young Persons, to send them to the *Englisb* Plantations in *America*.

KIDNEY-Vetch, an Herb. *Vulnaria rustica. L.*

KID'NEYS [probably of cennan, *Sax.* to beget, because the Kidneys are esteemed helpful to Generation, or of Cynne, *Sax.* Sex, in a secondary Sense, the Genital Parts (which distinguish Sexes) and *Ydiah, i. e.* from the Nighness of the Genital Parts, especially the Seed-Vessels, thereto.]

KIDNEY-Beans, *Pisusolus, L.* a Pulse well known.

KID'NEY-Wort, an Herb.

KIDST, knowest. *Spen.*

KIL'DERKIN [*Kindekin, Belg.*] a liquid Measure, containing eighteen Gallons, or two Firkins.

To **KILL** [*cpelan, Sax.* probably of *Haple*, the Throat, *Teut.* and *L. S. q. d. haphen*, to cut the Throat, *Quaeller, Dan.* to strangle] to deprive of Life.

KIL'LOW, a mineral Stone, made use of in drawing Lines.

KIL'LOW, a Corn Measure in *Turkey*,

39 13th Pecks *Englisb*; and 5 lows is 6 *Englisb* Bushels.

KILN ? [*Cyn, Sax.*] a Furnace

KILL } Chalk for making burning Bricks or Tiles; a Place Malt or Hops.

KILPS, Pot-Hooks. *N. C.*

KIM'BOLTON [formerly of bantum, from *Rin, Bolt*, and a Town in *Huntingdonshire*.

KIM'ELIN, a Brewing-Vat.

KIN [a Diminutive of *Kin*, *Belg.* and *L. S.* a Child] related

KIN'BURGH [of *Cypene, i. e.* the Strength and Delusion a proper Name of Women.

KINCHIN [*Kindgra, Teut.* Child. *Cent.*

KINCHIN-crow, a little Man

KIND [probably of *Cyn*, agreeing with others] benevolent

A **KIND** [*Cyn'be, Sax.* Sort.

KIN'DER [among *Hunters* of Cats, &c.

To **KINDLE** [perhaps of *to bring forth young, especially*

To **KIN'DLE** [probably of *Sax.* to lay Fire to] to cause to

KIN DRED [*Cypene, Sax.* the same Blood or Delect.

KINE, all Sorts of Cows.

KING [*Cynge, of Kenn* know, on Account of the courage and Prudence with which he ended; or of *Konnen*, Power, because he has absolute whole Land; *Hennings, Belg.* and *Tent.*] a sovereign Prince

KING-Apple, an excellent ferr'd by some before the *Yermetting*.

KING at Arms, is an Officer that has the Pre-eminence of ety; whereof we have three, *roy, and Clarendians*, whom the Principal.

KING's-Bench, a Court of Seat, where the Kings of *ancient Times* used to sit in the sons; and therefore it was with the Court or King's Bench was styled *Curia Domini Regis Regis*.

This Court is more especially of criminal Matters, and Pleas of The Lord Chief Justice of England of it, who has three or four his Assitants.

KING's-Delf [of *King* a great Ditch which *King Can* *Huntingdonshire*.

KING's-Evil, a Disease, the ring which is ascribed to the

England, as derived from *Edward*

Kite, a Bird so called, because
the Fishers, representing the Par-
able Kite wear upon some Occa-
sions *fisher*, from its feeding on

KOM [Cynedom, *Sax.* *Coring-*
] are or more Countries subject
to a Prince.

KOMES [among *Chymists*] are three
natural Bodies, *Mineral, Vegetable,*

KELD, Ekeage, or Royal Aid.
Kilver, Money that is due to the
Court of Common-Pleas, for a
granted to any Man for passing

Kiss [among *Builders*] a Piece
standing upright in the Middle
of a Room.

KITON [of *King* and *tan*, a
] a Town upon the River
Kerry, famous for being the
the *English* *Saxon* Kings in the
and the Coronation of three

Kid, a Widow of the King's
Chief, who, to keep the Land
the King's Decease, was obliged to
in Chancery, that she would not
the King's Leave. *O. L.*

Kid, a chin-cough. *N. C.*

KING's Silver, an Officer of
of Common-Pleas, to whom
brought, after it has been with

Kink, it is spoken of Children when
is long stopp'd through eager
sighing.

Kink, Persons allied to one by
and of the same Family, or by

Kink, a Male Cousin.

KOMAN, a Female Cousin.

KAL [quintal, *F.*] a Weight of
hundred Pounds, more or less, ac-
cording to the Use of different Nations.

Kicker made of Ochers, broader
and narrower by Degrees to the
end open at both Ends for taking
off.

Kiss, the Time between the
Twelfth of *May*, during which
fishing is forbidden in the River

a Weight of three Grains.

Kische, *Test.* *Barke*, *L. S.*]

turning upwards. *O.*

KMOTE, a Meeting of Parish-
the Affairs of the Church.

Kild [i. e. the Church of *Of-*
and Martyr, in Honour of

whom a Temple was there erected] a Town
in *Cumberland*, called vulgarly *Kirk-Uzzald*.

KIRT'LE [Cynnel, *Sax.* *Kittle*, *Test.*]
a sort of short Jacket.

KIRTLE of Flax, twenty-two Heads in
a Bunch, and about an Hundred Pounds in
Weight.

To *KISS* [cýrran, *Sax.* *Kussen*, *Test.*
and *L. S.* of *ússa*, *Gr.*] to salute with a kiss.

A *KISS* [Cort, *Sax.* *Kus*, *L. S.* *Kuß*,
Test.] a Salute with the Lips.

Kissing goes by Jabour.

This Proverb is a Reflection upon Parti-
ality, where particular Marks of Kindness
and Bounty are bestow'd on Persons who are
Favourites, whether they deserve it or no,
while Persons more meritorious are neglect-
ed. But thus it will be where Persons are
led more by Humour than Judgement; so say
the *Romans*, *Trabit sua quæque voluptas*;
and the *Greeks*, *Οὐ πάρος ἀνδρὲς εἰς Κόριθον*
ἰσθ' ὁ πλοῦς.

KIT, an Abbreviation of *Christopher*.

KIT, a Pocket Violin.

KIT [Kitte, *Belg.*] a Milking Pail; a
small Violin; also a small Tub with a
Cover. *C.*

KIT-Floor, a particular Bed or Lay in a
Coal-Mine, as at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordshire*;
the fourth Parting in the Body of the Coal,
being one Foot thick, is called the *Kit-Floor*.

KIT-Keys, the Fruit of the Ash-tree.

KITCH'EN [Gycene, *Sax.* *Kuche*, *Test.*
cuisine, *F.* of *coquina*, *L.*] a Room where
Meat is dress'd, &c. also Kitchen-Stuff, *i. e.*
Graze.

Clerk of the KITCHEN, an Officer in the
House of the King, or Nobleman, whose
Business is to buy in Provisions, &c.

KITE [Cýta, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

A Lark is better than a Kite.

This Proverb intimates, that Things are
not to be valued by their Bulk, but accord-
ing to their intrinsic Worth and Value;
that a little which is good, is better than a
great deal of that which is good for nothing;
and so say the *Latins*, *Insti sua gratia par-
vis*; and the *Greeks*, *Μίγα βέλων, μέγα*
κακόν.

KITE, a Belly. *Cumberl.*

A *KITHE*, a Cup. *Chauc.*

To *KITHE*, to shew, to make known,
to discover. *Chauc.*

KIT'LING [q. d. *Catling*, *Matzgen*,
KIT'TEN } *Test.*] a little young Cat.

To *KLICK*, to make a Noise like a Pair
of Sheers in cutting, &c.

To *KLICK up* [klischen, *Da.*] to catch
up. *Lincolnshire*.

To **KLICK**, to stand at the Door, and call in Customers, as Shoemakers, &c.

A **KLICKER**, one who clicks at a Shoemaker's, salesman's, &c.

A **KNACK** [knappinge, Sax. Knowledge] a particular Skill or Faculty; also the Top of a Thing.

To **KNACK** [knacken, L. S. and Teut.] to snap with one's Fingers.

To **KNACK**, to speak finely. C.

A **KNACK'ER**, a Collar-Maker for Horses. S. C.

KNAG } [Cnap, Sax.] a Knot in
KNAP } Wood; also a Stump that grows out of the Horns of a Hart near the Forehead.

KNAG'GY, full of Knots.

KNAP [Cnap, Sax.] the Top of an Hill, or any thing that sticks out.

KNAP-Wood, an Herb. *Jacea*, L.

To **KNAP** [of knacken, Teut.] to snap or break asunder.

To **KNAP** [among Hunters] to feed upon the Tops of Leaves, Shrub, &c.

KNAP-Sack [Knapsack, Teut. *Cnapsa*, F. from *Cnaps*, Sax. knappe, Belg. signifies in low Language to eat, and as Soldiers carry their Ammunition Bread, &c. in these Knapsacks, they have thence obtained the Name, *q. d.* in English Provision Bag, and the Fr. is a Corruption of the Belg.] a Leather Bag in which Soldiers carry their Necessaries.

To **KNA PPLE**, to grow off.

KNAP'PY, full of Warts. *Cbanc.*

KNAVE [Cnap, Sax. *Knabe*, L. S. *Knab*, Teut. a Boy or Servant. Hence in old Writers, a Male Child is distinguished from a Girl by a *Knave-Child*; afterwards it was used for a Servant Boy, and by Degrees a Serving-Man] formerly only a Servant or Lacquey; with us now a crafty, deceitful Fellow; a Cheat.

KNAVE-Line, a Rope in a Ship which serves to keep the Ties and Halliards from turning one upon another.

KNA'VERY, the Practice of a Knave, deceitful Dealing.

KNA'VISH, fraudulent, dishonest, waggish.

KNA'VISHNESS, Dishonesty; also Waggingness.

To **KNEAD** [cneadan, Sax. *kneden*, L. S. *knaten*, Teut.] to work Meal into Dough.

KNECK [among Sailors] is the Twisting of a Rope or Cable as it is veering out.

KNEDDE [knuten, L. S.] knit. *Cbau.*

A **KNEE** [cneo, Sax. *knie*, Teut.] the upper Part of the Jointure of the Leg and Thigh.

KNEE-Grass, an Herb. *Gramen Geniculatum*. L.

KNEE-Hole, a Shrub.

KNEES [in Botany] are those some Plants which resemble the Joints.

KNEES [of a Ship] are Pieces bow'd like a Knee, which bind and Futtocks together.

KNEE-Timber, Timber proper to the Knees of a Ship; also the Case of a Ship.

To **KNEEL** [knien, Teut.] to bear one's self upon the Knees.

KNEEL'ING, small Cod, of which Stock-fish is made; called also *Knell*.

KNELL [of knyllan, Sax. to knallen, to make a Sound, or Ring] a Passing-Bell, the Ringing of which signifies the Departure of a dying Person.

KNET, Neatness.

KNET'LESS [See Term] two span Yarn put together without Block, Pulley, &c.

KNEVELS. See *Lemets*.

KNICK-Knacks, Curiousness for Fancy than real Use.

KNIFE [Cnif, Sax. *Knif*, Instrument for cutting Victims.

KNIGHT [Cnightr, Sax. *Knicht*, and Teut. a Servant, because they were either the King's Domestic, or of his Life-Guards: In Latin, Soldier or Horseman] a Title bestowed by the King on such as fit to single out from the common Gentlemen; of which there are several.

KNIGHTLY, active, skillful.

BRITISH KNIGHTS

KNIGHTS-Bachelors, is the most ancient Order.

KNIGHTS of the Round Table, *Arthur's Knights*, an Order of chivalry, said to be the most ancient in the World.

KNIGHTS Bannets, Knights of the Field, by cutting off the Pole Standard, and making it a Banner, were allowed to display their Arms in the King's Army.

KNIGHTS Barons, as created by King James I. who, for his Services towards the Plantation of Ireland, created divers to this Order, made it hereditary.

KNIGHTS of the Bath, an Order of Knights created within the Bath, who bathed themselves in several religious Ceremonies at their Creation.

KNIGHTS of the Carpet, because they kneel on a Carpet at their Creation.

KNIGHTS of the Chamber,

made in the time of Peace, and
King's or Queen's Chamber.

KNIGHTS of the Garter, an Order of
instituted by King Edward III.
Some say, upon Account of
in a Skirmish, wherein the
was used for a Token; others
the King, after his great Success,
one Night with his Queen, and other
took up a Garter which one of them
wherein some of the Lords simi-
the King said, That ere long he would
that Garter of high Reputation; and
instituted the Order of the Blue
with this Motto; *Heu soit qui mal
Le Evil be to him that Evil thinks.*
Knights are also called *Knights of St*

KNIGHTS of Windsor, twenty-six
them, &c. depending on the Order of
war, and so called because the Seat of
is *Windsor Castle*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Christian
instituted by King Henry III. for
of poor Captains, and named

KNIGHTS of the Hawk, an Order of
Knights, created by King Edward
France, upon the Occasion of the
of the French, thought to be the
a Battle; upon which he drew up
in Arroy; but the Show appeared
only by the running of a
between the two Armies; wherefore,
they were afterwards called
of the Hawk.

KNIGHTS of the Holy Sepulchre, an
of Knighthood founded by St Helena,
called by the Pope, after she had
Jerusalem, and found the Cross of our

KNIGHTS of Nova Scotia, in the West-
indited by King James I. of Great-
who wore a Ribband of an Orange
Colour.

SCOTCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of St Andrew, an Order of
founded established by Archibald, King
then, A. C. 1594. called also *Knights*
St Andrew.

KNIGHTS of the Rose, or of St An-

FRENCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Brown Flower,
by St Lewis, King of France, with
the; *Reunion humilis*.

KNIGHTS de l'Épi [i. e. of the Ear
or of the Ermine] an Order in-
by Francis V. in Bretagne, A. C.

KNIGHTS de l'Etoile [i. e. of the Star]
of Knighthood in France, whole
the; *Montes regibus aspera viam*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of St Gennet,
is the most ancient Order of Knighthood in
France, erected by Charles Martel, after the
beating of the Saracens in a great Battle at
Tours, A. C. 782, where many of those
Gennets, like Spanish, or Civet-Cats, were
found in the Camp.

KNIGHTS of the Cock and Dog, founded
by King Philip I. of France.

KNIGHTS of the Golden Fleece, an Or-
der instituted by Philip Duke of Burgundy,
upon his marrying Isabel the Daughter of
Portugal; the Motto is, *Aurea fides, quæ
flamma micat*. There are in this Order thirty,
whereof the King of Spain is Chief.

KNIGHTS of the Golden Shield, an
Order established by Lewis II. King of
France; the Motto *Allons*, i. e. *Let us go*,
viz. to the Defence of our Country.

KNIGHTS of the Half Moon, or *Crest*
cent, an Order instituted by Renier, Duke of
Anjou, when he conquered Sicily, A. C.
1462, with this Motto, *Les i. e. Praise*.

**KNIGHTS of St Michael the Arch-
Angel**, a French Order instituted by Lewis
XI. A. C. 1469. There are in this Order
thirty-six, wherein the King is Chief.

KNIGHTS of St Magdalen, a French
Order of Knighthood instituted by St Lewis
against Duels.

KNIGHTS of the Lily in Navarre, a
French Order of Knighthood founded by
Prince Gracia, A. C. 1043.

KNIGHTS of the Porcupine, or of *Or-
leans*, a French Order, whose Device was
Cominus & cunctis; but King Lewis XII.
crown'd the Porcupine with another Motto,
Ultus avo Troja.

KNIGHTS de Saint Esprit, i. e. of the
Holy Ghost, an Order created by Henry III.
of France at his Return from Poland, who
was both born, and crowned King of France,
on Whitsunday.

KNIGHTS of the Thistle [in the House
of Bourbon] a French Order of Knights,
who commonly bear this Motto, *Nemo me
impugnabit*.

**KNIGHTS of the Order of the Virgin
Mary in Mount Carmel**, an Order instituted
by Henry IV. A. C. 1607, consisting of an
hundred French Gentlemen.

KNIGHTS of the Ship, an Order of
St Lewis, in an Expedition against the
Saracens.

KNIGHTS of the Swan, an Order of
Knights of the House of Cleves.

GERMAN KNIGHTS.

**KNIGHTS of the Order of Austria and
Carinthia**, instituted by the Emperor Fre-
derick III. first Archduke of Austria, call'd
also *Knights of St George*.

KNIGHTS of the Crown Royal, appoint-
ed by the Emperor Charles V. in favour
of

of the *Primois*, who assisted him against the *Saxons*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of the Dragon, an Order erected by the Emperor *Sigismund*, A. C. 1417, upon the Condemnation of *John Hus* and *Jerom of Prague*.

KNIGHTS Teutonic, a mix'd Order of Hospitallers and Templars, to whom the Emperor *Frederick II.* gave *Prussia*, upon Condition they should subdue the Infidels, which accordingly they did. The Elector of *Brandenburg* was at last sole Master, for at first they had three.

SPANISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Band, or Red Staff, instituted A. C. 1330, by *Alphonso XI.* King of *Castile* and *Leon*.

KNIGHTS of Calatrava, an Order erected by *Alphonso IX.* King of *Spain*, in Favour of certain *Cavaliers*, who went out of Devotion to succour *Calatrava* against the *Moor*s.

KNIGHTS of the Dove, instituted by *John I.* King of *Castile*, A. C. 1379.

KNIGHTS of St. Jago, or St. James, an Order who observe *St. Austin's* Rules, and were settled under Pope *Alexander III.* The Great Master is next to the King in State.

KNIGHTS of St. Maria de Mercede, an Order of Knights for the Redemption of Captives.

KNIGHTS of Montesa, an Order erected by *James II.* King of *Aragon* in *Valencia* in *Spain*, A. C. 1317.

KNIGHTS of the Pear-Tree, an Order instituted in the Year 1170, called afterwards Knights of *Alcantara*, in the Kingdom of *Leon*, or Knights of *St. Julian*.

KNIGHTS of St. Salvador in Arragon, an Order instituted by *Alphonso*, A. C. 1118.

KNIGHTS of the Virgin Mary's Looking-Glass, instituted by *Ferdinand*, Infant of *Castile*, A. C. 1410.

PORTUGUESE KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS OF JESUS CHRIST.

ROMISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of St. John at Jerusalem, an Order erected about the Year 1120, and took their Name from *John*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, having their first Foundation and Abode at *Jerusalem*, and had afterwards their Residence in the Isle of *Rhodes*, till they were driven thence by the *Turks*, A. C. 1523. Since which Time their chief Seat has been at *Malta*.

KNIGHTS Templars [*i. e.* of the Temple] were an Order of Knighthood erected by Pope *Gelasius*, or, as some say, *Baldwin II.* King of *Jerusalem*, about the Year 1117, who first dwelt in Part of the Buildings that belonged to the Temple at *Jerusalem*;

their Office and Vows were to do Temple, Sepulchre, and Christian to entertain them charitably, and them in their Pilgrimage through Land, and defend them against Injury at last growing vicious, and too powerful, or, as some say, falling from Christianity to the Saracens, the Order was abolished, A. C. 1309, *Clement V.* as also, A. C. 1312, Council at *Vienna*, and their Subjects to the Knights of *Rhodes*, and other ous Orders.

KNIGHTS of Rhodes [now sprung from the Knights of *St. Jerusalem*, or Knights-Hospitallers] they were forced out of the Holy Land and having held *Rhodes* 200 Years were driven out thence by *Selimus* which the Emperor *Charles V.* of *Malta*, paying a Falcon named *Heriot*, which is paid yearly to the *Spain*.

KNIGHTS of Cyprus, or of the erected by *Lusignan*, King of *Jerusalem* *Cyprus*.

ITALIAN KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Annunciate, Order of Knighthood of *Savoy*, in Memory of the Annunciation of the Virgin.

KNIGHTS of the Order of St. and Lazzaro, an Order instituted in 1119, the Duke of *Savoy* being their Grand Master.

KNIGHTS of St. George, an Knighthood in *Genoa*.

KNIGHTS of the precious Blood, an Order founded A. C. 1608, by of *Mantua*, where some Drops of to be kept.

KNIGHTS of St. Stephen, erected A. C. 1591, by *Cosmo* of *Florence*, in Honour of Pope *Sixtus*.

KNIGHTS of Calusa [*i. e.* of *ing*] a Venetian Order.

KNIGHTS of St. Mark, a Order.

DANISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Dame Brag, instituted by the King of *Denmark* 1671, in Memory of a Victory Swedes, when the *Danish* Colonies (as they say) in the Heaven.

KNIGHTS of the Elephant, Order.

SWEDISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Sword and **KNIGHTS of the Seraphim**, erected A. C. 1324, by *Magnus* of *Sweden*.

POLISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of the

Count A. C. 1325, by *Ladislaus V.* of Poland.

RIGHTS of the Militia Christiana, 'an of Knights but newly erected in Po-

RIGHTS of the Shire, two Knights, or Gentlemen of Worth, chosen to Parliament for Shires, or Counties, *Escheholders of Great-Britain.*

RIGHT's Fee, is so much Inheritance which yearly to maintain a Knight, in *Henry III's* Time was fifteen, or two hundred Acres of Land.

RIGHT's Service, a Tenure whereby Land were anciently held of the Crown Condition to bear Arms in his Host. This Tenure drew after it Homage, Marriage, Wardship, and Incumbrances, and therefore was taken away by 12 Car. II.

RIGHTS Errant, certain fabulous Knights, such as *Don Quixote*, whose wonderful Exploits are related in them.

RIGHTS Marshal, Officers who have the Honour and Cognisance of all Transitions within the King's House and

RIGHTS of the Post, Persons who for hire bear whatever you would have

RIGHTS [Sea Term] are two Pieces of Cloth, in each of which go four Shillings for the *Halliards*, and one for the *Rope*, which are commonly made in Form of some Head.

RIGHT's Spar, an Herb.

RIGHTEN Court, a Court-Baron, or Court, held twice a Year under the *Lord of the Manor* at his Palace, where the *Lord* of the Manors and their Tenants, by Knight's Service, of the Honour of *Escheprick*, are Suitors.

RIGHTEN Guild, an old Guild or Company in *London*, founded by King *Edgar*, of 19 Knights. King *Edgar* gave a Portion of void Ground lying within the City, now called *Portoken Ward*.

RYPERDOLLINGS, Hereticks, so called from *Knipperdolling*, their Ring-leader, who appeared in *Germany* 1535, in the Time of *Jahn of Leyden*.

KNIT [*knitten*, *Sax.* *knitter*, *Du.*] to knit.

Knitting, were first brought into England by *William Rider*, *An. Dom.* 1564,

from *Italy*. Wove Stockings first devised by *William Lee*, of *St John's College*, *Cambridge*, *An. Dom.* 1599.

KNITTING [*Knutten*, *L. S.*] the Ballast of a Ship. O.

A KNOB [*Cnap*, *Sax.* *Knapp*, or *Knobbil*, *Belg.* *Knappe*, *Dan.*] a Knob or Knot upon a Tree, or any Thing.

KNOBBY, having many Knobs.

To KNOCK [*knucian*, *Sax.* *knocian*, *Welsh*] to hit or strike upon.

KNOLL, the Top of a Hill. *N. C.*

KNOLLS [*knolle*, *Belg.*] Turnips, *Kent.*

KNOLLS of Peace, certain Mounts in the Sheriffdom of *Stirling* in *Scotland*.

KNOPPED, tied, laced. O.

A KNOT [*Knotta*, of *Cnyrtan*, *Sax.* *knott*, *Teut.*] a Tying or Construction of Strings, Ribbons, &c.

KNOTS [so called from King *Cannus* the *Dane*, who esteemed them very highly] a delicious sort of small Birds, well known in some Parts of *England*.

KNOTS [Sea Term] the Division of the Log-Line. Each Knot is equal to an *English* Mile.

KNOT-Graft, an Herb. *Centinodia*, *L.*

KNOT'TINESS, being full of Knots; intricate, difficult.

To KNOW [*cnapan*, *Sax.* probably of *gnaw*, *Gr.*] to understand.

KNOWLEDGE, Understanding, or Acquaintance with.

KNOW'MEN, a Name commonly given to the Lollards or good Christians in *England* before the Reformation.

To KNUB } [*knippler*, *Dan.* to beat, *KNUB'BLE* } *knobelen*, *Teut.*] to beat with the Fist or Knuckles.

KNUCK'LE [*cnuel*, *Sax.* *knokel*, *L. S.* *knogel*, *Dan.* *knoschel*, *Teut.*] the outward middle Joint of the Finger.

KNUR } [*knur*, *Teut.*] a Knot in *KNURL* } Timber.

A KONY Thing [perhaps of *konig*, a King, *Teut.* q. d. fit for a King] a fine Thing. *N. C.*

KRIMNELL, a Powdering-Tub. *C.*

KYE [*küpe*, *Teut.*] Kine. *C.*

KYRIE Eleison [*Κύριε ελεσον*, i. e. Lord have Mercy upon us, *Gr.*] a Form of solemn Invocation used in the Popish Liturgy.

KYRK [*κυριακόν*, *Gr.*] a Church. *N. C.*

KYRK Master, a Churchwarden. *N. C.*

KYSTE [*kiste*, *L. S.*] a Chest, or Coffin, for Burial of the Dead. O.

L 50 in *Latin Numbers*.

LAAS [*laq̄s*, F. of *laquent*, L.] a Met or Gin. *Chauc.*

LABAN [לָבָן *El. i. e.* white or shining] the Brother of *Rebecca*.

LAB'ARUM [λαβάρον, Gr.] the Standard of the *Roman* Emperors; also any Standard or Royal Flag.

LABEFACTION, a weakening, enfeebling, destroying. *L.*

LA'BEL [labellum, L.] a thin Braſs Ruler, with Sigh's, commonly used with a Circumference to take Heights.

LAB'ELS [labella, L.] Ribbands hanging down on each Side of a Mitre or Garland.

LABELS [lambel, F. in *Heraldry*] are Lines which hang down from the File in the Top of an Escutcheon, and make a Distinction for an elder Brother.

LABELS [among *Lawyers*] narrow Strips fastened to Deeds or Writings; also any Paper joined by way of Addition to a Will.

LA'BES [with *Surgeons*] a Standing or Banching out of the Lips.

LA BIA, the Lips are used figuratively to express many Parts of a human Body, that by their Figure have any Resemblance thereunto; as *Labia pudendi*, the exterior Parts of a Woman's Privities, &c. *L.*

LABIAL Letter [of *labium*, L. a Lip] pertaining to the Lips. *Labial Letters* are such as in Pronunciation chiefly require the Lips to form their Sound.

LA'BIALE Flowers [among *Florists*] are such as have one or two Lips, some of which represent a kind of Helmet, or Monk's Hood.

LABI'LE [labilis, L.] Slippery, unstable.

LABORANT [laborans, L.] one who assails and works under the Chymists, whilst about any Operation.

LABORA'RIIS, a Writ, which lies against such as refuse to serve, though they have not wherewithal to live.

LABORATORY [laboratoire, F. *laboratorium*, L.] a Chymist's Workhouse.

LABORIFEROUS [laborifer, L.] that takes Pains, that endures Labour, painful, difficult.

LABORIOUS [laboriosus, L.] painful, Pains-taking.

LABORIGUSNESS, the taking of Pains.

LA'BOUR [labor, L.] Pains, Toil, Work,

Travail in Childbed.

To **LA'BOUR** [laborare, L.] to take Pains, to endeavour earnestly.

To **LA'BOUR** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to labour, when she is very unsteady, and rolls and tumbles.

LA'BOURER [laborator, L.] one that does drudgery Work.

LABOUR'ROUS, laborious, industrious. *Chauc.*

LA'BOURISOME, toilsome, troublesome. **LA'BROSE** [labrosus, L.] having a Lip or Brim, or great Lips.

LAB'YRINTH [labyrinth, F. of *rinthus*, L. λαβύρινθος, Gr.] a Maze. Place made with so many Turnings Windings, that a Man, being once in, cannot find the Way out, unless Help of a Guide, or of a Crew of Men, &c. to direct him; also an intricate secure Matter or Business.

LA'BYRINTH [in *Anat.*] is the second or third Cavity of the Ear in the Bone *Os Petrosum*.

LAC *Lance* [among *Chymists*] is a white Earth, which being dissolved in Water, will tinge it of a milky Colour; fat, porous, friable Earth, insoluble, diffolvable in Water. *L.*

LAC Sulphuris [among *Chymists*] white Powder produced from a proper Mixture of Salt of Tartar and Sulphur, boiled a convenient Time in Water, precipitated with Vinegar. *L.*

LAC'CA a sort of red Gum, taken from the *East-Indies*, called Seed Lac. To **LACE** [lacer, F.] to tie, to join with a Lace; also to edge or Garment with Lace.

To **LACE**, to encase, to confine. **LACE**, a Line of Silk, Thread, a Border or Edging.

LA'CERABLE [lacerabilis, L.] that may be torn.

To **LA'CERATE** [lacerare, F. *lacerare*, L.] to tear or pull in Pieces.

LACERATION, a tearing or pulling in Pieces. *F. of L.*

LACERT' [of *lacerta*, L.] a Lizard. **LACER'TA** [in *Dowry-day*] a Lizard.

LA'CESSION, a provoking to Lacerate. To **LACH**, to lack or want; *haccan*, *Sax.* to catch or snatch.

LACH'ESIS [of *λαχέσις*, Gr.] one that obtains by Lot; one of the three Fates, and a kind of Deity among the Greeks, who, as they say, spins the Thread of Man's Life. *L.*

LACHES'SE [of *lacher*, F.] a Lachrymiferous. *O. L.*

LACH'RYMA [in *Anatomy*] a Tear, which is separated by the Glands of the Eye to moisten them. *L.*

LACHRYMA [among *Botanists*] a soever drops, or is let out by cutting a Part of a Plant, as Gum, Oil, &c.

LACHRYMABLE [lachrymans, L.] that may be lamented or wept for.

LACHRYMAL Point [in *Anat.*] a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the Matter that makes Tears, passes out by the Nostrils.

CHRYMÆ *Crispi* [i. e. the Tears of
L.] a pleasant sort of Italian Wine.

CHRYMÆ *Jibi* [i. e. Job's Tears,
Herb *Grosswurz*].

CRYMATION, a weeping or shed-
ding Tears; a dropping Moisture.

CRYMATORIES, small earthen
Urns in which in old time the Tears of
Friends were repositied, and buried
with the Urns and Ashes of the Dead.

CUNTIATED [*laniatus*, L.] notched,
at the Edges.

LAACK [*Laecht*, Belg.] Want, Need.

LAACK [probably of *laecke*, Belg. to
lack] to be in want, to be deficient.

LA'CK, to *lachen*, to dispraise. S. C.
LA'CKEN, contemned or despised; also
lacked or lessened. O.

LA'CKER, a sort of Varnish.

LAKEY [*laquay*, F.] a Page, Foot-
boy or Foot-boy.

LAONICK [*Laconique*, F. of *Laconi-*
que of *Λακωνικός*, Gr.] concise, brief.

LAONISM [*Laconismus*, F. of *Laconi-*
smos of *Λακωνισμός*, Gr.] a brief, con-
cise way of speaking, after the manner of the
Lacians.

LAOTARY [*laBarium*, L.] a Milk or
Lactation.

LAOTATION, suckling or giving of
Milk to a Child; a Suckling. L.

LAOTEA. See *Galaxy*.

LAOTICAL } [*laBeus*, L.] milky or
LAOTICAL } like Milk.

LAOTICAL Fever, that which comes
on the fourth Day after
Lactation.

LAOTICAL *Veins* [in *Anatomy*] are slender,
thin Vessels, dispersed in great numbers
in the Mesentery, and appointed for
conveying of the Chyle.

LAOTICAL [*laBeus*, L.] milky.

LAOTICAL [*laBificus*, L.] that makes
Milk.

LAOTICAL [in *Architecture*] is an arched
Ceiling, more especially the Plank-
ceiling above the Portico's.

LAOTICAL [in *Mineralogy*] derives it from *לחץ* H. a
Press.

LAOTICAL, led. *Spem*.

LAOTICAL [in *Old Records*] an Assembly or
Court of Justice; a Purgation by Trial.

LAOTICAL [*laBopne*, Sax. *Lauber*, L. S.
Lauber, F.] a Machine for getting up to
the Top of a Ship.

LAOTICAL [in a Ship] are of three
kinds, the Entering Ladder made of Wood,
the Landing Ladder made of Ropes, and the
Exit Ladder at the Beak-head, which
is only used in great Ships.

LAOTICAL, a Passage of Water, the Mouth
of a River.

LAOTICAL [*labian*, Sax. *Lauben*, L. S.
Lauben, F.] to load.

LAOTICAL [*labien*, Sax. to dip,] to

empty Water, or any other Liquor out of
a Vessel with a Ladle.

LA'DLE [*hlæðle*, Sax.] a Kitchen U-
tenstil for lading Pottage, Water, &c.

LADLE [in *Gunnery*] a long Staff, with
a hollow Place at the End of it, which will
hold as much as the due Charge of the
Piece it belongs to.

LA'DY [*hlæfðig*, or *hlæfðian*, from *hlæf*,
Sax. Bread, and *ðien*, Teut. to serve,
because in old Times, Dames or Mistress
used to distribute Provisions among their own
Servants, and the Poor] a Person of Quality's
Wife or Daughter. One might with more
Reason deduce it from *Laðig*, at Leisure,
Teut. having nothing to do. This is much
the Case, for they have servants to wait upon
them.

LADY Cow, an Insect, a kind of Beetle.

LADY's-Bower, a branchy Part fit for
Arbours.

Our LADY's-Seat, the Herb Black Briony,
or Wild Vine. *Bryonia nigra*, L.

LÆTIFICANTIA [among *Phys.*] Com-
positions in the Intention of Cordials. L.

LA'FORDSWICK [*hlæfordswic*, Sax.]
a betraying one's Lord and Master, Treas-
on. L. T.

LAFT, left off; also inclosed. O.

To **LAG** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from
λαγω, Gr. to stay, or probably from *Lan*,
Sax. long] to loiter, to stay behind.

LAG Wort, an Herb.

LA'GA } [*lag*, Sax.] the Law.

LAGH }
LA'GAN [of *lignan*, Sax. to lie] such
Goods which the Seamen cast over-board in
Danger of a Shipwreck.

LA'GEMEN, legal Men, such as we call
good Men of the Jury.

LAGOPHTHALMY [*lagophthalmia*, L.]
of *λαγοφθαλμία*, of *λαγώς*, a Hare, Gr.]
a Disease in the Eyes, which makes the Pa-
tient sleep with his Eyes open.

LAGSLITE [*lagrlite*, Sax. q. d. a Slight
of the Law] a Breach of the Law.

LA'ICAL } [*laïque*, F. *laicus*, L. of *λαϊκός*,
LA'ICK } Gr.] belonging to Laymen.

A LA'ICK [*laïque*, F. of *laicus*, L. of
λαϊκός, of *λαός*, Gr. the People] a Person
not engaged in the Ministry, or who has not
taken holy Orders.

LAI, Taint. *Spem*.

LAE, Law. *Chau*.

To **LAIN** [*legen*, Teut.] to lay. *Chau*.

LAINES' [*lanieres*, F.] Thongs, Straps
of Leather. *Chau*.

LAINES [in *Architecture*] Courses or
Ranks laid in the Buildings or Walls.

LAIR [among *Hunters*] the Place where
Deer harbour by Day.

LAIR } [*lager*, Teut.] a Place where
LAYER } Cattle usually rest under some
Shelter.

LAIR *Wite* [of *legan*, to lie with, and
P P P

piety, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine laid on those who commit Adultery or Fornication.

LA'ITY [*λαῖ*, *Gr.* the People] the State of Laymen, the common People, as distinguished from the Clergy.

LAKE, a red Colour used in Painting.

LAKE, Disgrace, Blame. *Chauc.*

A LAKE [in *Geography*, *Lacus*, *L.*] a large Place full of Water, encompassed with dry Land, and having no communication with the Sea.

LAKE, fine Cloth and Lawn. *Chauc.*

To LAKE [of *Πλαγαν*, *Sax.* or *Reeger*, *Dan.*] to play. *N. C.*

To LAM [*Λαμεν*, *L. S.* *lahmen*, *Test.* to make lame] to smite or beat.

L'AMANT, the Lover. *F. Chauc.*

A LAMB [Lamb, *Sax.* *Λαμβ*, *Dan.* and *Test.*] a Sheep under a Year old.

LAMB'ATIVE [of *lambere*, *L.* to lick] a peccoral Medicine, to be licked off the End of a Piece of Liquorice Stick.

LAMB'DACISM [*lambdacismus*, *L.*] a Fault in speaking, when one insists too long upon the Letter *L. Gram.*

LAMB'DOIDES [*λαμβοειδής*, of *Λ* and *ειδής*, the Form, *Gr.*] the backward Suture of the Brain. *Anat.*

LAMB'ENT [*lambens*, *L.*] licking, as with the Tongue.

LAMB'ERT [of Lamb and Beophyr, fair, *Sax. q. d.* fair Lamb] a proper Name.

LAMB'IN [Lammer, *Test.*] Lambs. *Cb.*

LAMB'ITION, a licking. *L.*

LAMB'ITIVE, licking, lapping. *L.*

LAMB'KIN [Lamgen, *Test.*] a young or little Lamb.

LAMB-Skin-it, a certain Game at Cards.

LAME [Lam or Lam, *Sax.* *Λαμ*, *L. S.* *lahm*, *Test.*] maimed or enfeebled in the Members.

To LAME, to make lame.

LA'MECH [למך, *H. i. e.* poor or humbled] the Son of *Methuselah*.

LAMEL'Æ [among *Naturalists*] are the little Plates of which the Shells of Shellfish are composed.

LAME'NESS [*Λαμηνητις*, *Test.*] a Weakness or Hurt in some Limb.

To LAMENT' [*lamentari*, *F.* of *lamentari*, *L.*] to bewail, weep or mourn.

LAM'ENTABLE [*lamentabilis*, *L.*] to be lamented, doleful. *F.*

LAMENTA'TION, a Lamenting, a mournful Complaint. *F. of L.*

LAMENT'INE, a Sea-Cow; a Manatee.

LAMENTATION'E [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play or sing in a lamenting, melancholy, mournful, doleful Manner, and therefore of consequence pretty slow. *Ital.*

LA'MERS, Thongs. *O.*

LA'MIÆ, Hags, Witches, She Devils.

LAMIERS, a Sort of Ship Ropes. See *Lanniers*.

LA'MIN [*lamina*, *L.*] a Plate or thin Piece of Metal.

LAM'INÆ [in *Anat.*] the Plates or Plates of the Skull, of which there are two.

LAM'INATED, plated over: It is of such Bodies, whose Contexture is such a Disposition as that of Plates lying one another,

LAMINA'TION, a Beating into Plates. *L.*

TO LAMM, to baste one's Skin to drub one.

LAMMAS-Day, the First of August, called, as some say, because the Priests get in their Tithe-Lambs on that Day.

A LAMP [an *lampe*, *F.* *Lampe* of *lampas*, *L.* of *λαμπα*, *Gr.*] a Light with Oil in a proper Vessel.

LAMPA'DIAS, a blazing Star, bling a Torch. *L.*

LAMP'ERS, a Distaste in Breathing the Throat is swollen.

LAMPE'TIANS, Hereticks in the 17th Century, who maintained, that they were at Liberty to do what they pleased.

LAMPOON', a drolling Poem or Epigram, in which some Person is treated with Reproach or abusive Language.

To LAMPOON One, to expose to Ridicule in a Lampoon, Libel, or

LAMP'REY [*Lamprex*, *Test.* *lan*, *Q. F.*] a kind of Fish.

LANAR, of *Laner*, a sort of Horse.

LANARET', a Male Lanar Horse.

LANA'RIOUS [*lanarius*, *L.*] relating to Wool.

LAN'CASTER [of the River *Cearren*, *Sax.* a Castle] the Ship of the County.

To LANCE, to cut with a Lance.

A LANCE [*lancea*, *L.* *lanza*, *Span.* Spear. *F.*

LAN'CELOT [a Lance or Spear] Man's Name.

LANCEPESA'DE, one who has command of 10 Soldiers, an under Captain.

LAN'CET [*lancetta*, *F.*] a surgical instrument used in letting Blood, in *Fiffo's*, &c.

LANCIER, a Lance-Man, armed with a Lance. *F.*

To LANCH [*lanca*, *F.* to launch] to put a Ship or Boat afloat out of a Dock.

To LANCH out, to be extravagant in Discourse or Expenses.

LANCIFEROUS [*lanifer*, *L.*] bearing.

To LAN'CINATE [*lancinatus*] to run through with a Spear, &c.

LAND [Land, *Sax.* *Λαμ*, *Dan.* *Land*, in Opposition to Water.

LAND, or LANT, Urine, &c.

LAND [in an extended legal Sense] signifies all kinds of Ground; but in a restrained Sense, only ploughed Ground.

To LAND [*Landen*, *Scot.* to land]

LANDER, Dan.] to come or set on
 upon Board a Ship or Boat.

LAND [*Sea Phrase*] to fail from
 as far as you can see it.

LAND-Boc [of Land and Boc, *Sax.* a
 Charter or Deed, whereby Lands
 are given or held.

LAND-Cape, a narrow Point of Land,
 running farther into the Sea than the
 rest of the Continent.

LAND-Heap [Land ceap, *Sax.*] an an-
 tient, paid either in Land or Money,
 for Alienation of Land, tying in some
 the Minor or Borough.

LAND-Crab, a Fish.

LAND-Fall [*Sea Term*] a falling in with
 Land.

LAND-Gabel [Land gabel, *Sax.*] a
 Land-Grove.] Quit-Rent for the Soil

in Brute, Ground Rent. O. L. T.

LAND-Gate, a long and narrow Piece of

LAND-GRAVE [Lantgrave, L. S.]
 the name the Government of a Province
 formerly; a Count, an Earl.

LAND-GLAVIATE, the Jurisdiction or
 Power of a Landgrave.

LAND-Lay'd [*Sea Term*] when a Ship is
 out of Sight of Land, the Land is
 said to be Lay'd.

LAND-Leopards Spurge, an Herb. *Tibby-*
l.

LAND-LESS [Landless, *Sax.*] not ha-
 ving Land.

LAND-let's, a Ship is said to ride Land-
 let, when she rides at Anchor in a Place
 where there is no Point open to the Sea, so
 that she is free from wind and Tide.

LAND-Loper [Land-Luffer, *Teut.*] a
 Fool. *Belg.*

LAND-LORD, a Proprietor or Owner of
 Land or Tenements.

LAND-Mark, a Boundary set up between
 Lands.

LAND-Mark [Landmaht, *Teut.* with
 any Steeple, Mount, Rock, &c.
 by which the Pilot knows how they bear by
 Compass.

LAND-Mate, one who reaps with ano-
 ther on the same or another Ridge of Ground.

LAND-Pike, an American Fish, having
 instead of Fins.

LAND-Pirate, an Highwayman.

LAND-Post in [*Sea Phrase*] is when
 the Point of Land hinders the Sight of
 a Ship which came from.

LAND-Tenant, is he who actually pos-
 sesses the Land.

LAND-TO [among Sailors] when a Ship
 is far from the Shore, that she can but
 see Land, she is said to lie Land to.

LAND-Turn, the same off the Land by
 a Breeze off the Sea by Day.

LAND-VALE, an open Field without Wood.

LAND-VALUERS, Measures of Land. O.

LANDIRECTA, Services and Duties
 laid on those who held Lands in the Time of
 the Saxons.

LANDRESS [*lawandresse*, F. of *lawa-*
trix, L.] Washer-Woman.

LAND-DRY [of *laware*, L. to wash] a
 Place where linen is washed.

LAND'SKIP [Land'scip, *Sax.* Land-
 schaff, *Teut.*] a Description of the Land by
 Hills, Valleys, Cities, Woods, Rivers, &c.
 in a mix'd Picture or Drawing.

LAND'SKIP, a View or Prospect of a
 Country so far as the Eye will carry.

LANE [*Laen*, *Belg.*] a narrow Street or
 Passage; a narrow Pass for Soldiers.

To make a LANE [*Military Term*] to
 draw up Soldiers in two Ranks, for any
 great Person to pass through.

LANE'ING, they will give it no Lane-
 ing, i. e. they will divulge it. N. C.

LANG [*Teut.*] long. *Chaucer.*

LANGATE, a Linen-Roller for a Wound;

LANGORETH, languisheth. O.

LANGOT, the Latchet of a Shoe, N. C.

LANGREL Shot, a sort of Shot which
 runs loose with a Shackle or Joint in the
 Middle.

LANGUAGE [*langage*, F. of *lingua*,
 L.] Tongue or Speech.

LANGUED [of *langue*, F. the Tongue]
 having a Tongue.

LANGUED [in *Heraldry*] the Tongue of
 an Animal hanging out, usually of a diffe-
 rent Colour from the Body.

LANGUEN'TE [in *Musick Books*] signi-
 fies the same as *lamentatione*; which see. *Ital.*

LANGUID [*languidus*, L.] languishing,
 faint, weak.

LANGUIDO [in *Musick Books*] signifies
 the same as *lamentatione*; which see. *Ital.*

LANGUIFICAL [*languifcus*, L.] mak-
 ing faint or feeble, causing languishing.

To **LANGUIISH** [*languir*, F. of *languere*,
 L.] to grow faint or weak, to droop, to fall
 away, to consume or pine away.

LANGUISHMENT [*languor*, F. *languor*,
 L.] a Languishing, a Pining away.

LANGUISSANT [in *Musick Books*] fig-
 nifies *languishing*, and much the same with
lamentatione; which see. *Ital.*

LANGUOR [*languor*, F. of *languor*, L.]
 Faintness, Weakness, Feebleness.

A **LANIARY** [*lanarium*, L.] a Shamble,
 a Butcher-Row, a Butcher's Shop, a Slaugh-
 ter-house.

To **LANIATE** [*lanium*, L.] to butcher,
 cut up, quarter, to tear in Pieces.

LANIATION, a butchering, a slaugh-
 tering, a tearing to Pieces. L.

LANIFEROUS [*lanifer*, L.] Wool-
 bearing.

LANIFICOUS [*lanifcus*, L.] making
 or working Wool.

LANIGEROUS [*laniger*, L.] bearing
 Wool or Down.

LANI'

LANIGEROUS Trees [with *Botanists*] those Trees which bear a woolly, downy Substance.

LANIS *de crescentia Wallie traducendis absque custodia*, a Writ which lieth to the Customer of the Port, for permitting one to pass over Wool, without Custom, because he has paid Custom in *Wales* before.

LANK [Blank, *L. S.*] slender, slim; also limber, that hangs flat down.

LANNERET [prob. so called of *lanians*, *L.* Butchering] a kind of Hawk.

LANNIERS ? [perhaps of *laniers*, *F.*]

LAN'NIARDS. } small Ropes in a Ship, which serve to sticken or make stiff the Shrouds, Chains, &c.

LANSQUENET, a *German* Foot-Soldier; also a Game at Cards. *F.*

LANTERIUM, the Lantern, Cupola, or Top of a Steeple. *O. L.*

LANTERN } [lanterne, *F.* of *la*.

LANTHORN } *terna*, *L.*] a Device for carrying a Light in.

Magical LANTHORN, a small Optical Instrument, which shews, by a gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Monsters so hideous, that those that are ignorant of the Secret, believe it to be perform'd by Magick Art.

LANUGINOUS [*lanuginosus*, *L.*] downy, or covered with a soft Down.

LANUGO [*Botany*] a Down or soft woolly Substance growing on some Plants. *L.*

LAP, Drink, Wine, Pottage, &c. *Gent.*

LAP [*Minshaw* derives it from *laçer*, *Gr.* to receive] the Knees, &c. of a Person sitting, spread somewhat asunder.

To **LAP** up, to wrap up.

To **LAP** [Lappen, *Sax.* *lapér*, *F.* *Lapper*, *Belg.* *Lappen*, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] to lick up with the Tongue.

LAP'ICIDE [*lapicida*, *L.*] a Hewer of Stones, a Stone-Cutter.

LAPIDABLE, that may be stoned; also marriageable, or fit for a Husband.

LAPIDARY [*lapidarius*, *L.*] belonging to Stones.

A **LAPIDARY** [*lapidaire*, *F.* of *lapidarius*, *L.*] one that polishes or works in Stones; a Jeweller.

LAPIDARY Style, Stone-cutter's Style, or such as is used in Epitaphs.

LAPIDARY Verses, Epitaphs, Verses cut on Stone Monuments.

To **LAPIDATE** [*lapider*, *F.* *lapidatum*, *L.*] to stone to Death.

LAPIDA'TION, a stoning to Death. *F.*

LAPIDES'CENT [*lapidescent*, *L.*] that which turns any thing into a Stone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION [*Chymical Term*] is the turning any Substance into a Stone.

LAPIDIL'IUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for extracting a Stone out of the Bladder.

LAPILLA'TION [among *Paracelsians*] the Faculty in a human Body of turning Things to a stony Substance.

LAPIS Admirabilis [among *Chymists*] an artificial Stone made of white Vitriol, Saltpetre, Alum, &c. so called on account of its great Virtues. *L.*

LAPIS Infernalis, a caustick Composition, also called the Silver Cantery. *L.*

LAPIS Lazuli, a Stone of a Sky colour, of which Ultramarine is made. *L.*

LAPIS Medicamentosus [in *Pharmacy*] an artificial Stone, made of calcin'd Venus Litharge, Bole Armoniack, &c. *L.*

A **LAPPET** [of *Lappe*, *Sax.* *Lappen* or *Laptein*, diminutive of *Lapp*, a piece of Rag, *Teut.*] a Skirt or hanging Part of a Garment.

LAP'PICE } [among *Hunters*] the Open
LAP'PISE } ing or Barking of a Dog in his Game.

LAP'PY, in Liqueur, drunk. *Cent.*

LAPSE [*lapsus*, *L.*] a Slip or Fall.

LAPSE [in *Law*] the Omission of Patron to present to a Church within Months after it has been void.

LAPSED [*lapsus*, *F.* of *lapsus*, *L.*] fallen, forfeited by such a Lapse, past.

LAPSED [in *Divinity*] fallen from State of Innocency.

LAP'WING [hleaepinice, *Sax.*] so called, from lapping its Wings.

LAP'QUEUS [in *Surgery*] is a Band tied, that if it be attracted or pressed by Weight, it shuts up close.

LAQUEUS, a Halter, Gin, or Snare.

LAQUEUS [in *Anatomy*] the Ligament String. *L.*

LAR'BOARD [*g. d.* *Leher-Boord*, *Belg.* of *laevus*, *L.* the left] the left-hand of a Ship or Boat, when one stands with Face towards the Stern.

LAR'CENY [*larcin*, *F.* of *latro*, *L.*] is a wrongful taking away of another Man's Goods, with a Design to steal.

Great LARCENY, is when the Goods stolen exceed the Value of 12.

Petty LARCENY, is when the Goods stolen are under the Value of 12.

LARCH-Tree [*laryx*, *L.*] a lofty kind of Tree, growing in *Larissa*.

LARD [of *lardum*, *L.* Bacon] the fat of a Hog's Belly melted or tried up.

To **LARD** a *Hare* [*larder*, *F.*] is to cut little Slices of fat Bacon in it.

A **LARDER** [*lardarium*, *L.*] a place where Victuals are kept.

LAR'DERER, a Clerk of a Kitchen.

LAR'DING Money, Money paid for keeping Hogs in any one's Wood.

LARDOON [*lardon*, *F.*] a small piece of Bacon proper for larding.

LARE, a Turner's Wheel, &c.

LARE, Learning, Scholarship. *p. N.*

LA'RES, Household Gods among the *Romans*. *L.*

LARGE [*largus*, *L.*] broad, wide, extensive. *F.*

LARGE [in *Musick*] the greatest Measure, containing two Longs ; one Long, two Bids ; one Brief, two Semibreves.

To **LARGE** [Sea Phrase] is when a Ship goes right before the Wind.

To **LARGE** [Sea Phrase] a Ship is said to *Large*, when she goes neither before the Wind, nor upon the Wind, but, as it were, quartering between both.

LARGE'SS [*largesse*, F. of *largitio* L.] also Gift, a Dole, a Present.

LARGETTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Movement a little quicker than *Largo* ; which see. *Ital.*

LARGHETTO, signifies the same as *Largo*. *Ital.*

LARGIFICIAL [*largificus*, L.] bestow. *By* beautifully.

LARGILOQUENT [*largiloquus*, L.] full of Words, speaking largely.

LARGO [in *Musick Books*] signifies *slow* ; as you are to understand by it a slow Movement, yet quicker by one Degree than *Adagio*, and by two than *Adagio*.

LARK [Lapepe, Sax. *Lercke*, L. S. *Larke*, Teut.] a Singing-bird.

LARK Herb, the Flower Lark-Spur, *Delphinium*, L.

LARMYER [in *Architecture*] a flat round Member placed on the Cornice between the *Crepidum* ; the Eaves or Drip. F.

LARON, a Thief. F. L. T.

LARON, Robbery. *Chauc.*

LARVA, Ghosts or Phantoms. L.

LARVATED, wearing a Mask, frighted with Spirits.

LARYNGOTOMY [of *λάρυγξ*, and *tomos*, Gr. to cut] that Operation where the Forepart of the *Larynx* is divided to afford Respiration, during the Time that large Tumours are upon the Upper-parts, as in *Quinsy*. &c.

LARYNX [*λάρυγξ*, Gr.] the Throat ; properly the Top of the Windpipe. L.

LAS, a Gin or Snare. O.

LASH, did let fall. *Chauc.*

To **LASH** [probably of *laqueus*, L. an snare, q. d. to lash one with a Rope's end, or of *ἑλκισσεν*, Teut. to smite] to whip or scourge.

To **LASH** [Sea Term] is to bind or fasten anything to the Ship's Sides.

LASERS, the Ropes which bind fast the Tackles and Breeches of the Ordnance, when they are made fast with a Board.

LASH-LOHN, depriv'd of, or deserted by his Love or Mistress. *Shakspeare*.

To **LASCIV'ATE** [*lascivare*, L.] to play the Wanton, to give one's self to Lust and Lechery.

LASCIVIOUS [*lascivus*, F. of *lascivus*, L.] wanton in Behaviour, lustful. L.

LASCIVIOUSNESS [*lascivie*, F. *lascivie*, L.] Wantonness.

LASK [*laxus*, L.] loose in the Belly.

A LASK [*laxitas*, L.] an immoderate Looseness in the Belly.

LAS'KETS [in a Ship] are small Lines like Loops fastened by sewing into the Bonnets and Drabblers.

LASK'ING [Sea Term] when a Ship sails neither by Wind, nor strait before it, but quartering between both, she is said to go *Lask'ing*.

LASSED [of *lassen*, Teut.] left. O.

LAS'SITUDE [*lassitudo*, L.] Weariness, Faintness, a Heaviness of the Limbs.

LAST [q. d. latest, of Lateste, Sax. *læst*, Teut.] the hindermost.

A LAST [*Læste*, Sax. *læst*, Teut. *læst*, L. S.] to make Shoes on.

A LAST [Last, of *læstean*, Sax. to load] a Burthen, or a certain Weight or Measure, as a Last of Pitch, Tar, or Ashes, is 12 Barrels, &c. of Cod-fish, 12 Barrels ; of Corn, 10 Quarters ; of Hides, 12 Dozen.

LAST [in the *Marbles of Kent*] a Court held by 12 Jurats summoned by the Bailiff.

To **LAST** [*lætan*, Sax.] to abide, to continue, to endure.

LAST Heir [Law Term] he to whom Lands fall by Escheat for want of lawful Heirs.

A Shoemaker must not go beyond his Last.

The moral Instruction of this Proverb is, That Persons, though *skilful* in their own Art, ought not to meddle or make with Things out of their own Sphere, and not presume to correct or amend what they do not understand. The Proverb is only the Latin of *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, in an English Dress ; and first took its Authority from a Story of the celebrated Painter *Apelles*, who having drawn a famous Piece, and expos'd it to publick View, a Cobbler came by, and found Fault with it, because he made two few *Lasts* to the *Goldsoles* ; *Apelles* mends it accordingly, and sets it out again ; and the next Day the Cobbler, coming again, finds Fault with the whole *Lag* ; upon which *Apelles* comes out, saying, Cobbler, go Home, and keep to your Last. Accordingly say the Greeks *Σωφρονισμὸς ἰλαχρῆς ταύταν κούμει*.

A LAST [Last, Teut.] of Meal, 12 Barrels ; of Red-Herrings, 20 Cades ; Stock-fish, 1000 ; of Dog-Stones, 3 Pair ; Flax or Feathers, 17 C. of Gunpowder, 24 Barrels [or 2400 Pound Weight ;] of Leather, 20 Dicker ; and of Wool, 12 Sacks.

LASTAGE, Customs in some Markets and Fairs for carrying Things ; also a Duty paid for Wares sold by the Last ; also for the Ballast of a Ship.

LAST'ING, continuing, during, wearing a long Time.

LAST'INGNESS, Continuance, Duration.

A LAT [*Læste*, Teut.] a Lath. N. C. LAT

LAT [q. d. *late*] slow, tedious. *Lat Weather*, wet or unseasonable Weather. *N. C.*

A LATCH [*lacet*, *F. G.*] a String of a Latch) a Fastening of a Door.

TO LATCH, to release or let go. *O.*

LATCH'ED, caught. *Spencer.*

LATCH'ES of a Clock, those Parts which wind up and unlock the Work.

LATCH'ET [*lacet*, *F.*] a Part of a Shoe, by which it is fastened.

LATCH'ING, catching or infecting. *C.*
TO LATE, to seek. *Cumberl.*

LATE [*late*, *Sax.* *laet*, *L. S.*] behind in Time.

LATE'BROUS [*latebrosus*, *L.*] full of lurking Holes.

LA'TENT [*latens*, *L.*] lying hid.

LAT'ERAL [*lateralis*, *L.*] belonging to the Sides of any thing, sideways. *F.*

LAT'ERAL Disease, the Pleurisy.

LATERAL'ITY, a being sideways.

LATERAL Equation [*in Algebra*] is an Equation which has but one Root, whereas every quadratick Equation has two, every cubick three Roots, &c.

LAT'ERAN, one of the Pope's Palaces in Rome, so called from *Lateranus*, a Patrician of Rome, whose House was given by *Constantine* to the Pope and his Successors.

A Legate à LATERE [q. d. a Counsellor always at his Elbow] is a Title given to those Cardinals whom the Pope sends to Courts of foreign Princes.

LA'TERED, loitered. *Cbas.*

LA'TEST [*latest*, *Sax.*] hindmost in Time.

LATE'WARD, of the latter Season.

LATH [*lætra*, *Sax.*] a thin Piece of cleft Wood; also a Turner's Instrument.

A LATHE, a Barn; *N. C.*

LATHE [*læpe*, *Sax.*] a great Part or Division in a Country, containing three or more Hundreds.

LATHE [of *lathan*, *Sax.* to delay] Ease or Rest. *N. C.*

LATHE Reeve, an Officer in the *Saxon* Government, who had Authority over the third Part of the Country, whose Territory was called a Tithing.

A LA'THER [*læour*, *F.*] Water well mixed with Soap till it froth.

LATH'ING [*Elesi'bian*, *Sax.* to invite] Intreaty, Invitation.

LATIFO'LIUS [*latifolius*, *L.*] having broad leaves.

LATIMER [q. d. *Latimier*] an Interpreter. *O.*

LAT'IN [*Latina lingua*] the Language anciently spoken in Rome.

LAT'INISM [*Latinitas*, *F.*] Speaking or Writing according to the Propriety of the *Latin* Tongue.

LAT'INIST, one skilled in *Latin*.

LATINITY [*Latinitas*, *F.* of *L.*] the *Latin* Tongue, the Property of that Language.

LA'TION [among *Philosophers*] Translation or Motion of a body from one Place to another in a Line.

LATIS'SIMUS Dors [among *musci*] the Muscle of the Arm, from its Name from its large Size, because its Partner it covers the whole Back.

LATITANCY ? [*latitatio*, *L.*] LATITATION } ing or lying
LATITAT, is a Wait whereof in personal Actions are called on the King's Bench.

TO LAT'ITATE [*latiter*, *F.* *tum*, *L.*] to lurk or lie hid.

LATITUDE [*latitudo*, *L.*] Largeness, Wideness. *F.*

LATITUDE of a Place is the Distance of that Place, East or South, from the Equinoctial, measured by that Ark of the Meridian Place, which is intercepted between that Place and the Equinoctial.

LATITUDE [*in Navigation*] Distance of a Ship from the Equator North or South.

Middle LATITUDE, is half the Sum of any two Latitudes.

LATITUDE of a Star is the Space that any Star or Planet is from the Ecliptic at any time from the Ecliptic.

Apparent LATITUDE is the Distance of its real Place from the Ecliptic.

Difference of LATITUDE [*latitudinis*] is the Northing or Southing or the Way gained to the North or Southward.

Northern LATITUDE of a Planet [*from the North Pole*] is its Distance from the North Pole towards the North Pole.

Southern LATITUDE of a Planet is its Distance from the Ecliptic towards the South Pole.

LATITUDE of Heavb [with respect to a certain Place] that Deviation from a certain Place of Weight and Bulk, which a Body admits of without falling into a State of Equilibrium.

LATITUDINARIANS [*of the Latitudinarians*] they who take too great a Liberty of Religion.

LA'TRANT [*latrans*, *L.*] *Latrant*

A LATRANT Writer, a Writer who snarls at others.

LATRA'TION, a Barking like a Dog.

LA'TRED, loitered. *O.*

LATROCINATION, a Robbery, a Looting, or Pillaging. *L.*

LA'TROCINITY [*latrocinium*, *L.*] Theft, Robbery.

PROXINY, the Privilege of adjudging Thieves. *O. L.*

PU, *Id.*; instructed, brought up.

PU [Latten, *Belg.*] Iron tin-plate Sued over.

PU *Mark* [of Latten, and *Daß*, *Id.*] a second Mowing.

PU [of Latta, *Sax.* a Lath, of *Latta*, *Test.*] a Window made of Laths.

PU, a Side. *L.*

PU *Prismatic* [in Conic Sections] is a Line drawn through the Vertex of a Cone, parallel to the Base of the triangle of the Cone, and within it.

PU *Reflex*, an imaginary Line between Conic Sections. *L.*

PU *Transversum* [in an Hyperbola] is a Line lying between the Vertexes of Conic Sections. *L.*

PU *ATION*, a Washing, a Cleansing of Minerals from Filth. *L.*

PU *TORIUM*, a Laundry. *O. R.*

PU [in *V. laudes*, *L.*] Praise, Commendation.

PU *ABLE* [laudable, *F.* of *laudabilis*, *Id.*] of Praise, commendable.

PU *ABLE* *Master* [among Surgeons] a Sort of a Wound which is natural, and so had Quality.

PU *ORUM*, a Medicine extracted from the pure Part of *Opium*, so called for its laudable Qualities.

PU *ATIVE* [laudativus, *L.*] belonging to Praise or Praising.

PU [in *laudes*, *L.*] Praises read or said, either at Morning or Evening.

PU *UM*, a decisive Sentence, or Arbitration. *L. T.*

PU *VE* [laui, *F.* *lavare*, *L.* to wash] to wash or throw out Water.

PU *VE*, all the rest. *Camberl.*

PU *VE* a Design [in Painting] to do a Picture with Wash; to cleanse, or to touch it up.

PU *DAN*, an Iron Grey Gennet.

PU *VEER* [Larbertu, *Dan.*] to steer sometimes one Way, and sometimes the other.

PU *VEN*, to lave, to drain. *Chau.*

PU *VINDER* [lavenda, *F.* of *lavandula*, *Id.*] a Herb.

PU *VENDER*. *Catru*, an Herb.

PU *VENDER*, a Laundry. *Chau.*

PU *VER* [lavai, *F.* of *lavacrum*, *L.*] a Wash in.

PU *VILL*. *Bread*, a sort of Bread made of Oats, or Sea Liver-wort, used in *Wales*.

PU *VERNA*, a God-dress to whom Thieves used to supplicate. *L.*

PU *VEROCK*, a kind of Bird. *Chau.*

To **LAUGH** [lahan, *Sax.* lachen, *Test.*] an Action well known.

LAUGHANDE [lachen, *Test.*] Laughing. *Chau.*

LAUGHTER [hleahtron, *Sax.* lachter, *Test.*] the Act of Laughing.

To **LAV'ISH** [Minshaw, derives it of *lavare*, to destroy, to empty, or *lavare*, to gorge; but *Shinner* from *lavare*, *L.* to wash] to be lavish of, to waste or squander away.

LAV'ISH, prodigal, extravagant.

LAV'ISHMENT, Extravagancy.

LAV'ISHNESS, Wastefulness, Profuseness.

To **LAUNCE** ? [among Sailors] to put out; as they say, *Launce out this Davit*, or the *Capsin Bar*.

LAUNCEGAYS, offensive Weapons prohibited and disused. *O.*

LAUND. See *Lawn*.

LAUN'DRESS. See *Landress*.

LAUREAT [laureatus, *L.*] crowned with Laurel.

Poet **LAUREAT**, the King's Poet.

LAUREATED *Letters*, were Letters bound up in Leaves, which the *Roman* General sent to the Senate, when their Contents were Victory and Conquest.

LAU'REL [laurier, *F.* of *laurus*, *L.*] a Shrub that is for ever Green.

LAU'RES, Gold Coins of King *James II.* A. C. 1610, with his Head laureated.

LAURER, **LAURERE**, Laurel. *O.*

LAURIFEROUS [laurifer, *L.*] bearing or bringing Laurels.

LAURUSTYNUS, a wild Bay-tree.

LAU'RYTRE, a Laurel-tree. *Chau.*

LAW [Lah and Laga, *Sax.* ley, *F.* *loi*, *Belg.* lex, *L.*] a certain Rule directing and obliging a rational Creature in moral Actions.

LAW [an Hill, *Scots*] a Surname.

LAW of Arms, is the allowed Rules and Precepts concerning War.

LAW of Mark, or *Mart*, is a Law whereby Men take the Goods of those by whom they have received Wrong, by Way of Reprisal, whenever they find them within their own Territories and Bounds.

LAW Merchant, is a Privilege peculiar to Merchants, differing from the Common Law.

LAW of Reason, is the Sentence which Reason gives concerning the Goodness of those Things one is to do.

LAW Spiritual, the Ecclesiastical or Civil Law.

LAW of the Staple, is the same as the Law of Merchants.

LAW, Law. *Chau.*

LAW of Motion [in Mechanicks] are those Laws, which two Bodies striking against one another, observe before and after the Shock.

LAW of the Staple, is the same as the Law of Merchants.

LAW, Law. *Chau.*

LAW of Motion [in Mechanicks] are those Laws, which two Bodies striking against one another, observe before and after the Shock.

LAW of the Staple, is the same as the Law of Merchants.

LAW, Law. *Chau.*

LAW of Motion [in Mechanicks] are those Laws, which two Bodies striking against one another, observe before and after the Shock.

LAWS of Nature, those Laws of Motion by which natural Bodies are governed in all their Actions upon one another.

LAWS of Nations, are such as concern Embassies, Entertainment of Strangers, Traffick, and Arms.

LAWS of the twelve Tables, were Laws compiled by the *Romans* from those of *Solon*, &c. engraven in twelve Tables of Brass, and committed to the Care of the *Decemviri*.

LAW-Days, any Days of open Court.

LAWES, round Heaps of Stones on the Borders between *England* and *Scotland*, being a kind of rude Monuments for the Dead.

LAWGHID, laughed. *Chau.*

LAW'ING of Dogs, the cutting out the Balls, or the three Claws of their Fore-feet.

LAW'LESS [*laugheleppe*, *Sax.*] that is without Law, disorderly, irregular.

LAWLESS Court, a Court held at *King's Hall* at *Rockford* in *Effex*, every *Wednesday* Morning next after *Michaelmas-Day*, at Cock-crowing, by the Lord of the Manor of *Ralegh*, where they whisper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but a Coal; and he who owes Suit and Service there, and does not appear, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour he is missing.

LAWLESS Man, one who has no Benefit of the Law, an Outlaw.

LAWN [*lande*, *F. landa*, *Span.*] a great Plain in a Park, or between two Woods.

LAWN [*limo*, *F. of limo*, *Gr.*] a Sort of fine Linen Cloth.

LAX [*lachs*, *Salmon*, *Teut.*] a kind of Fish.

LAX [*laxus*, *L.*] loose, slack, spacious, or large.

LAXAN'TIA [with *Physicians*] loosening Medicines, that soften, scour, and cleanse the Bowels. *L.*

LAXA'TION, a Loosening or Easing. *L.*

LAXATIVE [*laxatif*, *F.*] that is of a loosening or opening Quality. *L.*

LAXATIVE, loose in the Body, so as frequently to go to Stool.

LAXATIVES, loosening Medicines. *L.*

LAXITY [*laxitas*, *L.*] Looseness, Slackness.

LAY [*ley*, *Sax.*] a Song or Poem.

A LAY-Land [*ley*, of *leag*, *Sax.* a Pasture] Fallow Ground that lies untill'd.

A LAY, a Bed of Mortar.

LAY, Law. *Chau.*

To LAY [*legan*, *Sax.* *leggen*, *Teut.*] to put or place.

To LAY [in *Gardening*] to bend down the Branches of a Tree, and cover them, that they may take Root.

To LAY-Land [*Sea Term*] is to sail from it just as far as you can see.

A LAY'E, a Flame of Fire. *S. C.*

LAY-Man [from *lai*, *F. of laicus*, *L.*

of *laicus*, *Gr.*] one who follows Employment, or who has not taken Holy Orders.

LAY-Man [among *Painters*] a Wood, whose joints are so made, that they may be put into any Posture.

LAY-Soil, a Place to lay Sifted in.

LAY-Stall [of lay and Stall] Place to lay Dung, Soil, or Rubbish.

To LAY an evil Spirit [to lay] to thrust down] to confine it, not infect Houses, &c.

LAY-Well, a Well near *Turkey* *shire*, which ebbs and flows twice in the Space of an Hour, bubbling and-then like a boiling Pot.

LAYER, a Channel, or Creek, where small Oysters are bred.

LAYER [in *Gardening*] a year covered with Mould, in order to the Kind.

LAY'SOUR, Leisure. *Chau.*

LAZAR [of *Lazarus*, *L.*] a leprous Person.

LAZARETTO [*lazaret*, *F.*] House, an Hospital for Lepers.

LAZARUS [לעזר *Heb.* Help] a proper Name of Men.

LAZY [*lafsbe*, *F. of laxus*, *L.*] slothful, sluggish, idle; bad. *N. C.*

A LAZY, a Vagabond, a idle Fellow. *N. C.*

LE'A, a certain Quantity of Yarn determined; every such Lea is 200 Threads, reeled on a Reel four Yards.

LEACH [*q. d.* which causes] hard Workmen's joints] hard Work frequent among the Miners in the

To LEACH [in *Carving*] to, *Brown*, i. e. cut it up.

LEACH-Troughs, [in *Salt-Water*] in which Salt is set to drain.

LEACHER [*Lecher*, *Teut.*] a Person, a Whoremonger.

LEACHEROUS, lustful, lecherous.

LEACHERY [*Lecheria*, *Teut.*] lechery, Lust.

LEAD [*leade* or *lede*, *Sax.*] coarse, and fusible Metal.

A LEAD'EN [of *lytan*, *Sax.*] a Lid'DEN } a Noise] a Noise. *N. C.*

LEADEN-Hall [perhaps *Leaden Hall*] a noble ancient Building where are great Markets for Leather.

To LEAD [*haden*, *Sax.* *leiden*] to conduct.

A LEAF [*leaf*, *Sax.* *leif*, Product or Cloathing of Trees or

LEAF, a Distemper in young caused by feeding on Larvae

LADY [*leap-bian*, *Sax.*] a Lady.
LEAGUE [*lige*, *F.* probably of *laune*, because in old Times they played Stones at every League's End (a City) three Miles.
LEAGUE [*lige*, *F.* of *ligare*, *L.* to Covenant, or Agreement; but more by a Treaty of Alliance between two States.
LEAGUER [*leppger*, *Dan.* Lager, a Siege laid to a Town.
LEAGUER, one concerned in the League of Nations in *France*, in the Times of 1871 and IV.
LE [לֵב *H. i. e.* painful] *Jacob's* wife.
LEAK [in a Ship] a Hole or Chink, through which the Water gets into it.
LEAK [*lecken*, *L. S.*] to run out through some Hole or Chink.
LEAKING a LEAK [*Sea Term*] is when by opening some Chink, takes in more than ordinary.
LEAKAGE, an Allowance made to the brewer, in liquid Things, of 12 per Cent. in 23 Barrels of Beer, or 12 Barrels of Ale.
LEAKY, full of leaky Places; a Vessel, when it lets out any of the Liquor; or a Ship is so, when it lets out water.
LE [*leoma*, *Sax.*] a Flash of Fire, lightning.
LE perhaps a Contraction of *ligamentum*, *L.* [among Hunters] a leash.
LEMAN, a Gallant, a Stallion. *Cb.*
LE [*leone*, *Sax.*] poor in Flesh.
LE [*leane*, *Sax.*] to conceal. *N. C.*
LE [*hlynian*, *Sax.* [*clinet*, *Teut.*] to incline, stay upon, to incline.
LE the being poor in Flesh.
LEAP [*hleapan*] to jump.
LEAP [*hleap*, *Sax.*] a Jump; also a leap.
LEAP [*leap*, *Sax.*] half a Bushel; also a Corn Basket. *E. C.*
LE Year, so named, because of its being a Day more than Year than in a Year, namely, every fourth Year.
LE Ground, as *Rich Leas*, is good for feeding and fattening Sheep. *Cb.*
LE to lean. *N. C.*
LEARN [*leornian*, *Sax.* *lernen*, to receive instruction in Arts or Science for Intelligence, &c.
LEARN [*lepan*, *Sax.* [*lesten*, *Teut.*] to inform.
LEARNER [*leornere*, *Sax.*] one who learns.
LEARNING, Skill in Languages or Arts.
LE [probably of *leifir*, *F.* to leave]

a Demise, or Letting of Lands or Tenements to another for a Rent reserved.

To LEASE [*lefen*, *L. S.* or *Mac-lefen*, *Teut.*] to glean or pick up scattered Corn.

LEASE, Praise. *O.*

A LEASH [*leffe*, *F.* *letfe*, *L. S.*] a Leather Thong, by which the Falconer holds his Hawk fast; a Line to hold a Dog in.

LEASH of *Graybonds*, is three Hounds.
 LEASH *Laws*, are Laws to be observed in Hunting or Courting.

LEAS'ING [*leapunge*, *Sax.*] Lying.

LEASSEE, } the Party to whom a Lease
 LESSEE, } is granted.

LEASSOR, } the Person who lets of
 LESSOR, } grants a lease.

LEAST [*leapz*, *Sax.*] the smallest.

LEASURE [*leifir*, *F.*] Opportunity.

LEISURE } convenient or vacant Time.

LEASSUNGS, Lyes or Untruths, *Sax.*

LEAT of a Mill, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill.

LEATH, Ceasing, Intermision, &c.

LEATHER, [*lethen*, *Sax.* *Leber*, *Teut.*] Hides of Beasts dress'd, tann'd, &c.

LEA'UTY, Loyalty. *O.*

LEAVE [*leape*, *Sax.* *Gerloff*, *L. S.*] Licence, Liberty.

To give LEAVE [*lipan*, *Sax.* *Gerloff*, *geben*, *L. S.*] to permit.

To LEAVE [probably of *belipan*, *Sax.* to remain; *Minshew* derives it from *λεπω*, *Gr.* to leave] to forsake, to depart from.

LEA'VEN [*leuain*, *F.* of *leuare*, *L.*] a Piece of Dough salted and leavened, to ferment and relish the whole Luthp.

The LEAVEN of Sin [among Divines] is an Inclination to do Evil, proceeding from the Corruptness of human Nature.

LEAVER [*leuier*, *F.* of *leuande*, *L.*] a Bar of wood or Iron, to lift or bear up a Weight.

LEAVER [in *Mechanicks*] is a Balance resting on a certain determinate Point, called its *Fulcrum*.

LECANOMANCY [*lecanomantia*, *L.* *λεκανομαντεια*, of *λεκανη* a Basin, and *μαντεια*, Divination, *Gr.*] a sort of Divination by Water in a Basin.

LECCA'TOR, a Leacher, a Debauchee, *O. L.*

To LECH, to heal, to cure. *Cbas.*

LECHE, a Physician. *Cbas.*

To LECH on, to pour on. *N. C.*

LECTERN [*letris*, *F.*] a Reading-Desk in a Church. *O.*

LECTISTERN [*lectisternium*, *L.*] a Festival among the ancient Romans, during which the Statues of the Gods were taken off from the Pedestals, and laid upon Beds in their Temples, and magnificently treated.

LECTISTERNIUM [among Physicians] that Apparatus which is necessary for the Care of a sick Person in Bed. *L.*

LECTORN [*lecturum*, L.] a Reading-Desk. *Chau.*

LECTUAL [by Physicians] is said of a Person whose Distemper requires him to be confined in Bed. *L.*

LECTURE [*lectura*, L.] a Reading; an Instruction given by a Master to his Scholars; also a Discourse upon any Text of Scripture, Art, or Science; a Sermon. *F.*

LECTURER [*lector*, L.] a Reader of Lectures, i. e. certain Portions of any Author or Science read in publick Schools.

LECTURER [in Divinity] a Minister who preaches in the Afternoon, having no Benefit besides the free Gift of the People.

LECTUR'NIUM, the Reading-Desk or Pew in a church. *O. L.*

LED'DEN [of *ledven*, Sax.] Latin Language. *Spen.*

LEDE [of *leyde*, Sax.] lead away; **LEED** also People, Servants, Vassals. *Chau.*

To **LE'DEN** [perhaps of *leidern*, Teut.] to suffer, endure] to languish. *O.*

A **LEDGE**, a sort of Border.

To **LEDGE**, to alledge. *Chau.*

LED'GER [of *legere*, L. to gather] the chief Book in which every Man's particular Account, as also of every sort of Goods bought and sold, are distinctly placed.

LED'GER [a *legendo*, L.] an Ambassador.

LEDGES [in a Ship] small Pieces of Timber lying athwart from the *Wist-Trees* to the *Rosf-Trees*, which serve to bear up the Nettings or Gratings over the Half Deck.

LEE [probably from *Peau*, F. towards the Water] is differently used at Sea, for that Part the Wind blows upon, but generally for that Part which is opposite to the Wind.

LEE-Side, is that on which the Wind blows.

A **LEE the Helm** [Sea Phrase] put the Helm to the Leeward Side of the Ship.

To lay a Ship by the **LEE**, is to bring her so, that all her Sails may lie flat against the Mast and Shrouds, and the Wind come right on her Back side.

LEE-Fang [in a Ship] a Rope reeved let into the Creengles of the Courses, to hale in the Bottom of a Sail, or to lace on a Bonnet, &c.

LEE-Latch [Sea Phrase] Have a Care of the *Lee-Latch*, i. e. keep the Ship near the Wind.

LEECH [lece, of *lecan*, Sax. to heal] a Farrier or Horse-Doctor.

LEECH'Y'D, dressed, seasoned. *O.*

LEED, the Month of March. *O.*

LEED Yuls, Cow Hides. *O.*

LEEDS [Loydir, Sax. probably of Leod, Sax. People, q. d. a populous City] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

LEEF, willing. *Spen.*

LEEF-Silow, a Fine paid by a Tenant to his Lord for Leave to plough and sow.

LEEK [leac, Sax.] a Pot-herb.

LEEM [of *leoma*, Sax.] a Flame, Light. *Blaze. Chau.*

To **LEER** [of *leuren*, Teut. to offend] *Leet*, Dan. to laugh; but *leeren* derives from *hleape*, Sax. the Forehead or Crown to cast a cunning or wistful Look.

LEER [of *lejan*, Sax.] Learning, doctrine. *Spen.*

LEER of a Deer [of *liger*, Teut. lodge] the Place where he lies to lodge himself after he had been wet by the Deer.

LEERO *Viel* [corruptly for *leero*] a kind of musical Instrument.

LEES [*lis*, F.] the Drops of Wine, &c.

To **LEESE**, to release. *O.*

LEESE, loss. *Spen.*

LEET [of *lece*, Sax. little, q. d. a Court, or let, of *le-tan*, Sax. to punish, or, as *Misshep* says, a Godet, L. Law Day.

Court **LEET**, is a Court out of the Sheriff's Turn, and inquires of all Offenders the Degree of High Treason, committed against the Crown and Person of the King.

LEETCH [Sea Term] is the Edge or Skirt of the Sail from the Mast to the Clew; or rather the Middle Sails between these two.

LEETCH-Line [in a Ship] small made fast to the Leetch of the Sails.

LEETEN you, you make yourself pretend to be. *Chau.*

LEETH *Wake*, pliable, limber.

LEE'WARD Ship [Sea Term] one is not fast by Wind, or which doth so near the Wind, as to make her good as the should.

LEEWARD Way [in Navigation] what allowed to drive a Ship to the ward from that Point which the Ship go by the Compass.

To fall to **LEEWARD**, is to lose Advantage of the Wind.

LEEWARD Tide, is when the Tide Wind go both one Way.

To **LEFE**, to leave, to forsake.

LEFE [*lieb*, Teut.] dear, loving. *Sant. Chau.*

LEFE [*liebe*, Teut.] Love, Affection. *Chau.*

LEFELY, lawful. *Chau.*

LEFIST [*liebst*, Teut.] dearest.

LEG [lech, of *lechen*, Teut.] the lower Part of the Bodies of Animals serving for Support and Motion.

LEGS [in a Ship] are small Boats are put through the Bolt-Ropes of the Main and Fore-sail.

LEGS [*Trigonum*] the Sides of a angle, *L.A.*

the Alloy of Money.
LEGABLE [*legabilis*, L.] that is not
 In Hereditary, but may be be-
 come by Legacy. L. T.
LEGACY [*legatum*, L.] a Gift be-
 come by a Testator in his Will.
LEGAL [*legalis*, L.] according to Law,
 pertaining to the Jewish Law. F.
LEGALITY [*legalité*, F.] Lawfulness,
 obedience to the Law.
LEGATARY [*legatarius*, L.] the same
 as Legate.
LEGATE [*legatus*, L.] an Ambassador
 sent by the Pope to a foreign Prince.
LEGATEE [*legataire*, F. of *legatarius*,
 Latin] a Person who has a Legacy left him in
 a Will.
LEGATINE, or **LEGAN'TINE**, be-
 coming a Legate.
LEGATION, the Office or Function
 of a Legate. F. of L.
LEGATUM, a Legacy or Bequest. O. R.
LEGED, lodged, Chaucer.
LEGEND, to allay or assuage. O.
LEGEND, to lay, to allodge. Chaucer.
LEGEND [*legende*, F. of *legenda*, L.] a
 Book containing a particular Account
 of the Lives of the Saints, called the *Golden
 Legend*, a fabulous Relation of Tale.
LEGEND, the Words that are about
 a Piece of Coin or Medal.
LEGENDARY, belonging to a Legend,
 as a Book. See *Lodger*.
LEGER MAIN [*leger de main*, F.
 of Hand] Sleight of Hand, Coun-
 terfeiting Tricks.
LEGEMENT [in *Musick Books*] fig-
 ure to play lightly, gently, and with
 ease.
LENGE, a Lodging. Chaucer.
LENGE, Allegiance. O.
LEGIBLE [*legibilis*, L.] that may be
 easily to be read.
LEGISFEROUS [*legifer*, L.] making or
 giving Laws.
LEGION, a Regiment or Body of the
 Army, consisting of sometimes more
 than ten thousand, but at the most 6000
 including 300 Horse. F. of L.
LEGIONARY [*legionarius*, L.] belong-
 ing to a Legion.
LEGISLATIVE [of *legis* and *latius*, L.
 of Law] having Authority to make or
 give Laws.
LEGISLATOR [*legiflator*, F.] a Giver
 of Laws. L.
LEGISLATURE [of *legis* and *laturo*,
 of Law] the Authority of making Laws, or
 the Authority that makes them.
LEGITIMACY [*legitimitas*, F. of *legi-*
timus, L.] lawful, rightful; also born in
 wedlock.
LEGITIMATE [*legitimus*, F. of

legitimus, L.] to make or declare natural
 Children legitimate; to qualify with such
 Conditions as are according to Law.
LEGITIMATION, legitimation, F. of L.
LEGUMPTA [in *Doomsday Record*] a
 Fine or Punishment for unlawful Familiar-
 ity with a Woman.
LEGUMEN [among *Botanists*] a Species
 of Plants called *Pulse*, so called of *lege*, L.
 to gather, because they may be gathered
 with the Hands without cutting.
LEGUMINOUS, belonging to Pulse.
LEGYSTERS, Lawyers. Chaucer.
LEICESTER [*leicester*, Sax. of Leag,
 Sax. fallow Ground, and Ceaster] the
 County Town, probably so called from its
 being built hard by a Leag, or Common.
LEIGH [Sax. a Pasture or Meadow]
 a Surname. O.
LEIRY, Places, cavernous, full of Ca-
 verns.
LEITS [*g. d. Leti*] Nomination to Of-
 fices in Esteem. N. C.
LEKE, lawful. O.
LELE, true, honest, lawful. Chaucer.
LEMA [with *Oculists*] a white Matter
 or Humour congealed in the Eyes. L.
LEM'AN [*laimante*, F. a Sweetheart]
 a Concubine, a Harlot; also a Gallant.
LEMES, Lights or Flames. O.
LEM'MA [*lemma*, Gr.] an Argument
 or Subject of what is to be treated of.
LEMMA [in *Mathemat.*] a Proposition
 which serves previously to prepare the Way
 for the Demonstration of some Theorem, or
 the Construction of some Problem.
LEM'NIAN Earth, a sort of Earth of
 an astringent Quality, used in Pharmacy.
LEM'SER [formerly called *Leon Mith-*
ster, from a Lion, which, as some relate,
 appeared to a Monk in a Dream] a Town
 in *Harefordshire*.
LEM'URES, Hobgoblins, Ghosts, or
 Night Spirits. L.
 To **LEND** [Sax. *leihen*, Teut.]
 to grant the Use of to another.
LENDS [Lenden] the Loans. O.
LEN'GER [Langer, Teut.] longer, Span.
LENGTH [of lang, Sax. long, lange,
 Teut.] the Extent from End to End.
LENGTH [in *Geometry*] is the first Di-
 mension of Bodies, considered in their ut-
 most Extent.
 To **LENGTHEN** [langern, Teut.] to
 make longer.
LENIENTIA [with *Physicians*] loosen-
 ing or loosening Medicines. L.
LEN'ITIVE [*lenitif*, F. of *lenire*, L.]
 that is of a loosening or asswaging Quality.
LEN'ITY [*lenitas*, L.] Mildness, Soft-
 ness, Gentleness, Calmness.
LE'NO [in *Anatomy*] a Part of the Brain
 called *Torcular Hippocampi*.
LENS [in *Opticks*] a concave or convex
 Glass

Glass, that is made to throw the Rays of Vision into a Point.

LENS [among *Anatomists*] the crystalline Humour of the Eye, so called from its Performance of the same Office.

LENT [lenexen, Sax. Lente, Belg. Lent, Test. the Spring of the Year] a set Time for Fasting and Abstinence for 40 Days next before *Easter*.

LENT, LENTEMENT [in *Musick Books*] denotes a slow Movement, and signifies much the same as *Largo*. Ital.

LENT, LENTEMENT [Fr.] signifies very slow, or a Movement between *Largo* and *Grave*, and the same as when *Largo* is repeated, as *Largo*, *Largo*.

LENTEN, belonging to *Lent*.

LENTICULA [in *Opticks*] a small concave or convex Glass.

LENTICULA [among *Physicians*] a particular kind of Fever, the same as *Petechialis*, which throws upon the Skin little Spots like Flea-bites, but somewhat larger; also the same as *Lentigo*.

LENTICULAR, belonging to the Humour of the Eye, called *Lens*.

LENTIGINOUS [of *lentigo*, L.] full of Freckles.

LENTIGO [among *Physicians*] a freckly or fiery Eruption upon the Skin, such especially as is common to Women in the Time of their Childbearing. L.

LENTILS [*lentiles*, F. of *lentes*, L.] a sort of Pulse.

LENTITUDE, Slowness, Negligence. L.

LENTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a slow Movement, the same as *Lent* or *Lento*. *mus.*; which see. Ital.

LENTOR [among *Physicians*] that fizy, viscid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which in malignant Fevers obstructs the capillary Vessels. L.

L'ENVOY, the Epilogue after a Copy of Verses. *Spen.*

LE'O [in *Astronomy*] a Lion, the Name of one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, which the Sun enters in July.

LEO [with some *physica Writers*] a Species of Leprosy, the same as *Elephantiasis*. L.

LEON'ARD [leon, Sax. a Lion, and Gen. Test. Nature] a Name of Men.

LEONARD Hawk. a Lanner Hawk.

LEONINE [leonin, F. of *leoninus*, L.] belonging to a Lion, of a Lion-like Nature, cruel, savage.

LEONINE Verses, a sort of Latin Verses; which rhyme in the Middle and End, making, as it were, a Lion's Tail.

LEONINES, a sort of old Coin.

LEOP'ARD [*leopardus*, L. g. d. begotten by a Panther, i. e. a Libbard, and a Lioness; λεοπαρδαλις, Gr.] a wild Beast.

LE'OPOLD [of leob, Sax. the People, and Ho d] a proper Name of Men.

LEP and Late [in the Manor of *Wotton* in *Essex*] a Custom that every Cart comes over a Part thereof, called *Grange*, paid 4d. to the Lord of the Manor, that it were a Nobleman's Cart.

LEPANDE, leaping. O.

LEPER [an *leprosus*, F. of *leprosus*, L.] a leprous Man or Woman.

LEPERLOGE; an Hospital for Lepers. *Chaucer.*

LEPID [lepidus, L.] pleasant, joyous, witty.

LEPIDITY [lepiditas, L.] Pleasant, witty, &c.

LEPIDOEYDES [in *Anatomy*] is the Suture of the Skull.

LEPORINE [leporinus, L.] belongs to a Hare.

LEPORYNA labia, is when the Lip hath a natural Defect in the Middle like a Slit towards the Nose, resembling that of an Hare; an Hare-Lip.

LEPRA [among *Physicians*] a fiery Eruption upon the Skin, a Leprosy.

LEPROSO, *amovenda*, a Writ which for a Parish to remove a Leprosy.

LEPROSY [lepre, F. of *leprosus*, Gr.] a dry white Scab or Scurf, by the Skin becomes scaly like a Fish.

LEPROUS [lepreus, F. of *leprosus*, Gr.] afflicted with a Leprosy.

LEPTOLOGY [λεπτολογία, Gr.] of a Mite, or a very small Piece of Trifle, and λογια, a Discourse, a rhetorical Description of minute, and small Things.

LEPTUNTICKS [Pharmacy] denoting, cutting Medicines, which purify and viscous Humours by their Particles.

LERE [Lelap, Sax.] leer, vain, spare; as a Leer-Horse, a Spare Horse.

LERE, Leather. O.

LERE [lære, Sax.] to learn. *Sax.*

LERE [lere, Sax. Lere. Belg.] a Lesson; a Scolding or Railings.

LER'POOPS, old-fashion'd Shocks To LESE, to lose. *Chas.*

LE'SIA, a Lash of Greyhounds.

LESINGOUR, a Lye. O.

LE'SION [lesio, L.] Hurt.

LESS [læt, Sax.] not so much.

LESSEE, he to whom a Lease is given.

LESSEL, a shady Bush, or a House.

LESSER Circles [Astron.] those which divide the Globe into unequal Parts.

LESSES [lesse, F.] the Dung of a Wolf, Bear, or wild Boar.

LESSEAN Diet [of L. less, a less Physician] a moderate Diet.

LESSED, eased, relieved. *Chaucer.*

LESSON [leson, F. of *lesio*, L.] a Lesson to be read or heard.

LESSOR, he who grants a Lease.

LET [*letre, Sax.*] left that.
LEARN, to listen. *Spenc.*
LEASABLE, leasable; also weighty. *N. C.*
LEASALL. See *Leysfall*.
LEAVE [a diminutive Termination from *leaver, Sax.*] little.
LEAVE [*lecan, Sax.*] to hinder; also
LEAVE.
LEAVE, a Vessel to put Ashes in, to
 pour through to make Lye. *S. C.*
LEAVE, a lustful Person.
LEAVE, Lustfulness, or Proneness
LEAVE.
LEAVE, to cease or leave. *O.*
LEAVE [with *Sui ors*] a Term for the
 to board the Main Sail, Fore-Sail, and
 when their Yards are aloft.
LEAVE, a Hindrer of Pleasure. *Cb.*
LEAVE [*labelis, L.*] mortal, deadly.
LEAVE [*lebasias, L.*] Morta-
LEAVE.
LEAVE [*lethargicus, F.* of *le-*
thargia, L. of *lethargia, of λήθη, Oblivion,*
lethargia, Gr.] belonging to, afflicted
 with, or subject to, a Lethargy.
LEAVE [*lethargia, F.* of *lethargia,*
lethargia, of λήθη, Gr. Forgetfulness]
 caused by cold phlegmatick Hu-
 mours pressing the Brain, so that the Per-
 son is nothing but sleep.
LEAVE [*lethifer, L.*] that
 brings Death, deadly.
LEAVE, *leth.* *Cbau.*
LEAVE [*Levitia, L.* i. e. Joy] a pro-
 pensity of Women.
LEAVE [*levisus, L.*] making glad.
LEAVE [*levisatum, L.*] to
 rejoice.
LEAVE [*letra, F.* of *litera, L.*] a
 Letter, such as those of the Alphabet;
 also sent to one, a Letter missive.
LEAVE of Advice [in *Traffic*] a
 Letter from one Correspondent to another,
 giving an Account of what Business he has
 done for him, what Bills he has drawn on
 him, &c.
LETTER of Attorney, a Writing au-
 thorized an Attorney, or any Friend, to do
 any Act in his field.
LETTER Founder, one who casts Let-
 ters in Types for Printers.
LETTERS Close, close Letters, sealed
 with the King's Signet or Privy Seal.
LETTERS of Credit [among Merchants]
 are from one Merchant or Correspondent
 to another, requesting him to credit the
 bearer with a certain Sum of Money.
LETTERS D'animal [*Afric.*] the first
 Letters in the Alphabet, which by turns
 are to mark out the Days of the Week,
 some of them always stands for Sunday.
LETTERS of Licence [among Trades-
 men] Deeds under the Hands and Seals of
 Magistrates, granted to a Man who has fail'd,
 to pay a longer Time for Payment.

LETTERS of Mars, Letters which au-
 thorize one to take by Force of Arms, those
 Goods which are due by the Law of Mars.
LETTER Missive, an Epistle or Letter,
 sent by one Party to another.
LETTERS Patent, open Writings seal'd
 with the Great Seal of England.
LETTERATURE, Literature, Learn-
 LETTURE, Sing. *Cbau. F.*
LETTERED, skilled in Letters, or
 mark'd with Letters.
LETUCE [*laticia, F.* of *laticia, L.*
laticia, Tent.] Letuce, a Garden Herb.
LEVANT [*levant, Ital.* *levare, L.* to
 lift up, *q. d. Sol levans, i. e. the Sun* lifting
 itself up, or rising in that Horizon] the
 East or Eastern Countries, especially those
 bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. *F.*
LEVANT and Couchant [*Levi Phrofe*]
 is when Cattle have been so long in another
 Man's Ground, that they have lain down,
 and are risen again to feed. *F.*
LEVANTINE, of or belonging to the
 Eastern Country.
LEVANTINES, Inhabitants of the
 Eastern Countries or Levant.
LEVA'RI *lanum*, to make Hay. *O. L.*
LEVA'RI *facias*, is a Writ directed to
 the Sheriff for levying a Sum of Money
 upon Lands and Tenements, on him who
 has forfeited a Recognizance.
LEVA'RI *facias damna disestimatoribus*, is
 a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying
 Damages, wherein the *Disseisor* hath former-
 ly been condemned to the *Disseisee*. *L.*
LEVA'RI *facias residuum debiti*, is a Writ
 directed to the Sheriff for levying the Rem-
 nant of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements,
 or Chattels of the Debtor, who hath in
 Part satisfied before. *L.*
LEVARI *facias, quando vicescomes retu-*
navit quod non habuit emptores, a Writ com-
 manding the Sheriff to sell the Debtor's
 Goods, which he has already taken and
 returned that he could not sell them. *L.*
LEVATOR [*qui levat, L.*] a Lifter-up.
LEVATOR *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] one
 of the Muscles of the Scapula. *L.*
LEVATOR *Asi* [*Anat.*] a Pair of Mus-
 cles which draw the Fundament upwards.
LEVATORY [*levatorium, L.*] a Sur-
 geon's Instrument to raise up the Skull
 when it is depressed.
LEU'CA, a League, 3 Miles in *Dooms-*
LEU'GA, a day Book, a Mile. *L.*
LEUCE [*λευκή, Gr.*] is a cutaneous
 Disease, when the Hair, Skin, and some-
 times the Flesh underneath, turns white; a
 Species of the Leprosy.
LEUCOMA [*λευκωμα, Gr.*] a white
 Star in the Horney-coat of the Eye. *L.*
A LEUCOPHLEG'MACY [*λευκο-*
φλεγματία, of λευκός, white, and φlegμα,
Phlegm, Gr.] a Dropsy, which proceeds
 from

from the abounding of white and slimy Phlegm; a Constitution of the Body where the Blood is of a pale Colour, viscid and gold, whereby it stuffs and bloats the Habit, or raises white Tumours in the Feet or other Parts.

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK [*λευκοφλεγματικός*, Gr.] one troubled with a pituitous Dropsy, that seizes the whole Body.

LEUCORRHOEA [*λευκορροία*, Gr.] the Whites in Women.

LEUD. unlearned. *Chas.*

LEUDINESSE, Ignorance; Folly. *Chas.*

LEVE, dear, loving; also Love, Desire, Inclination. *Chas.*

LEVEE, the time of one's Rising; also a Lady's Toilet. *F.*

LEV'EL, even, plain, flat.

LEVEL [*læpel*, Sax.] a Carpenter's Instrument.

Water LEVEL, an Instrument used by Surveyors and Engineers, to find the true Level for conveying the Water.

To LEV'EL, to make level, plain, and even: also to aim, or take aim at.

LEVEL-GRIL, is when he who has lost the Game sits out, and gives another his Place.

LEVEL Rance [*in Gunney*] is the Distance that a Piece of Ordnance carries a Ball in a direct Line.

LEV'ELLERS, People who would have all things common.

LEV'ER [of *Leop*, Sax. acceptable] rather; I had lever, I had rather. *Spem.*

LEV'ER [*à levande*] an Instrument used in raising ponderous Bodies. It is one of the Mechanical Powers and is nothing but a Balance resting instead of hanging on a certain determinate Point, called its Fulcrum.

LEVER [*lieber*, *Teut.*] better. *O.*

LEV'ERET [*levraut*, F.] a young Hare.

LEVET, a Lesson on the Trumpet.

LEVETH, beareth. *O.*

LEVI [*לוי* H. i. e. joined] Jacob's third Son.

LEVI'ATHAN [*ליתאן* H.] a Whale,

To LEV'IGATE [*levigatum*, L.] to make plain or smooth.

LEVIGATION, a making smooth. *L.*

LEVIGATION [*in Chymistry*] the grinding any hard Matter upon a Marble to a very fine or impalpable Powder.

LEV'IN, Lightning. *Spem.*

To LEVIN, to believe. *Chas.*

LEVINBROND, a Thunder-bolt. *Spem.*

LEVIR, dearer; rather. *Chas.*

LEVIRATE [*for levir*, L.] the State or Condition of a Wife's or Husband's Brother. *Shaks.*

LEVISELL, a Bush, a Hovel. *Chas.*

LEVISION'NOUS [*levissimus*, L.] swift.

LEVITATION [*Philosophy*] the property directly contrary to Gravitation.

LEVITE [*Levita*, L. of *Levi*] one of the Tribe of Levi, or belonging to the priestly Office.

LEVIT'ICUS, one of the five Books of Moses, so called from its treating of the Office of the Levitical Order. *L.*

LEVITY [*levitas*, L.] is the lightness or want of Weight in a Body, compared with another that is heavier.

Absolute or Positive LEVITY [*in Philosophy*] is a Quality which some would be the Cause of the Swimming of a lighter in Specie than Water, upon the surface of it.

LEU'RE [*in Falconry*] a Frame of Leather made up in the Form of a Bird, hung out on a Crook by the Falconer to reclaim his Birds.

LEUTO [*in Musick Books*] a Lute or musical Instrument. *Ital.*

To LEVY [*levo*, F. of *levare*, raise, rather, or collect.

A LEVY, a Raising or Collection.

LEWD [*Whore* derives it *Beig.* idle, or *Leig*, *Teut.* wicked of leprode, Sax. one of the Lewd were look'd upon as lewd in the religious Clergy; or of leod, *Sax.* common People, which are most prominent; others from *lurk*, *Ger.* Man] wicked, wanton, riotous.

LEWIS [*Lewis*, F. of *Endeavour* *Lutetia*, *Teut.* of *Leob*, *Sax.* and *Lutis*, a Castle, i. e. the Castle of the People] a proper Name of Lewis, a Law. *L.*

LEX [*Bretonia* (the *Broken Law*) Law, abolished by *Krag Juda*.

LEX Bretoysse, the Law of the Marches of Wales.

LEX derogans, is the Proof of a Law which one denies to be done by his Adversary affirms it. *O. L.*

LEX Talionis, a Law of Recompense a Law that rendereth one good or ill for another. *L.*

LEX'ICON [*λεξικόν*, Gr.] a Dictionary or general Collection of the Words of a Language.

LEY, the Law. *F.*

LEYERWITE [*of legen*, *Sax.* a Liberty to take Amends of kind files one's Bondswoman.

LEYGAGER, a Wager of Law.

LIARD, a French Farthing, worth Deniers.

LIART, gentle, pliant. *Chas.*

To LIB [*libit*, *Beig.*] to gild.

LIBAMEN [*libamen*, L.] the Libation.

LIBARD [*Libertus*, *q. d.* loving, *Test.*] a Libard, will liking. *O.*
LIBARTES, Leopards. *Chen.*
LIBATION, a Ceremony used in the Sacrifices, wherein the Priest poured Wine, Milk, and other Liquors, in Honour of the Deity to whom he sacrificed, he had first tasted a little of it; the Libation of a thing; a Smatch.
LIBARD [*Libartu*, *Dir.*] a Leopard.
LIBARD's Bone, an Herb.
LIBEN, a private Dwelling house.
LIBEL [*libellu*, *F. libellu*, *L.*] a little Libel, a scandalous and invective Pamphlet.
LIBEL [*in Law*] is an original Declaration of an Action.
LIBEL One, to set forth Libels against a Man, to defame or slander him.
LIBELLATICS, Christians in the primitive Times, who, that they might not be led to worship Idols, gave up their Lives in Petitions to pay a Fine.
LIBELLOUS, which is of the Nature of a Libel; abusive, slanderous.
LIBEL [among *Botanists*] the inner Parts of an Herb.
LIBERA, a Reward or Gratitude of Money given, delivered to a Tenant who has done well. *O. L.*
LIBERA *chorea habenda*, a Writ judicial to give a Man for a Chace belonging to him.
LIBERAL [*liberalis*, *L.*] bountiful, generous; also honourable, genteel. *F.*
LIBERAL Arts and Sciences, such as are proper to Gentlemen and Scholars, as Mechanick and Handicrafts are for meaner Sorts.
LIBERALITY [*liberalitas*, *F. of liberalis*, *L.*] Bountifulness, Generosity.
LIBERATA Terra, a certain Portion of Land. See *Libertas*.
LIBERATE [*liberare*, *F. of liberare*, *L.*] to set free or at Liberty.
LIBERATE, a Warrant issued out of Chancery for Payment of a yearly Pension under the Great Seal: Also to a Justice of the Peace for Delivery of Lands or Goods taken from the Forfeits of Recognizance.
LIBERATION, Deliverance. *L.*
LIBERDINE, a poisonous Herb.
LIBERTA TE probanda, a Writ for such who are challenged for Villains, and offered to prove themselves free.
LIBERTATIBUS allegandis, a Writ for such who are pleaded contrary to his Liberty, to have his Privilege allowed.
LIBERTATIBUS assignandis in itinere, is a Writ whereby the King willed the Justices to admit of an Attorney for the Defendant at another Man's Liberty.
LIBERTINE [*libertinus*, *L.*] One of a

loose, debauched Life and Principle, a dissolute and lewd Liver.
LIBERTINES, a Sect of Hereticks, who sprung up in Holland; *A. C.* 1525, from one *Quintin* a Taylor, and one *Copin*, who maintained, that whenever was done by Men, was done by the Spirit of God; and thence concluded there was no Sin, but to those who thought it so; they also asserted, that to live without any Doubt or Scruple, was to return to the State of Innocency.
LIBERTINISM, the being made a Freeman of a Slave.
LIBERTINISM [among *Divines*] a Living at large, following one's Pleasure, without regarding the Laws of God.
LIBERTY [*liberté*, *F. of libertas*, *L.*] Freedom, which is a Power a Man has to do or forbear any particular Action, as seems good to him; Leave, or free Leave: Also a free or easy way of Expression.
LIBERTY [*in Law*] is a Privilege by which Men enjoy some Favor or Benefit beyond the ordinary Subject.
LIBIDINIST, a Sensualist, one who gives himself up to Lust.
LIBIDINOSITY, Lustfulness, Lasciviousness, Incontinency.
LIBIDINOUS [*libidinosus*, *L.*] full of Lust, incontinent, sensual.
LIBIDO [with *Physicians*] any strong Inclination; as to forward the natural Excretions by Stool or Urine; to scratch in Distempers that cause Itchings.
LIBITINA [*2 libiti*] the Goddess of Funeral Rites. *L.*
LIBITINARI, Undertakers of Funerals among the *Romans*. *L.*
LIBITUM ? at your Pleasure, *L.*
AD LIBITUM [in *Musick Books*] it signifies, you may if you please, or if you will.
LIBRA [*in Astronomy*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, directly opposite to *Aries*, and the sixth from it.
LIBRA Medica, the Physicians Pound, containing 12 Ounces. *L.*
LIBRARY [*libraria*, *L.*] a Study or Place where Books are kept.
LIBRATA Terra, a Space of Ground containing 52 Acres.
LIBRATION, a Weighing or Balance; but it is commonly used for the Motion or Swinging of a Pendulum, or Weight hung up by a String. *L.*
LIBRATORY [of *librare*, *L.* to poise, &c.] of or belonging to Libration or Swinging to and fro, as the *libratory Motion* of a Pendulum.
LIBRO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Book.
LIBRO Primo, the first Book. *Ital.*

LIBRO Secundo, the second Book. *Ital.* and so of the rest.

LIBYA, that Part of the World commonly called *Africa*.

LICE *Bane*, an Herb.

LICENCE [*licentia*, L.] Liberty, Permission, Leave. *F.*

To **LICENCE** [*licentiam dare*, L.] to give Leave or Power, to grant a Licence.

LICENCE to arise [*Law Term*] is a Liberty or Space given by the Court to a Tenant in a real Action, who is effoined or excused for his Absence upon account of his being sick in Bed, to arise or appear abroad.

LICENTIA transfretandi, a Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Ports, willing them to let pass quietly beyond the Sea, some who have obtained the King's Licence so to do.

A **LICENTIATE** [*uns licentie*, F. of *licentiat*, L.] one who has full Licence to practise any Art or Faculty.

LICENTIOUS [*licentiosus*, F. of *licentiosus*, L.] loose, lewd, disorderly.

LICH [*gliik*, L. S.] like. *Cbau.*

LICH-Wake [of lice, *Sax.* a Corpse] a Custom anciently used, and still practised in some Places, of watching the Dead every Night till they are buried. *Cbau.*

LICH'EN, a Tetter or Ring worm. *L.*

LICH'FIELD [*Bede* writes it *Licidfield*, of Lice, *Sax.* a dead Carcase, and *Field*, *q. d.* the Field of dead Bodies, because a great many suffered Martyrdom there in the time of *Dioclesian*] a Bishop's See in *Staffordshire*.

LICH-Fowl [*i. e.* *Cancarr* Bird, *Sax.*] certain unlucky or ill-boding Birds, as the Night Ravens. Screech Owls, &c.

LICH-Gate, a Gate belonging to Churchyards, through which the Corps of the Dead are carried.

LICH-WALE, an Herb.

LICITATION, a setting out to be sold to the highest Bidder, an Auction. *L.*

To **LICK** [*liccian*, *Sax.* *Lethen*, *Teut.*] to take up with the Tongue.

LICK'ORISH } [*liquiritia*, *Ital.*] a

LIQU'ORISH } Shrub which has a sweet Root.

LIC'ORISH [*licepa*, *Sax.* *licetta*, *Ital.* glutinous] loving Dainties, tid Bits, or sweet Things.

LIC'OROUS, [*liccpa*, *Sax.*] dainty, glutinous, leacherous, luxurious. *Cbau.*

LICOUR, Liqueur. *Cbau.*

LICTORS [*lictores*, L.] Roman Officers who carried the Axes and Bundles of Rods before the Magistrates.

LIDFORD Law [from *Lidford*, a Town in *Cornwall*] a proverbial Expression, signifying to hang a Man first, and judge him afterwards.

To **LIE** [*leogan*, *Sax.* *legen*, L. S.] Gen. *Teut.*] to tell a Lie.

To **LIE** [*liegan*, *Sax.* *liggeren*, *D.* *legen*, *Teut.*] to lie along.

A **LIE** [*liga*, *Sax.*] an Untruth.

To **LIE under the Sea** [among *Mariners*] when the Helm of a Ship be made fast a-Lee, she lies to a-Hull, & the Sea breaks upon her Bow or Stern side.

LIE, uncultivated. *Cbau.*

LIEF [*liber*, *Teut.*] rather. *Sax.*

LIEFEST [*liebest*, *Teut.*] dearest, *Shaksp.*

LIE'GANCY [*ligence*, F.] is such a Fee or Fealty as no Man may bear or owe more than one Lord; also the Domain or Territories of the *Liege* Lord.

LIEGE [*lige*, F. *ligio*, *Ital.* trusty, *Engl.* of *ligando*, L. binding] is formerly taken for *Liege* Lord, and at others one that acknowledges Homage to *F. L. T.*

LIEGE-Lord, is he who acknowledges no Superior, a Sovereign Prince; also chief Lord of the Fee.

LIEGE Man, is he who owes Allegiance or Homage to the *Liege* Lord.

LIEGE-People, are the Subjects of a King, Queen, or State.

LIE'N Personal [In *Law*, of *Lien*, F.] a Bond or Contract.

LIEN Real, a judgment which on the Land.

LIEN'TERY [*lienteria*, L. of *lienter*, Gr.] a Kind of Looseness, or Diarrhea wherein the Food passes so suddenly by the Stomach and Guts, as to be thrown by Stool with little or no Alteration.

ALIER [*leogona*, *Sax.* *Lugner*, *Legner*, L. S.] a Teller of Lies or truths. See *To Lie*.

The **LIER** [in a *Sbia*] is he who is catch'd in a Lie on a *Monday* Morning serves under the Swabber, to keep clean Beak Head for a Week.

LIER'WITE, a Liberty whereby one challengeth the Penalty of one who unlawfully with his Bowdewman.

In **LIEU** [*lieu*, F.] in the Place, or Stand of.

LIEUTENANCY } [from *lieutenant*, F.]

LIEUTENANTSHIP } the Office of a Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANCY [of *London*] a Company of Officers of the *Train* of the City and Artillery Company, to order Matters relating to the Militia.

LIEUTENANT [*legatus*, *q. d.* *tenens*, L.] one who supplies the Place represents the Person, of a Prince, or others in Authority.

LIEUTENANT General [*of the Artillery*] is next to the General of the Artillery, and holds his Place in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT General [*of an Army*] is the Commander next to the General; in War, he commands one of the Lines or Bataillons; upon a March, a Detachment or Camp; and a particular Quarter at a Siege.

LIEUTENANT Colonel [*of Horse or Foot*] is an Officer who is next in Post to the Colonel, and commands in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT [*of Horse or Foot*] is next to the Captain, and commands in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT [*of a Ship*] is next to the Captain, and commands in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT [*of the Tower of London*] is next to the Constable, and holds in full Power as he, in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT General [*of the Order*] is an Officer whose Duty is to receive Orders from the Master, and the other Officers, and to see them duly executed.

LIFE [*Lig, Sax. Lif, Dan.*] the Duration of an animal Being, the Space of Time between the Birth and Death of a Creature; also a Manner of Living; also a Principle, Spirit, Merit.

LIFE-EVERLASTING, an Herb.

LIFEGUARD [*Lifeguard, Belg. i. e. Guard of the Body, Litgarde, Teut.*] a Body Guard of a King or Prince.

LIFELESS [*leiblos, Teut.*] without Life; dead.

LIFELESSNESS, Dearth, Stupidity, Ignorance.

LIFE, lively. *Chanc.*

LIFE-RENT, a Rent or Salary which a Person receives for a Term of Life. *L. T.*

LIGHT [*Lichte, uplichten, L. S. leucht, F. luiser, L.*] to shine or be seen up.

LIGHT, a Helping up.

LIGHT, a Part of Scide, which may be opened like a Gate. *C.*

LIGHT, left. *Chanc.*

LIGHTS [*in a Ship*] Ropes belonging to the Mast Arms or all Yards, whose Use is to raise the Yard Arms higher or lower.

LIGHTING PRICES, are parts of a Clock which strike up and unlock the Stops called *levers*.

LIGAMENT [*Ligam, Sax. ligger, Dan. lig, F. ligu*] is a Part of the Body, of a middle Substance between the Cartilage and a Membrane, appointed for the tying of the parts together, especially Bones, of which those which tie the Bones are of Sense, but those which knit the Parts are insensible. *F.*

LIGAMENT [*ligamentum, L.*] is a Part of the Body, of a middle Substance between the Cartilage and a Membrane, appointed for the tying of the parts together, especially Bones, of which those which tie the Bones are of Sense, but those which knit the Parts are insensible. *F.*

LIGAMENT [*ligamentum, L.*] is a Part of the Body, of a middle Substance between the Cartilage and a Membrane, appointed for the tying of the parts together, especially Bones, of which those which tie the Bones are of Sense, but those which knit the Parts are insensible. *F.*

LIGAMENT [*ligamentum, L.*] is a Part of the Body, of a middle Substance between the Cartilage and a Membrane, appointed for the tying of the parts together, especially Bones, of which those which tie the Bones are of Sense, but those which knit the Parts are insensible. *F.*

LIGAMENT [*ligamentum, L.*] is a Part of the Body, of a middle Substance between the Cartilage and a Membrane, appointed for the tying of the parts together, especially Bones, of which those which tie the Bones are of Sense, but those which knit the Parts are insensible. *F.*

LIGAMENT [*ligamentum, L.*] is a Part of the Body, of a middle Substance between the Cartilage and a Membrane, appointed for the tying of the parts together, especially Bones, of which those which tie the Bones are of Sense, but those which knit the Parts are insensible. *F.*

LIGAMENTA Uteri [*in Anatomy*] the Ligaments of the Womb. *L.*

LIGAMENTUM Ciliare [*in Anatomy*] the Ligament of the Eye-lid. *L.*

LIGATIO [*in Rhetoric*] a Figure, the same as *Zugma* in Greek. *L.*

LIGATION, a Binding or Tying. *L.*

LIGATURE [*ligatura, L.*] a Tye or Band. *F.*

LIGATURE [*in Surgery*] is the binding of any Part of the Body with a Ribband, Fillet, &c.

LIGATURES [*in Mathematicks*] are compendious Notes or Characters, by which are represented the Sums, Differences, or Rectangles of several Quantities.

LIGATURES [*among Printers*] two or more Letters cast in one Piece, as *f, fi, fl,* &c.

To **LIG'GIN**, to lie down. *Chanc.*

LIGHT [*licht, L. S. leucht, Teut, ieger, F. luiser, L.*] that is not heavy; also quick, nimble, small, trifling, fickle.

LIGHT [*among Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be light, *i. e.* nimble, compared to another which moves slower.

LIGHT [*Lecht, Sax. Licht, L. S. leicht, Teut. Lichte, Dan. lys, L.*] the Sensation which arises from beholding any bright Object.

LIGHT of Time [*among Astrologers*] is the Sun in the Day, and the Moon in the Night.

LIGHT-HORSE [*Military Term*] such Horsemen as are not in Armour. All are so called, except the Troops of Lifeguards.

LIGHT Homogeneous [*in Opticks*] is that whose Rays are equally refrangible, called similar or uniform Light.

LIGHT Heterogeneous, is that whose Rays are unequally refrangible.

To **LIGHT**, *i. e.* *light* [*lihen, or alighten, Sax. lighthen, L. S.*] to get off Horseback.

To **LIGHT upon** [*of light, L. S.*] by chance, to fall or settle upon, to meet by chance, to happen.

To **LIGHTEN** [*glitenan, Sax. leuchten, Teut.*] to send forth Flashes of Lightning.

LIGHTENING [*Ligerus, or Lirung, Sax.*] a Meteor.

A **LIGHTER** [*Lichter, Belg.*] a large Vessel to carry Goods in by Water.

LIGHTMANS, break of Day. *Cent.*

LIGHTS [*so called, being the lightest of the Entrails*] the Lungs.

LIGINE, Lineage, Descent. *Chanc.*

LIGIUS, pure, full, or perfect, as *Fi-delta: lya, pure Widowhood. O. L. T.*

LIGNATION, a hewing or purveying of Wood. *L.*

LINEAR [linearis, L.] belonging to Frontiers.

LINEATION, a limiting, Scinting, or of Bounds. F. of L.

LINEATION of an office [Law Phrase] is the Time set down by Statute within which the suit alleges his Ancestors or he has been possessed of Lands sued for a Writ of Affix.

LINEAR Problem [in Geometry] is a Problem which has but one only Solution, and can be solved but one way.

LINEAR, a Friar who had a Limit, or, within certain Limits.

LINEAR, a Mongrel Dog engendered by a Hound and a Mastiff.

LINEAR [of colouris, F.] to paint in Colours; also to paint to the Life in Colours, &c.

LINEAR [colouris, F.] one who paints in Water Colours; also who paints in Colours.

LINEAR [of linearis, F.] Hunger

LINEAR [of linearis, F.] the utmost Degree of Hunger.

LINEAR [of linearis, F.] Pestilence, or a Mixture, or linearis, Famine, or the Pestilence.

LINEAR [linearis, F.] one who paints in Water Colours; also who paints in Colours.

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because in the Times of the English Senate it was all, or the greatest Part of it, built upon a Hill) a Bishop's See.

LINEAR College, a College in Oxford.

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especially of a Musket-Ball, according to the Situation which it ought to have, to defend the Face of a Bastion.

LINE of Defence Fix'd or Fictive, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Curtain to the flank'd Angle of the opposite Bastion.

LINE of Defence Remant, is that which being drawn from a certain Point of its Curtain, raiseth the Face of the Bastion; it is also called the *Line of Defence Stringent or flanking*.

LINE forming the Flank, is a Line drawn from the Angle made by the two Demi-orges of the Bastion to the Angle at the flank.

LINE of Communication, is a continued Trench with which a Circumvallation or Contravallation is surrounded, and which maintains a Communication with all its Forts, Redoubts, and Tensilles.

LINES of Communication, are those that run from one Work to another.

LINES within Side, are the Moats toward the Field to hinder Relief.

To **LINE a Work**, is to strengthen a Rampart with a firm Wall, or to encompass a Moat or a Parapet with a good Turf, &c.

LINES [Military Term] signify the Posture of an Army drawn up for Battle, so that its Front may be stretched out as far as the Ground will allow, to prevent its being flanked: These Lines are three in Number, viz. 1. The Van, or Advanced Guards. 2. The Main Body. 3. The Rear Guard, &c.

IN ASTRONOMY.

LINE of the Analogy of a Planet [in the *Old Astronomy*] is a Right Line drawn from the Eccentric to the Centre of the Planet.

LINE of the Apogee of a Planet [in the *Ptolemaick System*] is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the World through the Point of the Apogee as far as the Zodiac; or the *Primum Mobile*.

LINE of the Apse [in *Old Astronomy*] is a Line passing through the Centre of the World and the Centre of the Eccentric; and whose two Ends are one the *Apogee*, the other the *Perigee* of the Planet.

LINE Horizontal, is a Right Line parallel to the Horizon,

LINE of the greatest or least Longitude of a Planet, is that Part of the *Linea Apfidum*, reaching from the Centre of the World to the *Apogee* or *Perigee* of the Planet.

LINE of mean Longitude, is one drawn through the Centre of the World at Right Angles to the *Linea Apfidum*, and is there a new Diameter to the Eccentric or Defe- rent; and its extreme Points are called the *mean Longitude*.

LINE of the mean Motion of [in the *Old Astronomy*] is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the World as to the Zodiac of the *Primum Mobile* parallel to the Right Line drawn from the Centre of the Eccentric to the Sun.

LINE of the mean Motion in the Eccentric, is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the Eccentric to the Centre of the Sun, and parallel to the former.

LINE of the Sun's true Motion drawn from the Centre of the World to the Centre of the Sun, produced to the Zodiac of the *Primum Mobile*.

LINE of the Nodes of a Planet [in the *New Astronomy*] is a Right Line drawn from the Planet to the Sun, being the intersection of the Plane of the Planet's Orbit with that of the Ecciptick.

LINE of the mean Syzygies [in the *New Astronomy*] is a Right Line imagined through the Centre of the Earth to the real Place of the Sun.

LINE Synodical [in respect to the Moon] is a Right Line drawn through the Centres of the Earth and the Moon.

LINE of the Front [in Fortification] is any Right Line parallel to the Front.

LINE Geometrical, is a Right Line drawn any how to the Geometrical Plane.

LINE Oblique, is a Line drawn from whence the Appearance of an Object is in a Draught or Picture.

LINE of Station, according to the common Section of the Geometrical Planes; is a Line drawn perpendicular to the perpendicular Height of the Eye to the Geometrical Plane; according to the *Optick* it is a Line drawn on that Plane, perpendicular to the Line expressing the Eye.

LINE Terrestrial, is a Right Line drawn in the Geometrical Plane, and that of Draught, intersect one another.

LINE Vertical, is the common Perpendicular to the Plane, and of the Draught.

LINE of Incidence [in Optick] is a Ray starting from some luminous Body, and ending in a Point of the Eye.

LINE Horizontal [in Optick] is a Line drawn from the common Intersection of the Eye to the Dial-plane.

LINE Horary, or *Hour Line*, is a Line drawn from the common Intersections of the Equator of the Sphere with the Plane of the Dial.

LINE Substile, is a Line drawn from the Stile or Cock of the Dial to the Centre of the Representation of such a Star, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial.

Direction of a Body in Motion is that according to which it moves, which directs and determines its Motion.

Gravity is an heavy Body, is drawn through its Centre of Gravity, to which it tends downwards, and is to put a thing in the inside.

[a Fortification] is to surround a Work with a good Wall.

[a Masonry] is to case a Wall, with Stone.

Malquetiers is to plant Malquetiers under their Covert, to fire upon them when they come open, or for a Defence.

[in Anatomy] is a Concourse of the oblique Muscles of the Face.

[Lynce, F.] Race, Stock, of a Lion.

[Lynce, L.] belonging to a Lion, goes in a tight Line.

LINE [*lineamentum, L.*] the proportion of the Face. *F. lineamentum, L.* belonging to a Line.

Line [*in Mathematicis*] is a straight line'd geometrically by the use of two Right Lines.

Line, are such as have Rectitude only.

Line, *Sax. linge, F. of linum,* made of Flax.

Line, *Belg.* a sort of Salt-fish.

Line, *Dan.* a Shrub called Lin.

Line, the Herb *Angelica.*

Line, *[L.]* a little Tongue.

Line, *[L.]* a little Tongue.

Line [*of longereu,* to prolong, *longus* or long a doing, to lengthen or lengthen.

Line *LINE*, a Bird.

Line, *N. C.*

Line [*in Chymistry*] iron Moulds into which melted Metals are poured.

Line [*linguacita, L.*] a being able to Talk, Talkativeness.

Line [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle.

Line, the Root of the *Or Hyoides* in the Tongue.

Line [*of lingua, L.*] a person of many Languages.

Line [*lingueus, L.*] full of Languages.

Line [*liger, L.*] that bears a Burden.

Line [*linimentum, L.*] an external middle Confidence be-
hind an Ointment.

LINK [*Minshaw* derives it from *liga, L.* to bind, *Gr. links, Tent.*] a Part of a Chain; also a Sausage.

LINK [*Minshaw* and *Casaub.* derive it of *λεξ, Gr.* a Candle, *Gr.*] a Torch of Pitch. *Sc.*

To **LINK** [*lier, F.*] to chain up, to join or tie together.

LINN *Regis* [*i. e. King's Lynn*] a Town in the County of *Norfolk*, so called, because in the Time of King *John* and *Henry III.* the Inhabitants thereof valiantly oppos'd the Designs of some Rebels, maintaining their King's Part to the last.

LINNET [*linette, F.*] a Singing Bird.

LINSEED [*Linistat, Tent.*] the Seed of Flax or *Linum.*

LINSEY-Woolsey, Cloth made of Linen and Woollen mix'd together.

LINT [*of lintum, L.*] fine Linen scraped to Threads, to be put into a Wound.

LIN-Stock, a short Staff of Wood about three Foot long, splat, which holds the Match us'd by Gunners in firing Cannon.

LINTEL [*linetum, F. lintel, Span.*] the Head-piece or upper Part of a Door or Window.

LION [*of leo, L.*] a Beast of Prey. *F.*

LION's Mouth, Tooth, Paw, several sorts of Herbs.

LIONCEL [*lionceau, F. leuculus, L.*] a Lion's Whelp, or young Lion.

LIONCELS [*in Heraldry*] is when there are two young Lions borne in a Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them.

LIONEL [*leuculus, L.* a little Lion] a proper Name of Men.

LIP [*lippe, Sax. Lippe, L. S. and Tent.* of *labium, L.*] the upper or nether Part of the Mouth.

LIPODERMUS [*λεπιδερμης of δερμα, the Skin, and λιπω to leave, Gr.*] a Disease of the Skin covering the Glands of the Yard, so that it cannot be drawn back.

LIPOPSYCHY [*lipopsychia, L. of λιποψυχια, of ψυχη, the Soul, and λιπω, to leave, Gr.*] a small Swoon.

LIPOTHYMY [*lipothymia, L. λιποθυμία, of θυμη, the Mind, and λιπω, to leave, Gr.*] a fainting or swooning away, from too great a D. cry or Waste of the Spirits.

To **LIPPEN**, to trust or rely upon. *S. C.*

LIPPITUDE [*lippitudo, L.*] a Wateriness of the Eyes, Blear-eyedness or Brood-shot. *F.*

LIPSID, lipped. *Chau.*

LIPOTOTES [*λιποτης, of λιπω, to be deficient, Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the Force of Words is not answerable to the Greatness of the Matter.

LIPYRIA [*λιπυρια, of πυρι, Gr.*] a continual Fever, wherein the outward Parts are cool, and the inward Parts burn.

STRIP-TICKS [*Lithotriplices*, L.] Stones, and *triplex*, a Breaking, which break the Stone of the Bladder or Bladder.

STROTA [*στροτάριον*, of *στροτός*, and *τροπή*, to pave, Gr.] Stone of Mason Work.

STOMIA [*στόμα*, L. of *στόμα*, a Stone, and *τομή* to cut, Gr.] is the Operation of cutting out of the Bladder.

STOMIST [*Stomatista*, L. of *στόμα*, Gr.] an Operator that cuts for the

STY, } humble, quiet, mild. O.

STIGATE [*stigmatum*, L.] to consume, quarrel.

STIGATION, a quarrelling, contending or Pleading at Law.

STIGOS [*stigos*, F. of *stigmatum*, Gr.] is going to Law, quarrelling, wrangling.

STIPENDENCE, the Time during Law Suit is depending. F.

STINGE [*stingere*, Sax.] very small Chin.

STOKE Blue [*Stokus*, Test.] a Blue Colour.

STOKE, a Lethargy. Chau.

STOKE, as Church-Litten, a Church. Also a Garden. N. C.

STOKE [of *stoke*, F.] the Straw laid under Cattle to lie down

and the Brood of a Beast brought

STOKE [of *stoke*, of *stoke*, F. a Bed] a Chaise like a Sedan, borne

by Mules.

STOKE, Sticks which keep the Fire on a Weaver's Loom.

STOKE [*stoke*, Sax. *stok*, Belg. *stok*] small.

STOKE [*stoking*, Sax.] a little

STON's *Tristram*, a Book written

in the Time of King Edward IV.

STON, the narrow of the Marrow of

STON Law.

STON [*stona*, L.] belonging

STON [*stona*, L.] pertaining

STON [*stona*, F. *stona*, L. of

STON [*stona*, F. *stona*, L. of

STON [*stona*, F. *stona*, L. of

STON [*stona*, F. *stona*, L. of

STON [*stona*, F. *stona*, L. of

STON [*stona*, F. *stona*, L. of

To **LIVEN**, to believe. O.

LIVER [*hepar*, of *hep*, Life, Sax. *leber*, Belg. *leber*, Dts. *leber*, Test.] one of the noble Parts of the Body, possibly so called, because it was esteemed the Fountain of Life.

LIVER of Antimony [among Chymists] is Antimony opened by Salt-petre and Fire, so as to make it half Glass, and give it a Liver Colour.

LIVERAY, a Livery; Chau.

A **White LIVERED Fellow** [y. d. a white-leather'd Fellow, i. e. one, the Skin of whose Face turns as white as Leather, with Spite or Rage unrequited] a malicious designing Fellow.

LIVERINGS, a sort of Padding made of Livers, &c.

LIVER-WORT, an Herb.

LIVERY [*livere*, of *livere*, F. to deliver or give] a Suit of Cloaths of different Colours and Trimming, which a Gentleman gives to his Servants and Followers.

LIVERY [in Law] is a Delivery of Possession to those Tenants who held of the King in Capite, or by Knights Service.

LIVERY, is a Writ which lies for an Heir to obtain the Possession or Seisin of his Land at the King's Hand.

LIVERY of Seisin [Law Phrase] is a Delivery of Possession of Lands, Tenements, &c. unto one who hath a Right to them.

LIVERY [of Hay and Oats] is the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horses, &c.

LIVERY-Office, an Office appointed for Delivery of Lands and Tenements, annexed to the Court of Wards.

LIVERY-Stables, publick Stables, where Horses are let out to Hire, or taken in to be kept.

LIVERY-Men, such Men as in a Company or Corporation are advanced to a Degree above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery-Gown upon solemn Occasions.

LIVED [*lividus*, F. of *lividus*, L.] black and blue.

LIVID Muscle [among Anatomists] one of the Muscles that move the Thigh.

LIVIDITY [*lividitas*, L.] a being livid, or black and blue.

To **LIVIN**, to believe. Chau.

LIVRE, in France 12d. in Spain, 5s. at Leghorn and Florence 9d. at Genoa 16d. *Deniers*. A Livre is 20 Sols, (or Soldo's in Spain) each Sol 12 Deniers; in which Denominations Accounts are kept in the most noted Places of Traffick all over France, Spain, and Italy.

LIXIVIAL } [*lixivius*, L.] belong-
LIXIVIATED } ing to Lye, or pro-
LIXIVIOUS } ceeding from Lye, as
fixed Salts, **LIXIVIUM**

LIXIV'IUM, a Lye made of Ashes. *L.*
LIXIV'IUM [among *Chymists*] is a fix'd, *Alkali*, or the Salts of Tartar, Wormwood, &c.

LIZ'ARD [*lizard*, *F.* of *lacerta*, *L.*] a creeping Creature.

LIZARD-Point, the utmost South-west Point of the Island's End in *Cornwall*.

LIZEN'D Cord, lank or shrunk Cord. *S. C.*

LO [*la*, *Sax.*] behold.

LOACH [*loche*, *F.*] a small fresh-water Fish.

LOAD [*lade*, *Sax.*] a Burden or Weight.

LOAD [among *Miners*] a Vein of Ore.

A LOAD [of *laban*, *Sax.* to lead] a Trench to drain fenky Places.

To **LOAD** [*laban*, *Sax.* *laben*, *Da.*] to lay on a Burden; also to oppress.

A LOAD, of Hay about seven lb. of Timber 50 Feet.

A LOAD-MAN, [*leitman*, *Teut.*] a Guide.

LOAD-MANAGE, the Money paid a Loadman.

LOAD-STAR [*g. d.* Leading-Star, *Leit. Stern*, *Teut.*] the North Star which guides the Mariners.

LOADSTONE [*Seamens* derives it from *laban*, *Sax.* to lead, and *stan*, a Stone, *g. d.* a Leading Stone] because it directs Sailors in their Voyages.

A LOAF [*hlaf*, *Sax.* *Ein Leib Brot*, *g. d.* a Body of Bread, *Teut.*] a Portion of Bread of different Sizes.

LOAM [*lam*, *Sax.* *leem*, *L. S.*] graft-LOMEing Clay, Mortar made of Clay and Straw; also a sort of Plaster used by Chymists to stop up their Vessels.

LOAMY, having the Nature or Quality of Loam.

LOAN [*lana*, *Sax.* *lezen*, *Belg.* *lehn*, *Teut.* *lon*, *Da.*] a Thing lent, a Lending of Money; also Interest of Money.

To **LOATH** [*labian*, *Sax.*] to nauseate. See *Lothe*.

LOBBE, a large North-Sea Fish.

LOBBY [*Laube*, *Teut.* the Porch of an House] a kind of Passage, Room, or Gallery.

LOB-COCK [of *Lapp*, *Teut.* a Lapper, and (*ack*) a roolish Fellow.

LOB-WORM, a Worm used in fishing for Trout.

LOBE [*lobus*, *L.*] any Body turned of a roundish shape.

LOBES [*lobi*, *L.* of *lobus*, *Gr.*] the several Divisions of the Lung or Liver.

LOBES [among *Herbalists*] are the Divisions of the Bulk of Seeds.

LOBLOL'Y, a sort of slovenly out-of-the-way Portage, whole Grists of Oatmeal boiled till they are burst, and then battered; *Burgos*.

LOB'STER [*lopper tje*, *Sax.*] Shell-Fish.

LOCAL [*localis*, *L.*] tied to a Place. *F.*

LOCAL [in *Law*] tied or limited to a Place.

LOCAL Colours [in *Painting*] are natural and proper for each Object in a Picture.

LOCAL Medicaments [in *Physic*] those Medicines which are applied only to a particular Place or Part.

LOCAL Problem [in *Mathematics*] such an one as is capable of a Number of Solutions.

LOCALITY [in *Philosophy*] of a Thing in a Place.

LOCATION, a letting to hire. *L.*

LOCH ? [*loch*, *Irish*]

LO'HOCK } [*lo'hock*, *Gr.*] a Method of position for Diseases of the Mouth, &c. to be held in the Mouth, &c. by Degrees.

LOCH'IA [*lochis*, *Gr.* *lochis*, to lie down] are the discharges of Women in Child-bed, Bath of the *Ferrus*, and the Membranes called *Scandis*, after Birth.

LOCI Chymici, chymical Vessels. *L.*

LOCI Muliebres, Women's Vessels. *L.*

LOCK [*loc*, *Sax.*] an Lock, make fast a Door.

LOCK of Wall [*locus*, *Sax.* *loc*, *Teut.* a Parcel or Parting of Wall]

LOCK of Wall [*lock*, *Da.* *locus*, *L.*] a Great Parcel of Wall.

LOCK [among *Engineers*] a Lock the Current or Stream of a River.

LOCK, an Infirmary, of Lock Cure of pocky Persons.

To **LOCK** [*betucan*, *Sax.*] to lock a Lock and Key; also to move of a Waggon to and fro.

LOCK SPIT [in *Fortification*] a Trench opened with a Spade at the Lines of any Work.

LOCK'YER, a Pigeon-Hole.

LOCKER [in a Ship] a Box or Chest made along the Side of a Ship and lying in

LOCKET, a little Lock of Hair or Necklace; also that Part of Scabbard where the Blade is fixed.

LOCKING Wheel [in Clocks] the same with Count-Wheel.

LOCK'LER *Goulon*, a Lock.

LOCK'MAN, an Officer of a Man, who executes the Orders of a Governor.

LOCO Cofee, a falling of Place. *L.*

LOCO, a falling of Place. *L.*

Motive Faculty [in *Philosophy*] is that which produces Motion from one to another.

LOAM [of lock and raum, *Teut.*] a sort of Linen Cloth.

LOAMENTUM [among *Herbalists*] a distinct Cell or Partition within the stalk of a Flower or Plant.

LOAPPEAR [in *Astronomy*] is that which any Planet or Star appears, and from an Eye at the sensible distance.

LOAPLATUS [in *Philosophy*] is that the absolute and immovable Space, and Capacity, which a particular Body takes up. *L.*

LORELATIVE [in *Philosophy*] is that a sensible Place in which we place a Body to be placed, with respect to other contiguous and adjacent Bodies.

LOPARTITUS [Law Term] a Division between two Towns or Counties, to which is which the Land or Place in question belongs. *L.*

LOPOT [*hops*, *L.*] an Insect.

LOPOTTE [among *Botanists*] are the pendulous Seeds of Oats, and the *Emiculae*. *L.*

LOPOTION, Phrase or Manner of speaking. *L.*

LOPOTORY [*locutorium*, *L.*] a Parlour or Room, where the Friars meet for their Conversation.

LOPOTENAGE [of *lamban*, *Sax.* to *tenage*] the Hire of a Pilot for a Ship.

LOPOTON, a small Fishing-Vessel.

LOPOTMAN [*q. d.* a leading Man, *Sax.* Eastman, *L. S.*] a coast-guard who conducts Ships into Harbours.

LOPOTERRE, the North Star. *Chau.*

LOPOTWORKS, one of the Works belonging to the Tin-Mines in *Cornwall*.

LOPOTRE [*oge*, *F.*] a Hut or Apartment of a Porter of a Gate, &c.

LOPOTGE [*hyer*, *F.* *gelogian*, *Sax.*] to take up Lodging in.

LOPOTGE [among *Hunters*] a Buck is taken, when he goes to Rest.

LOPOTGE, one who hires a Room or Apartment in another Person's House.

LOPOTGE, an Apartment to lodge in.

LOPOTMENT [Military Term] an encampment made by an Army; also the quarters of the Soldiers quarter among the tents.

LOPOTMUTA and Tents; also a Refuge dug for Shelter, when the place or some other Post is gained.

LOPOTMENT of an Attack, is a Place of Refuge, which the Besiegers raise upon the walls of the Enemy in a dangerous Post, when they have taken them.

LOE [of *læpe*, *Sax.*] a little round Hill, or great Heap of Stones. *N. S.*

LOERT [*q. Lord*] Gaffer or Gammer, used in the Peak of *Derbyshire*.

LOFT [of *lofter*, *Dan.* to lift] an upper Floor of a House.

LOFT, high. *Chau.*

LOFTINESS, Height, Haughtiness, Pride.

LOFTY [of *lofter*, *Dan.*] high, haughty, proud, high-minded.

LOG [of *ligan*, *Sax.* *ligger*, *Du.* to lie, because of its Weight it lies, as it were, immovable] the Trunk of a Tree, or Stump of Wood for Fuel.

LOG [of *לוג* *H.*] an Hebrew Measure containing three Quarters of a Pint, and one and a half solid Inch Wine Measure.

LOG [among *Sailors*] a Piece of Wood about 7 or 8 Inches long, of a triangular Form, with just as much Lead in one End thereof, as that it will swim upright in the Water, and at the other End is fastened to the Log-line.

LOG-Line, is a small Line having the Log tied to one End, whose Use is to keep an Account, and make an Estimate of a Ship's Way.

LOG-Board, a Table divided into five Columns, containing an Account of the Ship's Way measured by the Log, &c.

LOG-Wood, a sort of Wood used by Dyers, brought from *New Spain*.

LOG'ARITHM *descriptive*, is the Logarithm of a Fraction.

LOGARITHMET'ICK } belonging to
LOGARITHMETICAL } the artificial Numbers called Logarithms.

LOGARITHMETICK Line, is a Curve whose Ordinates taken to equal Parts of the Axis, are geometrically proportional.

LOGARITHMOTEC'NY [of *λογος*, a Word, *αριθμος*, Number, and *τεχνη*, Art, *Gr.*] the Art of making Logarithms.

LOG'ARITHMS [*logarithme*, *F.* of *logarithmus*, *L.* of *λογος*, a Word, and *αριθμος*, Number, *Gr.*] a Rank of Numbers, in Arithmetical Progression, which answer to so many Numbers in Geometrical Progression, set under or over-against them; of which they are called the Logarithms; So that the Addition and Subtraction of them answers to the Multiplication and Division of the Numbers they answer to.

LO'GATING, a sort of unlawful Game, mentioned in *Stat. 23. of Henry VIII.* and now disused.

LOGE, a Lodge, a Habitation. *Chau.*

LOG'GERHEAD [from *log* and *head*] a Blockhead, a stupid or foolish Person.

LOG GES, Huts or Cottages. *O.*

LO'GIA, a Lodge or Cottage. *O. B.*

LOGICAL [*logialis*, L.] belonging or agreeing to the Rules of **Logic**.

LOGICIAN [*logicien*, F.] one who is skilled in **Logic**.

LOGICK [*logique*, F. of *logica*, L. of *λογική*, Gr.] the Art of Thinking, Reasoning, or making a right Use of the rational Faculty.

Natural **LOGICK**, the Power or Force of Reason unassisted by Art.

LOGIS'MUS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, when a Sentence is framed without any Consequent. *L.*

LOGIST [*logista*, L. of *λογιστής*, Gr.] an expert Accountant.

LOGISTICA [*logistica*, F. of *λογιστική*, Gr.] a Species of Arithmetick, which applies the Rules of Multiplying, Dividing, &c. to the Degrees of Sines, Circles, Angles, &c.

LOGISTICAL *Arithmetick*, signifies sometimes the Arithmetick of Sexagesimal Fractions, used by Astronomers in their Calculations.

LOGISTICAL *Logarithmus*, a Table of Logarithms fitted to Sexagesimal Fractions.

LOGISTICKS, are the same as logical Arithmetick; but the Term is applied by some to signify the first general Rules in *Algebra*, of Addition, Subtraction, &c.

LOGIUM, a Hovel or Out-house. *O. L.*

LOGOGRAPHER [*logographus*, L. of *λογογράφος*, of *λόγος*, a Word, and *γράφω*, to write, Gr.] a Lawyer's Clerk, or Writer of Books of Accounts.

LOGOMACHY [*logomachia*, L. of *λογμαχία*, of *λόγος* and *μαχή*, Contention, Gr.] a verbal Contention, or Strife about Words.

LO'HOCH. See *Loch*.

LOICH [*Fish*], a certain Sort of Fish, as Cod, Ling, &c.

LOIGNE, a Line. *Cbau.*

LOIMOGRAPHY [*of λοιμός*, Pestilence, and *γραφή*, a Description, Gr.] a Description of pestilential Diseases.

LOINS [*Lende*, L. S. *longes*, F. *longia* Ital. *lumbi*, L.] the lower Part of the Back near the Hips; the Waist.

To **LOITER** [*luttere*, Belg.] to delay, to lag behind.

To **LOLL**, to lean or lie upon.

To **LOLL out the Tongue** [*lullen*, L. S. and Belg.] to let it hang out of the Mouth.

LOLLARDS [some derive the Name from *Walter Lollard*, the Author of a Sect in Germany and the Low Countries, in the 13th Century; others from *Lolium*, Cockle or Darnel, as being Tares among the Lord's Wheat; a Name of Infamy bestowed on the Followers of *Wickliff*, or certain Church Reformers in England, in the Time of King Edward III. and Henry V. then accounted great Heretics,

LOLLARDS *Tower*, a Place at Paul's Church in London, where Lollards were imprisoned,

LOLLARDY, the Doctrines and notions of the *Lollards*.

LOMBAR 2 [of the *Lombard* *Sple* of Italy, a great Usurer] a Bank for Usury.

LOMBARD-HOUSE [of *lump*, Du. a Bag] a House in which some of Goods are taken in so fast, where they are exposed to Sale.

LOMBARD-Street [to which it was the Residence of the Lollards were great Usurers, &c.] a Street Royal-Exchange, London.

LOMBARDS, Bankers. *O.*

LOMBIS, Lamps. *O.*

LOME [*Leem*, L. S. Latin, Mortar. *O.*

LOME [*Leomede*, Sax.] a Mortar. *O.*

LONDENOYS, a Londoner.

LOND'ES, Lands. *Cbau.*

LOND'Tiller, a Husbandman.

LOND'ON [some derive it from *and* and *ton*, Sax. a Town, &c. d. a Town, by whom it is said to be built; others from *Lion*, *Saxon*, C. Br. a City, &c. d. a maritime Port; but *Saxones* did *Liam*, Populous, and *Din*, d. a populous City; it was first built by the *Welfs*, *Lunden*, *Lundenbryg*, and *Lundenwic*, *onia*, *Londinium* by the *Romans*, the City of *Great-Britain*, founded by *Rome*, walked by *Great*, no ways inferior to the *Europe* for Riches and Greatness in the Time of the *Britains* and *Archbishop's* See; but upon the the *Saxons*, it was deprived of nour, it being removed to *Canterbury* became only a Bishop's See, at *main*.

LONDON-Bridge, a noble Bridge of Stone, upon 19 Arches, built by *Thames*, adorned with *Arch*, making a Street, and not to be seen the whole World.

LONDON-Pride, a sort of *London*.

LOND'LES [*q. landis*] a *London*.

LONG [*longus*, L. *long*, F.] Extent in Length. *F.*

To **LONG** [prob. of *long* to desire very earnestly.

A **LONG** [in *Music*] a *long* two Breves.

LONG Accent [*its Grammar*] the Vowel which hath the *long* (-) is to be pronounced *long*.

LONG Boat [of a Ship] is the longest and biggest of the *Boats*.

Long, a Stone near 15 Foot high,
in Cumberland.

Long [of Lelang, Sax. a Fault;
in Bräugen, Teut. to belong to]
a Fault.

Loch [lange res höher, Teut.]
höher, Sax.

Looper, a Sort of printing Letter.

Longwort, an Herb [*Palmaria*,
SWORT, {L.} there are several
which bear this Name.

Longanimity [*longanimité*, F. of
long, L.] Long. sufferance, Forbear-
ance, Patience.

Longanimous [*longanimi*, L.]
longing.

Long [with *Long*.] the Strait
the Foundation.

Longen, to belong. O.

Longevity [of *longævitas*, L.]
in Life.

Longevous [*longævus*, L.] long-
living a long Time.

Longiloquy [*longiloquium*, L.] a
long Talk.

Longimetry [of *longus*, L. and
Measure] the Art of measuring
Distances.

Longung [longung, Sax.] an ear
ring.

Longinquity [*longinquitat*, L.]
Distance of Time or Place.

Longitudo [*longitudo*, L.] the
Length of a Thing.

Longitudo [*longitudo*, L.] the Length
of a Thing that is measurable, as Time,
Distance, &c. F.

Longitudo [in Geography] is the
Distance East or West between the
Longitudes of two Places, counted on the
Equator.

Longitudo [in Dialling] is the Arch
of the Dial intercepted between the
Line of the Dial, and the true
Line of the Sun, and is called the *Plane's Difference*.

Longitudo [in the Heavens] is an Ark
of the Firmament, counted from the Begin-
ning, to the Place where the Stars
of the Zodiac cross the Ecliptic.

Longitudo [in Navigation] is the
Distance of a Ship or Place East or West
of a Place, counted in proper Degrees.

Longitudo of the Sun or Stars from
the Equatorial Points, is the Number
of Arcs and Minutes that are from the
Equator to the *Axis* or *Libra*, either before or
after the Equator.

Longitudo of Motion [in Mechanics]
is the Distance or Length which any moving
Body passes through, as it moves on in a right
Line.

Longitudinal Suture [in Anato-
my] the Seam of the Head which runs

along between the *Coronal* and *Lambdoidal*
Sutures.

Longitudinally, as length, length-
ways; as opposed to transverse.

Longus [in Anatomy] a Muscle of
the Radius, serving to turn the Palm of the
Hand upwards; also a Muscle of the Cubitus,
which helps to extend the Arm forwards;
also a Muscle of the Varsus, the same as
Peronius Primus. L.

Longus Colli [in Anatomy] a Muscle of
the Neck, which, with its Partner, bends
the Neck right forward. L.

Loof, led. O.

Loof [of *loofan*, Sax. above] that Part
of a Ship aloft, which lies just before the
Timbers, called *Ches Trees*, as far as the
Bulk-Head of the Forecastle.

Aloof off, at a Distance.

To **Loof** [commonly pronounced *Luff*]
a Term used in coding of a Ship, as *loof*,
keep your loof, loof up, i. e. keep the Ship
nearer the Wind.

To **Loof into a Harbour** [*Sea Phrase*] is
to fall into it close by the Wind.

To **Loof** a *Loof* [*Sea Phrase*] is when
a Ship which was going large before the
Wind, is brought close by the Wind.

Loof Hooks [in a Ship] Tackle with
two Hooks, which serve to succour the
Repet called *Tackles*, in a large Sail.

Loof-Pieces [in a Ship] are those Guns
which lie at the Loof of the Ship.

To **Loof** [locian, Sax.] to see.

Looking-Glass, a Glass which reflects
Objects.

A Loom [*Minshaw* derives it of *glomus*,
L. a Ball of Yarn] the Frame a Weaver
works upon or in.

A Loom, any Tool or Utensil. *Chesb.*

Loof-Gale [*Sea Term*] is a gentle,
easy Gale of Wind, in which a Ship can
carry her Top-Sails.

Looming [of a Ship] is her Prospe-
ctive or Shew. Hence the Sailors say, *such a*
Ship looms a great Sail, i. e. she seems to be
a great Ship.

Loon, an idle, lazy, good-for-nothing
Fellow; also a Bird in *New-England*, like
a Cormorant, that can scarce go, much less
fly; and makes a Noise like a Sow-gelder's
Horn. *Scotch.*

Loop [of *loope*, Belg. to run, because
it is easily slipped off] a Noose in a Rope
which will slip; an Ornament for a Button-
Hole.

A Loop [among Gunners] a small Iron-
Ring in the Barrel of a Gun.

A Loop, an Hinge of a Door. *N. C.*

A Loop, a Rail of Bars joined together
like a Gate, to be removed in and out at
Pleasure. *S. C.*

LOOP of Corn, at *Riga* a Bushel, and in some Places 4 Pecks and 4-5ths.

LOOP-Holes [in a Ship] are Holes made in the Comings of the Hatches for close Fight and other Conveniences.

LOOP-Holes [in Fortification] are little Holes in the Walls of a Castle or Fort to shoot through.

LOOS [*laus*, L.] Praise. *Chau.*

LOOSE [*laos*, L. S. *laos*, *Teut.*] slack, not tight; not bound up; also loose in Morals; also at Liberty.

To **LOOSEN** [*leran*, *Sax.* *lofen*, L. S.] to unbind, to let loose; to move a Thing from its Fixedness.

LOOSE-Strife, an Herb. *Sylvestris*. L.

LOOSE-NESS, Laxativeness of Body; Depravedness of Morals.

LOOT [*loth*, *Teut.*] a Weight in some Parts of Germany, and France, half their Ounce, or one 22d Part of a Pound.

LOOTS'MAN, the same as *Lodesman*.

To **LOP** [*Minshew* derives it of *loof*, *Belg.* *laub*, *Teut.* a Leaf, *q. d.* to leaf] to cut off the Tops of Trees.

To **LOPE** [*loopen*, L. S.] to run or slip away; also to leap, N. C. Also to follow or run after. *Cent.*

LOPPE [*loppet*, *Dpn.* of *loopen*, L. S. *q. d.* a Leaper] a Flea. *Lincolnsh.* Also a Spider. O.

LOPPER Milk [of labren, to curdle, *Teut.*] old Milk, or turned and curdled with Staleness. *Spem.*

LOQUACIOUS [*loquax*, L.] full of Talk, prating.

LOQUACITY [*loquacitas*, L.] Talkativeness.

LOQUE/LA, Talk, Speech, Discourse. L.

LOQUELA *fine die* [in Old Law Records] an Imparlance or Petition for a Day of Respite in a Court of Justice.

LORD [*Plapond*, or *Loven'd*, *Sax.* of *plap*, a Loaf, and *Ford*, for *Afford*, because Lords and Noblemen in old Times gave Loaves to a certain Number of Poor] a Title of Honour sometimes attributed to those who are noble by Birth or Creation; sometimes it is given by the Courtesy of England to the Sons of Dukes and Marquises; and sometimes to Persons honourable by their Employments.

LORD [in Law] a Person that has a Fee, and consequently the Homage of Tenants within his Manor.

LORD of the Geniture [among Astrologers] is that Planet which has the greatest Strength in the Figure of any Person's Geniture or Nativity.

LORD of the Hour [in Astrology] a Planet which governs the twelfth Part of the Day, as also of the Night severally, divided into twelve Parts, which are called planetary Hours.

LORD of the Year [with Astrologers] that

Planet which has most Marks of Fortitude and Strength in a Revolutions Figure.

LORD *Majes* [Law Term] is the Owner of a Manor that has Tenants holding him in Fee, who yet holds of a superior Lord, or a Lord Paramount.

LORD *in Gross* [Law Term] is he that is Lord, having no Manor, as the King in respect of the Crown.

LOR'DANT [some derive this of *laos*]

LOR'DANE and *Dane*, because *Danes*, when they had the Government of England, enjoined the better sort of People to maintain a *Dane* in their Houses, and a Curb upon them; it is full as derived from *leurdane*, *Fr.* signifying a dull, heavy Fellow; a lazy Lumber.

LORD/LINESS, Haughtiness, Proud Stateliness.

LORD/LY, haughty, proud, stately.

LORDOSIS [*lordosis*, *Gr.*] the swelling of the Back-bone forward in Children.

LORD/LINGES, a diminutive.

LORD'INGIS, Sirs, Masters.

LORDSHIP, the Title, Jurisdiction, or Manor of a Lord.

LO'RE [*laepe*, *Sax.*] Learning of *Spencer*. Also Direction, Teaching, *Milton*.

LO'REL, a Devourer, a crafty *Spencer*.

LORICATION [of *lorica*, L.]

sing or arming with a Coat of Mail.

LORICATION [in Masonry] is the

of Walls with Mortar.

LORICATION [in Chymistry]

covering a Retort with Loom or

LOR'IMERS [*lorimers*, *F.* of *laos*]

LOR'INERS [*laos*, *F.* of *laos*] a

Artificers in London, who make

Bridles, Spurs, and such-like Iron

Horses.

LO'RIOT, a Bird, that being torn

on by one that has the Yellow

cures the Person, and dies himself.

LORN [*leren*, *Teut.*] left, lost.

LORN, *Spem.*

To **LO'SE** [*leran*, *Sax.*] to lose

A **LO'SEL** [of *lofe*, *q. d.* a left

or of *leag*, *Sax.* false] an idle,

Person, a crafty Fellow, a Cheat, a

crite, *Chau.*

LO'SENGER, a Flatterer or Liar.

LOSEN'GERY, Lying, Deceit, *Chau.*

LO'SES [of *laos*, L.] Praise.

LO'SID, loosed [of *lofen*, *Teut.*]

Liberty. *Chau.*

LOT [*lot*, H. i. e. wrapped

together] *Abraham's* Brother.

LOT [*plot*, *Sax.* lot, *F.* *lot*]

a Portion of a Thing divided into

Parts, to be shared among several

also Chance, Fortune.

of **LOTS** [*Pleoran, Sax. loten,* to determine a Doubt by Lots.

LOT and **LOT**, to pay such and such Duties as House-keepers do.

LOT is every 12th Disk of Lead in the *Dorbyshire* Mines, which is paid to the King.

LOVE, a Companion of Love. *Chau.* [*lube, Sax.*] unwilling, as I am no mind to, am unwilling, or none.

LOTHE [*lathan, Sax.*] to nauseate, to abominate.

LOTHY, loathsome. *Chau.*

LOTHING [*lathen, Sax.*] nauseating,

more odious. *Chau.*

LOTHNESS, Unwillingness.

LOTHSOME, nauseous, hateful.

LOTHSOMENESS, Nauseousness, Hate-

LOUSE, a Washing. F. of L.

LOUSE [among *Chymists*] is the Washing any Medicine in Water to cleanse between a Fomentation and

LOUSE [*louse, Sax. louse, F.*] of Lots by Chance.

LOUSE, an Herb. *Levisium, L.*

LOUSE [*louse, Sax. louse, of louse,* loud, loud, *Teut.*] sounding, noisy.

LOUSE, Noisiness.

LOUSE [*louse, Sax. louse, Teut.*] Kindship; a Passion of the Soul.

LOUSE, Days anciently so called, observations were made, and Concluded between Neighbours and

LOVE [*lube, Sax. lube, Teut.*] an Affection for.

LOVE [*loup, F.*] a Wolf) a Surname.

LOVE [*loup, Dim. of loup, F.*] a little Wolf) a Surname.

LOVE, amiable, deserving to be loved.

LOVE [*loup, Sax.*] an endearing

a Sweetheart.

LOVE, having a Lover. *Shakspeare.*

LOVED, a Lord. O.

LOVED, Lovers. *Chau.*

LOVED, lovely. *Chau.*

LOVE [*lucus, L.*] a Lake. *Irish.*

LOVE, laughed. *Chau.*

LOVE, Praiser. *Scott.*

LOVE, Money. *Cant.*

LOVE, an Overseer of Accounts; also to be a Thief. *Chau.*

LOVE, a Ram or Bell We.

LOVE, O. L.

LOVE, a lazy, slothful Fellow.

LOVE [*lourd, F.*] slothful, slug-

LOVE, a Name of a French Dance,

or the Tune that belongs to it, always in triple Time, and the Movement or Tune very low and grave.

LOURGE, a tall Langrel.

LOUR'GULARY, a Casting any Thing into the Water to spoil or poison it.

LOUSE [*lup, Sax. luf, Dan. and L. S. luf, Teut.*] a small Insect which infests human Kind.

Sue a Beggar, and catch a Louse.

This Proverb is a witty Lampoon upon all indiscreet and vexatious Law-suits commenced against insolvent People; for what can be more ridiculous than to sue a Beggar, when the Action must needs cost more than he is worth? It puts a Man's Prudence quite out of Question, though it puts his Satisfaction of Revenge and Malice quite out of Doubt; for, according to another Proverb, *What can we have of a Cat but her Skin?* *Rete non tenditur accipitri, nec milvis*, say the Latins; and *αἰνῶν ἀνδρῶν ἡδὺς ἀφ' αἰσθητῶν*, say the Greeks.

To **LOUSE** [*lup, Belg.*] to hunt or catch Lice.

LOUSE-Wort, an Herb. *Pedicularis, L.*

LOUSEINESS, a being infested with Lice; Meanness.

LOUSY [*luf, Teut.*] infested with Lice; also of a mean Condition.

LOUT [*Minstrel* derives it of *lutum*,

LOWT L. Clay or Mud; but Skinner from *lout, Sax.* a Layman, or Leod, one of the Vulgar] a clownish, unmannerly Fellow.

To **LOUTE**, to stoop, bow, cringe; also to lurk or lie hid. *Chau.*

LOUTEDEN, bowed, made Obeisance. *Ch.*

LOUVRE [*q. d. l'œuvre, F.* the Work, by way of Emphasis] a stately Palace in the City of Paris.

LOW [*lo, of lough, Belg.*] humble, mean, not high.

LOW, law. *Ch.*

To **LOW** [*lough or plepan, Sax. lough, L. S. lough, Teut.*] to make a Noise, or bellow like an Ox or Cow.

A **Lilly LOW**, a comfortless Blaze. *N. C.*

LOW-bearing Cock [among Gamesters] a Fighting-Cock over match'd for Height.

A **LOWE**, a Flame. *F. C.*

To **LOWE** [*lo, of lough, Teut.*] to flame. *N. C.*

A **LOW'ING** [*lough, Sax.*] a Crying like an Ox or Cow, &c.

LOW'BELL [*q. d. Lowing-Bell*] a Device to catch Birds; also a Bell hung about the Neck of a Weather Sheep.

LOW Beller, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and Ball.

To **LOWD**, to weed Corn. *Yorksh.*

LOW'LAND Men, the Offspring of the English Saxons, in the East Part of Scotland.

LOW'LINESS, Humility, Humbleness.

LOW-

LOW'NESS, the being not high, Mean-ness.

LOW-Masted [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be low masted or under masted, when her Mast is too short or too small.

LOW-Wo m, a Disease in Horses like the Shingles.

LOWN [*ipm, Belg.*] a dull, heavy-headed Fellow.

To **LOWR**, to look sour or grim; to begin to be overcast with Clouds.

To **LOWT**, to look sourly, surlily, or clownishly.

LOXODROM'ICAL? [*of λοξός, and*
LOXODROM'ICK } *δρομικός, Gr.*
in Navigation] belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

LOXODROM'ICAL Line, is the Line of the Ship's Way, when she sails upon a Rhumb oblique to the Meridian.

LOXODROM'ICK Tables, are the Tables of Rhumbs, or the traverse Tables of Miles, with the Difference of Latitude and Longitude.

LOXODROM'ICKS, is the Art of oblique Sailing by the Rhumb, which always makes equal Angles with every Meridian; i. e. when you sail either under the Equator, nor under the same Meridian, but oblique or a hwart them.

LOXODROMY [*of λοξός, oblique, and δρόμος, a Course. Gr.*] such a Course of Sailing.

LOY'AL [*loyal, F. legalis, L.*] honest, trusty, faithful, most commonly to the Prince.

LOY'ALTY [*loyauté, F.*] Fidelity, or Faithfulness, especially to a Sovereign Prince or State.

LOZ'EL, a lazy Lubber.

LOZ'ENGE [*in Heraldry*] a Figure which is used to contain the Coat of Arms of all unmarried Gentlewomen and Widows.

LOZENGE [*in Heraldry*] filled with Lozenges.

LOZENGE [*in Geom.*] a Figure whose two opposite Angles are acute, and the other two obtuse, and the four Sides equal.

LOZENGES [*among Physicians*] a Medicine made into small Pieces, to be held or chewed in the Mouth.

LUBBER [*of Lapp, Teut. a Fool*] a Drudge, a lazy Drone.

To **LUBRICITATE** [*in Physick, &c.*] to make slippery.

LUBRICITY [*lubricité, F. lubricitas, L.*] Slipperiness, Uncertainty, Fickleness.

LUBRICOUS [*lubricus, L.*] Slippery, uncertain, unconvulsive.

LUBRIFICATION, a making slippery

LUCE, a Pike or Jack. *Chau.*

LUCERN [*lucerna, L.*] a Lamp, a Candle. *Chau.*

LUCID [*lucida, F. of lucida, L.*] clear, bright, shining.

A LUCID Body [*in Philosophy*] a Body which emits Light.

LUCIDA Corona, a fixed Star of the second Magnitude in the Northern Constellation.

LUCIDA Lancer, a Star in the Sign Scorpio.

LUCIDA Lyra, a fixed Star of the third Magnitude in the Constellation called Lyra.

LUCIDITY [*luciditas, L.*] Brightness.

LUCIFER [*i. e. Light-bearing*] the Chief of the Devil, or Prince of the Air.

LUCIFER [*among Astronomers*] the Morning or Day-Star, the Planet Venus, when it rises before the Sun.

LUCIFERIAN, like, or resembling Lucifer; proud, haughty, arrogant.

LUCIFERIANs. Heretics who believed of Lucifer, Bishop of Caesarea in Lydia, A. C. 365, who held that the Devil's Man was propagated out of the Side of his Flesh, &c.

LUCIFEROUS [*lucifer, L.*] shining with Light, giving Light into.

LUCIUS, the Praenomen of famous Roman.

LUCY [*Lucia, L. of lux, Light*] proper Name of Women.

LUCK [*luck, Belg. Glücks, Dutch*] Chance, Fortune.

Give a Man Luck, and you give him the Devil.

This Proverb, in serious, signifies that too much of Heathenism or Paganism, but it may very well test a Christian, if that which the Vulgar call Luck, or Learned Fortune, be denominated chance; for if that be on a Man's Side, may throw him into the Sea, and actually and legally guilty of Murder, was verified in the Prophet Jonah. *Jonah mini Campi*, say the Latins; and the Greek *ὁ δαίμων τῆς κατὰ φύσιν ἡ φύσις αὐτοῦ*.

LUCRATION, a Gaming or Wager.

LUCRATIVE [*lucrations, L.*] profitable. *F.*

LUCRE [*lucrum, L.*] Gain, Advantage, Profit.

LUCRIFICABLE [*lucrificabilis, L.*] bringing Gain or Profit.

LUCROUS [*lucrosus, L.*] full of Gain, Profit.

LUCTATION, a Wrestling, Struggle, or Struggling. *L.*

LUCTIFEROUS [*luctifer, L.*] causing or bringing Sorrow or Mourning.

LUCTIFICABLE [*luctificabilis, L.*] is sorrowful.

LUCTIS ONOUS [*luctisonus, L.*] bringing out Sorrow.

LUC TUOUS [*luctuosus, L.*] sorrowful of Sorrow.

LUMBU [lumbus, L.] to
 something by Candle-light, to study late.
LUMBRATORY [lumbrotorius, L.] a
 LUMBRATION, a Studying or Work
 by Candle-light. L.
LUCULENT [luculentus, L.] Trimness,
 sleek, beauty.
LUDGATE [either of King Lud, a
 legend the Briton, who built it, as some
 say, i. d. Lud-gate, from a little River
 that under it; or as Dr. Tb. H. sup-
 posed, of Lud, Sax. the People, and Gate,
 Gate del populo, at Rome] one of the wols-
 in Gate of the City of London.
LUDIBLE [ludibilis, L.] apt to play.
LUDIBRIOUS [ludibrosus, L.] re-
 garded, shameful, ridiculous.
LUDICROUS [ludicrous, L.] sportive;
 frolic, light, childish.
LUDICABLE [ludicabilis, L.] that
 can turn and Pastime.
LUDIFICATE [ludificatum, L.] to
 make, desire; also to frustrate.
LUDICATION, a Mocking or De-
 ceit. L.
LUL, a Pestilence or Plague; also a
 Lul in Cattle. L.
LUL [Lul], the French Pox. L.
LUL, the open Hand. N. C.
LUL, Love. Chas.
LUL [See Term] See Loof.
LUL, } a Light or Flame to sew
LUL, } with, a Low-bell.
LUL [Lulligian, Sax.] to pull,
 to wrack.
LUL, a Measure of Land, call'd other-
 wise or Perch.
LUL [of Lulligian, or ligan, Sax. to
 make the Ears of a Man lie unmov'd,
 say to other Creatures] the Ears;
 to make Land with.
LUL [See Term] in Herb.
LUL [of Lulligian, Sax.] an
 Work or Burden.
LULBRIOUS } [lugubris, F. of lug-
LULBRIOUS } [bris, L.] mournful,
 dismal, doleful.
LUL [Lulic, Gr.] one of the four E-
 lements.
LULWARM [of place, Sax. or law,
 warmth, and warm] between hot
 and cold, also indifferent, careless.
LULWARM'NESS, a being between
 hot and cold; indifference.
LUL, Lucra, Gain. Chas.
LUL [Lulic, Belg. to sing, lullare,
 to sing to sleep] to induce to Sleep by
 any or other Allurement; to allure.
LULABY [probably of lull, and ab-
 solute to abide; but Casaub. makes it
 of lullare, to speak, and our Word
 of lullare, to sleep] a Nurse's alluring
 Child to sleep.
LULAGO [with Physicians] an Ache
 in the Muscles of the Loins, which

is sometimes so very violent, that the Pa-
 tient cannot sit down.
LUM'BAR } [lumbaris, L.] belong-
LUM'BARY } ing to the Loins.
LUMBA'RES Arteries [Anat.] Arteries
 which arising from the Aorta, spread them-
 selves over all the Parts of the Loins. L.
LUMBA'RIS Vena [Anat.] a Vein which
 is bestowed on the Muscles of the Loins. L.
LUMBER [perhaps of Lumpen, Teut.
 old Rags] old Household-stuff, useless, and
 of small Value.
LUMBRICAL, like a Worm.
LUMBRICAL Muscles [in Anatomy] are
 four Muscles in each Hand, and as many in
 the Feet, by reason of their Smallness and
 Shape, resembling Worms.
LUMBRICA'LES [Anat.] Muscles of
 the Finger, so called from their Figure, be-
 ing something like an Earth-Worm.
LUMBRICA'LES Pedis [in Anatomy] a
 Muscle which is inserted to the inner Parts
 of each lesser Toe. L.
LUMBRICUS, an Earth Worm, Belly-
 Worm, or Maw-Worm. L.
LUMINARE, a Lamp or Candle to burn
 on the Altar of a Church or Chapel. L.
LUMINARIES [of luminare, F. lumi-
 naria, L.] Lights, Lamps; the Sun or
 Moon, so called by way of Eminence.
LUMINOUS [luminosus, F. of luminosus,
 L.] full of Light, bright.
A LUMP [Lump, Teut.] a Mass,
 whole Bulk; also the Name of a Fish.
LUMPISH [Lumpisch, Belg.] heavy, dull;
 also in Lumps.
LUN'A [q. d. lux aliena, L. i. e. a bor-
 row'd Light] the Moon, the nearest Planet
 to the Earth of all the seven. L.
LUNA [among Chymists] a Silver Metal.
LUNA [Heral.] the White or Silver
 Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.
LUNA Cornua, } [among Chymists] is a
LUNÆ Cornua, } tough tasteless Mass,
 almost like Horn, which is made by pour-
 ing Spirit of Salt on Crystals of Silver. L.
LUNA-Solar Year, a Period made by
 multiplying the Cycle of the Moon, or 19,
 into that of the Sun, which is 28.
LUNACY [of luna, L.] Frenzy of
 Madress, happening according to the
 Course of the Moon.
LUNAR [lunaire, F. lunaris, L.] be-
 longing to the Moon.
LUNAR Months, Months according to
 the Course of the Moon. See Month.
LUNATICK [lunatique, F. lunaticus,
 L.] afflicted with Lunacy, distracted, mad.
LUNATICK Eyes [in Horser] a Dis-
 temper which makes their Eyes seem as if
 they were cover'd with White.
LUNA'TION [among Astronomers] is
 the Space of Time between one new Moon
 and another. L.

LUN'DRESS [so called, because coined at London] a Silver-penny, which anciently weighed 3 Times as much as now. F.

LUNES } [in Geometry] are Figures
LUNULÆ } in the Form of a Crescent or Half Moon, made by the Arks of two intersecting Circles.

LUNETTES [in Fortification] are small Works generally raised from the Courtin, in Ditches full of Water. F.

LUNETTES [in Opticks] Glasses to help the Sight, Spectacles. Fr.

A **LUN'GIS** [longis, F. longone, Ital.] a tall, lazy, drowly, dreaming Fellow, a Slowback.

The **LUNGS** [lungena, Sax. lunghe, Dan. and Teut. lunghe, Belg. all of lun, Sax. empty, they being filled with nothing but Wind] that Part of an Animal which is the Instrument of Respiration, and is nothing else but a Collection of membranous Vehicles heaped one above another, and interlaced with Branches, Arteries and Veins.

LUNG's-Growing, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNG's-Sickness, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNT [Lunte, Teut.] a Match to fire Guns.

LUPANA'TRIX, a Bawd or Harlot. L.
LUPERCA'LIA, Feasts celebrated by the Romans to the God Pan.

LUP'IA, a Tumour or Protuberance about as big as a small Bean.

LUPINES [lupini, L.] a sort of Pulse.

LUP'NUM caput gere, to be outlaw'd. O. L. T.

LUPUS [among Physicians] a sort of Canker in the Thighs and Legs. L.

To **LURCH** [prob. or lucrari, L. to steal or pilfer] to lie hid.

LURCH'ER [of lucro, L.] one who lies upon the Lurch, or upon the Catch; also a kind of Hunting Dog.

LURCH'ING, lying upon the Catch; sinking from.

A **LUR'DAN** [of laurd, F. whence lurdant, F. a Dunce] a lazy Fellow. See Lardane.

To **LURE** [lurer, F. lurer, L. S.] prob. of belapen, Sax. to betray] to bring a Hawk to the Lure; to allure or decoy.

A **LURE** [lure, F. lurer, Teut.] a Device of Leather to call back a Hawk, a Decoy or Allurement.

LUR'ID [luridus, L.] pale, wan, black and blue.

To **LURK** [Skinner derives it from Lark, q. d. to lie hid, as a Lark in a Furrow, or probably of laerent, Du. to lie in Ambush] to lie hid.

LUS'CIOUS, over-sweet, cloying.

LUS'CIOUSNESS, Over-sweetness.

LUS'ERN [lupus ceruarius, L.] a kind of Wolf called a Stag-Wolf.

LUS'ERNS, the Fleeces of these Lambs.

LUSH [Luxe, Fr.] Luxury, Lewdness. Shakspeare.

LUSH BURG, a base Sort of Coin in the Time of King Edward III. coined beyond Sea to counterfeit the English Money.

LUSH'IOUS } [a Derivative of Lux]
LUSH'IOUS } over-sweet, cloying.

LUS'ION, a Playing or Pastime.

A **LUSK** [Minslow derives it of Luscus, F.] a Sluz or Slothful Fellow.

LUSK'ISH, lazy. C.

LUSK'ISHNESS, Laziness. C.

LUS'ORY [lusorius, L.] jocular, sportive.

LUST [Lust, Sax. lust, Dan. Lust, L. S. and Teut. Mirth, Pleasure] Concupiscence, unlawful Passion or Desire; also natural Desire.

LUST [among Sailors] a Ship inclined to one Side or other, when it is inclined to heel or lean more to one than another.

To **LUST** [lyptan, Sax. lusten, gelusten, Teut.] to desire, to have inclination to.

LUST'FUL [lustfull, Sax.] full of lecherous.

LUST'FULNESS, Lecherousness.

LUSTIHED, Lustiness. Chok.

LUST-Wort, an Herb. Scythians.

LUS'TER } [lustre, Belg. lustre]
LUS'TER } Brightness, Shining.

LUSTRAL [lustralis, L. a lustrum] a sort of Holy Water used by the Romans among the ancient Romans.

LUSTRA'TION, a Viewing on one Side; also a Purgatory by Sacrifice.

LUS'TRICI Dies, the Days on which the Romans used to give to their Children the Name of the Family.

LUS'TRING [of lustre, F. Brightness] a glossy Silk call'd Lustre.

LUS'TRUM, the Cleansing or Purgation of the City of Rome by Sacrifice every Year; the Space of five Years.

LUSTY [lustig, Teut. lustig, Dan.] strong, hale, hearty.

LUTANIST, one skilful in playing the Lute.

LUTA'TION [of lutum, L. Loom] a Stopping up of Chymical with Loam and Plaster.

LUTE [lut, F. luto, Ital. luto] a musical Instrument.

LUTE [among Chymists, of lutum] Clay: a compound Paste made of Mortar, Sand, Potter's Earth, &c. together the Necks of Retorts and receivers, or coat over Bodies of Glass.

to be them from being melted in a
 common Heat.

LYTE [*λύττω*, F. *luter*, L.] to cover
 with such Looms or Clay.

LYTEOUS [*λυτός*, L.] full of Clay,

LYTHANISM, the Opinions and
 of Martin Luther, who being an
 Priest, separated from the Church
 about A.C. 1515, wrote against
 them, and began the Reformation.

LYTHRANS, they who follow Lu-
 ther.

LYTHRNS, a sort of Windows in the
 of an House.

LYTULENT [*lytulentus*, L.] miry,

LYXATE [*luxatus*, L.] to put out
 of, or loosen.

LYXATED [*luxatus*, L.] disjointed, put
 out, or loosened.

LYXATION, a Dislocation, a putting
 out of Joint. F. of L.

LYXATOR EXTERIUS [in *Anatomy*] is the
 in *Externus Auris*. L.

LYXARIANCE [of *luxuria*, L.] Abun-

LYXARIANT [*luxurians*, L.] growing
 out exceedingly, wanton,

LYXARIOUS [*luxurius*, F. *luxuriosus*,
 Latin, given to Excess or Debauch-

LYXARIOUSNESS [*luxure*, F. *luxu-*
LYXURY } *ritas*, L.] all Su-

per Excess of carnal Pleasures, Ri-
 ches, Sensuality; Lechery. Chau.

LYXANTHROPY [*lycantropie*, F. *hy-*
 L. *λυανθρωπία*, of *λύκος*, a

and *άνθρωπος*, a Man, Gr.] a Mad-

ness from the Bite of a mad
 Man imitate the Howling of

LYXUM, a Place near Athens, where
 taught Philosophy.

LYXUM [*λύξω*, Gr.] a Medicine made
 of *Psyllanthus*.

LYXIDES [of *λύξω*, Gr. a Wolf] a
 like that of Wolves, proceeding

to the Retention of Seed.

LYXIA [the Name of a Country in
 the proper Name of a Woman.

LYXIAN *Mind*, doleful and lamentable

LYXUS Lapis, the Touch Stone. L.

LYZE under the Sea [among Sailors]
 for a ship, when her Helm is lashed

and she lies so a hull, that the Sea
 washes her Bow or Broadside.

LYZE, Sex *Lyck*, Belg. and L. S.
 of *lyx*, Water, whence *lyxi-*

L.] a Composition of Albes and
 wash and scour withal.

LYZE, See *Lis* or *Lay*.

To Tell a LYE [*λογαν*, Sax. *Eugen*, *Teuf*,
Logen, L. S.] to affirm what is false. See
To Lie.

LYER [in a Ship, *leckerig*, *Teuf*] he
 that is first catch'd in a Lye on a Monday
 Morning, and is proclaimed at the Main-
 Mast, *A Lyer*, a *Lyer*, a *Lyer*; he serves
 under the Swabber to clean the Beak-Head
 and Chains, for a Week.

LYFELICHT, lively. Chau.

LYKEROUS, lecherous. O.

LYKERS, Surveyors. O.

LYMME, a Limb. Chau.

LYMPH } [of *λυμφή*, Gr. being
LYMPHA } changed into λ] a trans-

parent Fluid, as Water, &c. L.

LYMPHA [in *Anatomy*] a clear limpid
 Humour, consisting of the nervous Juice,
 and of Blood.

LYMPHATICK [*lymbatique*, F. *lym-*
photicus, L.] alloy'd or mix'd with Water.

LYMPHATICKS [*lymbatiques*, F. of
lymbatici, L.] Persons that are quite dis-

tracted or stark mad.

LYMPHATICK Vessels } [in *Anatomy*]
LYMPAATICK Veins } are certain

Veins, which receive the *Lymph* from the
 conglobated Glandules.

LYMPHÆDUCTS [of *lymph* and *duc-*
tus, Passages, L.] slender, pellucid Tubes,

arising in all Parts of the Body, which
 permit a thin and transparent Liquor to

pass through them towards the Heart, &c.

LYNCEOUS [of *Lyneus*, one of the
Argonauts, who is reported to be able to

see through Stone Walls, or of *lynx*, a
 Beast of a quick Sight] quick-sighted,

Hence a quick sighted Man is called *lyn-*
ceus.

LYNCEUS [among Physicians] a Col-
 lyrium for strengthening the Eyes.

LYNCHET, a Line of Green-sward,
 which separates ploughed Lands in com-

mon Fields.

To LYNNE, to loiter. Chau.

LYNX [*λύξ*, Gr. *Euchs*, *Teuf*] a
 wild Beast of the Nature of a Wolf. L.

LY'ON Dollar, 80 Aspers, 5s. Sterling,
 at Aleppo in Turkey.

LYPIRIA [among Physicians] a kind of
 burning Fever, commonly called a *Causus*.

LYRA [in *Astronomy*] a Constellation of
 13 Stars, resembling an Harp.

LYRA Viol, a musical Instrument;
 whence the Expression of playing *Lyra*

Way, is corruptly used for playing *Lyra*
 Way.

A LYRE [*lyra*, L. of *λύρα*, Gr.] an
 Harp. F.

LYR'ICK [*lyrique*, F. *lyricus*, L. of *λυ-*
ρικός, Gr.] belonging to the Harp.

LYRICK Verses, Verses set to the Harp.

LYRIST [*lyristes*, L.] an Harp.

LY'SIS [*λύσις*, Gr.] a loosening or releasing.

LYSIS [in *Pisitis*] a Weakness of the Body by any Illicit.

LYSSA [*λύσσα*, Gr.] the Madness of a Dog; the Bite of any venomous Creature.

LYSSE, to lessen. *Chem.*

LYTE'RIA [*λύτηρις*, Gr.] a Sign of the loosening of a great Disease.

LYTINT [in *Heraldry*] the white Colour of Skins or Furs.

LYV'LODE, Liveliness. *Chem.*

M.

M, in *Latin* Numbers signifies zero.

M, is an Abbreviation of *Magister*, a Master, as *M. A. Magister Artium*, Master of Arts; in a Physician's Bill it is frequently used for *Manipulus*, a Handful; and at the End of a Receipt it stands for *misce*, i. e. mingle.

To **MAB**, to dress carefully. *N. C.*

MA'BLE [*amabilis*, L. lovely, or *mabella*, F. my fair one] a Name of Women.

MABS, Slatterns. *N. C.*

MAC, a Son, *Irish*, added at the Beginning of many Surnames, as *Mac-Donald*, &c.

MA'CALEB, Baited Coral.

A MACARONICK [*macaronique*, F.] a confused Heap, a Huddle of many several things together.

MACARONICK Poem [*macaronique*, F.] a Sort of Burlesque Poetry, wherein the Native Words of a Language are made to end in a *Latin* Termination.

MACAROONS [*macaroni*, Ital.] a Sort of Sweet-Meat made of Almonds, Whites of Eggs, Sugar, &c. By *macaroni* the *Italians* also understand a kind of very small long Shreds of Paste made of only Flour and Eggs, rolled out very thin; these they use frequently in their Soups, in the room of *Vermicelli*.

MACCABEES [so called from *Judas Maccabeus*] the Title of two Apocryphal Books.

MACE [*macis*, *maor*, and *macis*, L.] *peper*, Gr.] a Sort of Spice; also a known Ensign of Honour carried before a Magistrate; a Batoon, Club, or Staff.

MACE Gruffs [*maccherarii*, L. Barb.]

MACE Gruffs those who wittingly buy and sell Rolen Fish.

MACEDONIANS, Hereticks in the 14th Century, who denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghost.

To **MA'CRATE** [*macerer*, F. *macerationem*, L.] to make lean, or bring down in Flesh; also to steep or soak.

MACERATION, a making lean, weakening or bringing down.

MACERATION [among *Physicians*] is an Infusion either with or without Heat, wherein the Ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

MACHA'ON, the Name of an ancient Physician, said to be one of the *Sons of Esculapius*; thence Medicine is generally called *Art Machaonia*.

MA'CHES, a Sort of Salt Herb.

MACHI'AVEL'IAN [of *Machiavelli*, famous Historian and Politician of Florence belonging to *Machiavelli*; *lights* or *poth*]

To **MACHI'AVELIZE**, to practice chivalism, or subtil Policy.

MACH'INA *Bagiase*, Mr. Light's Pump. *L.*

To **MACH'INATE** [*machina*, L. *chinetum*, L.] to contrive or device, or hatch.

MAOHINATION, a Contriving or ting, a Device or Plot. *F.* of *L.*

MACHINA'TOR [*machinator*, F.] a Deviser, a Contriver, a Plotter.

MACH'INE [*machina*, L. *of engine*, Gr.] an Engine composed of several set together by mechanical Art, to stop the Motion of Bodies. *F.*

MACH'INIST [*machinista*, F.] a Inventor or Manager of Engines.

MACHIN'UL'E [among *Physicians*] the Compositions, Parts of most complex Bodies, and which, by their organization, are destined to particular

MA'CILENT [*macilentus*, L.] a Lank.

MACK'ENBOY, a Sort of *knotty* Root.

MACK'AREL [*macquerel*, F. *rel*, *Tent*, of *macula*, L. from the black in the Sides thereof, a well-known Fish; also a Pimp or Pander.

To **MACKLE** [*merckeln*, *Tent*] Weavers Goods to Shop-keepers.

MACKLED [of *maculatus*, L.] or daub'd in Printing.

MA'CRITUDE [*macritudo*, L.]

MACROCEPH'ALUS [of *macro*, and *cephala*, the Head, Gr.] one whose Head larger than of a natural size.

MA'KROCOSM [*macrocosmos*, L. *κρῶσις*, of *μακρῶς*, large, and *κοσμος*, World, Gr.] the great World, the Universe, in Contradistinction to *microcosmos*, which is commonly the Body of Man.

MACROLOGY [*macrologia*, L. *λογία*, of *μακρῶς*, and *λογος*, Speech] a Figure in Rhetoric, signifying *long* in Speech; when more Words than are necessary.

MACRONOSIA [*μακρονοσία*, *μακρῶς*, and *νόσις*, a Disease, Gr.] a *distemper*, L.

MAC'ULA Hepatica [i. e. the liver] a large brownish or yellowish Spot on a Hand's Breadth, which chiefly on the Back, Breast, and Groin. *L.*

MACULA *Macula*, a Spot of a
dark Colour with which Children are
born. *L.*

MACULE *Solares* [with *Astronomers*]
spots on the Sun. *L.*

MACULA *Polities* [among *Physicians*]
darkish spots here and there in the
skin, proverbial, if it comes to an
age. *L.*

MACULATE [*maculatus*, *F.* *macula-*
to stain to defile with Spots.

MACULATE, maculated, spotted, foul-
lined. *Shaks.*

MACULATION, a Staining or Discol-
ouring. *Shaks.*

MACULATURE, a Waste or Blotting-
out. *F.*

MAC [*mac* or *maco*, *Sax.* *Mac*,
deprived of *ma*, *Gr.*] deprived
of, without.

MAC, two Sorts of Herbs.

MAC, an Earth Worm; *Effex.*

MAC [*macula*, *F.* *macula*, my Lady,
a Title of Honour formerly
given to Women of Quality only, but now
obsolete.

MAC [*macula*, *Gr.*] Bald:
the Head.

MAC [*Macdona*, *Sax.* *Macdona*,
a Name used in Dying.

MAC, a Moistening, or
properly the receiving so much
that the Body is quite soaked thro'

MAC [*maculatus*, *L.* *macula*,
L.] to moisten, to wet.

MAC, a Title given in
the Wives and Daughters of Gen-
tlemen.

MAC, to be found of. *N. C.*

MAC, a small, old Roman Coin,
now found about *Dorchester*.

MAC [*Mac*, of *Mac* for *Mac*,
Mac, *F.* and *Mac*, a Dim.
of an Owl.

MAC [*macula*, *L.*] moist, wet.

MAC [*macula*, *L.*] made ten
times or Decuple.

MAC [*macula*, *L.*] moist,
damp.

MAC [*Mac*, *L.* *Mac*, *L.* Good,
an old British Name.

MAC, a capital City in Spain.

MAC [*Mac*, *L.* *Mac*, *L.*] a long
of Wood armed with Iron Plates, and
to cover the mouth of a Pistol, and
other Uses. *F.*

MAC [so called from the Kind
with which it was composed] an
old Song; also a particular Kind
of Music, formerly very much in
use for men, three, four, five,
and eight Voices.

MAC, a Disease in Sheep.

MAESTRO 2 [in *Musick Books*] signi-
fies to play with Majesty,
Pomp, and Grandeur, and so, of conse-
quence; first; nevertheless with Strength
and Firmness of Hand. *Ital.*

MAESTRO, Master. *Ital.*

MAESTRO *de Capella*, Master of the
Chapel Musick, or Master of Musick only;
meaning thereby one of the first Rank. *Ital.*

MAEANDER [*Maeander*, *Gr.*] a Ma-
ter full of Intricacy and Difficulty; so called
from a River in *Phrygia*, that has many
Turnings in its Course. *L.*

MAFIE [*ma' fœ*, *fur' ma' fœ*, *F.*]
MAFIE upon my Faith. *Cham.*

TO MAFFLE [*Maaffen*, *Du.*] to
hammer, or flutter.

MAGAZYN, the Hire or Rent of a
Ware-house or Place for laying up Stores or
other Commodities; also the Place or Ware-
house itself.

MAGAZYN [*magazin*, *F.*] a Store-
house for Arms and Ammunition of War.

MAGBOTE [of *Weg*, a Kinsman; and
Bote, *Sax.*] a Compensation anciently made
in Money for Killing a Kinsman.

MAGDALENE [*Mary Magd.*, *Syr. i. e.*
married] a proper name of Women.

MAGDALENE College [in *Oxford*] built
by *William Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Exeter*,
also one of the same Name in *Cambridge*.

MAGDALEON [*magdala*, *Gr.*] a
Root of Plaster or Salve.

MA'GE, a Magician. *Spem.*

MAGELLANICK, of or found out by
Ferdinand Magellanus, a Portuguese.

MAGELLANICK Streights, a famous
narrow Sea near the South Pole.

MAGELLAN's Clouds, two small Clouds
not far distant from the South Pole.

MAGGIO, an Italian Measure of Corn,
containing 17 Bushels and a half English.

MAGGIORE [in *Musick Books*] signifies
major or greater. *Ital.*

MAGGOT [*Magot*, *Belg.* *Magot*, *Teut.*]
a Mife in Bread] a kind of Worm.

MAGPOOTINESS, Folliness of Mag-
gots; Whimsicalness, Freakishness.

MAGGOTTY, full of Maggots, whim-
sical.

MAGICAL [*magicus*, *F.* *magicus*, *L.*
magick, *Gr.*] behav-
ing to the Magic Arts.

MAGICK [*magia*, *F.* *magia*, *L.* of *μα-*
γικη, *Gr.*] the Black Art, dealing with sa-
mish Spirits.

MAGICIAN [*magician*, *F.* *magus*, *L.* of
μαγος, *Gr.*] a Wizard, Sorcerer or Conjur-
er. *Magick*, is a useful Science,
teaching the Knowledge and mutual Appli-
cation of active Bodies with passive, so as to
make many excellent Discoveries, called
Natural Philosophy.

MAGICK *Luarborn*, a little Optick Machine, by means of which are represented on a Wall, in an oblique Place, many tedious Shares, which are taken to be an Effect of Magick, by these that are ignorant of the Device.

MAGICK Squares, is when several Numbers in an Arithmetical Proportion are disposed into such parallel and equal Ranks, that the Sums of each Row taken any way, either directly, or ascending, shall be all equal.

MAGISTERIAL [*magistratus*, F. *magister*, L.] master like, imperious, haughty.

MAGISTRY [*magister*, F. of *magisterium*, L.] Magistrship.

MAGISTRY (among Chymists) a Preparation of a mix'd Body, (was to change it into a Body of a different Kind; a Precipitation.

MAGISTRACY [*magistratus*, L. *magistrature*, F.] the Office and Dignity of a Magistrate.

MAGISTRALIA *Medicamenta*, such Medicines as are usually prescribed by Physicians for several Purposes. L.

MAGISTRATE *magistratus*, F. of *magistratus*, L.] an Officer of Justice, et of Civil Government.

MAGMA [*μαγμα*, Gr.] the Dregs that are left after the straining of Juices. L.

MAGNA *diffusa stipenda*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to summon four lawful Knights, to choose twelve Knights of the Neighbourhood, &c. to pass upon the great Affize between the Plaintiff and Defendant. L.

MAGNA Charta, the great Charter, containing a Number of Laws ordained in the 9th Year of Henry III. and confirmed by Edward I. containing the Sum of all the written Laws of England.

MAGNA Priuaria, a great Resp. Day, upon which the Lord of the Manor of Harrow in Middlesex used to summon his Tenants, to do each a Day's Work for him, every Tenant who had a Chimney being obliged to send a Man.

MAGNANIMITY [*imagnanimitas*, F. of *magnanimitas*, L.] Greatness of Mind, Courage.

MAGNANIMOUS [*magnanimus*, F. of *magnanimus*, L.] of great Courage or Spirit; generous, brave.

MAGNESIA Opalina (among Chymists) is a Sort of *Coccus Metallicorum*, or Layer of Antimony.

MAGNET [*magres*, L. of *magres*, Gr.] a Flint approaching to the Nature of Iron Ore, and endued with the Property of attracting Iron to itself, and of both pointing itself and giving the Virtue to a Needle touched by it, of pointing to the Poles of the World.

MAGNETICUS [*magneticus*, F. of *magnetick*, L.] belonging to the Magnet.

MAGNETICAL Amplitude [*Amplitude*, L.] an Arch of the Horizon intercepted between the Sun in his Rising or Setting, and East and West Points of the Compass.

MAGNETICK Altitude [*Altitude*, L.] is an Arch of the Horizon intercepted between the magnetical Meridian, and Sun's Azimuth Circle.

MAGNETISM, is the Power a Loadstone has of attracting Iron.

MAGNIFICENT, a Song of the Virgin Mary, so called from *Magnificat*, being its first Word in Latin.

MAGNIFICENCE [*magnificencia*, L.] a Largeness of Soul in receiving and managing great Things, Grandeur, Greatness. F.

MAGNIFICENT [*magnificus*, F. of *magnificus*, L.] that lives in great State, nobly.

MAGNIFICI, a Title given to the Rectors of Universities in Germany.

MAGNIFICO, a Nobleman in Italy. To **MAGNIFY** [*magnifico*, F. of *magnifico*, L.] to make Things greater than they really are; to cry up, exalt highly.

MAGNITUOQUENCE [*magnitudo*, L.] a lofty and high Strain or Manner of Speaking.

MAGNITUOQUENT [*magnitudo*, L.] that uses a lofty Manner of Speaking.

MAGNITUDE [*magnitudo*, L.] Greatness, Bigness, Largeness; with respect to the Stars, it is divided into six Degrees of the first, second, &c. Magnitude.

MAGNITUDE [in Geometry] is said to be a continued Quantity, consisting of Lines, Angles, Surfaces, or Bodies.

MA'HEM [*maheem*, F.] Mass, Wound. L. F.

MAHOMET [*Mahomet*, L. of *muhammad*, Arab.] a noted Arabian Impostor, A. C. 1527, his Father a Pagan, and his a Jewess, who made himself Captain of a rebellious Crew, among which, the Help of Sergius a Monk; his introduction of the Turkish Religion contained in the Mahometism, the Religion derived by Mahomet.

MAHOMETISM, the Religion derived by Mahomet.

MAHOUNE, a Turkish Ship of Burden, somewhat like a Gallies.

MAHOUNE, Mahomet. Sp. MAIDEN ? (Queen, Son, &c.)

MAIDEN [*maiden*, F. of *maiden*, Gr.] a young or unmarried Woman. F. h.

MAIDEN [in Scotland] a Machine in beheading Criminals.

MAID Marrow, or Marrow, a Boy up in Girl's Cloaths to counterfeit a Girl.

MAINTAIN *different Sorts of*
MAINTAIN *Legs, Herbs.*

MAINTENANCE [Green-houses, Sax.]

MAINTENANCE *Bradley, a Town in Wiltshire,*

built from a noble Virgin, who being

distressed by herself, both there an

abandoner (as she should be afflicted with

the Black afterwards.

MAINTENANCE *a Noble, or 6 s. 8 d.*

every Tenant in the Manor of Buth

shire, towards the Marriage of a

Prince.

MAINTENANCE [anciently *Waltham*

the, founded upon the Account of their

patrons along the Head of a certain

ship, one of the 1200 Compositions

in the Town in Berkshire.

MAINTENANCE [called anciently *Web*

by the Sax. i. e. Midway's Town,

in the River Medway's running close by

the Town in Kent.

MAJESTATIVE [*majestatus*, Li]

MAJESTY [*majesty*, F.] full

MAJESTY [*majesty*, F.] full

MAJESTY [*majesty*, F.] full

MAJESTY [*majesty*, F.] full

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MAJESTY [*majesty*, F.] full

MAIN Guard, a Body of Horse posted
 before the Camp, for the Safety of the
 Army; in a Garrison, it is that Guard so,
 which all the rest are subordinate.

MAIN Mast [of a Ship] is a long Piece
 of round Timber, standing upright in the
 Waist or Middle of a Ship, which carries
 the Main-Sail and Main-Yard, and is usually
 two and a half times the Length of the
 Midship Beam.

MAIN Post, a small Duty paid in some
 Places, in Recompence of small Tithes, by
 the Parishioners to the Parson.

MAIN Sail, the Sail belonging to the
 Main Mast, called also the *Main Course*.

MAIN Top-mast, a Mast that is one
 half the Length of the Main Mast.

MAIN Top-gallant Mast, is half the
 Length of the Top Mast.

MAIN Yard [of a Ship] the Yard which
 belongs to the Main Mast.

MAIN'OUR [*of mainier*, F. to handle,
MAIN'OUR [*mainier*, F. to lead away]

a thing which a Thief takes away or steals.

MAINP'ABLE, baileable, or that
 may be bailed.

MAINP'ERS, are those Persons to
 whom a Person is delivered out of Custody
 or Prison, upon Security given either for
 Appearance or Satisfaction.

MAINPRIZE [*of main*, the Hand, and
prize, taken, F.] one who is Bail, Pledge or
 Security for another Person.

MAINPRIZE [in Law] is the receiving
 a Man into a friendly Custody, who other-
 wise is or might be committed to Prison,
 upon Security given for his forth-coming at
 the Day assigned.

MAIN'SWORN, forsworn or perjur'd.

MAINT, mingled; also many, several.

TO MAINTAIN [*maintenir*, F. of *man*
tenere, L.] to give a Livelihood to, to keep
 in Repair, to uphold; also to make good,
 a Thing affirmed.

MAINTAINABLE, which may be
 maintained.

MAINTAINER, an Upholder, one who
 provideth for or supporteth another, a De-
 fender.

MAINTAINER [in Law] one who
 supports a Cause depending in Suit between
 others.

MAINT, mixed, mingled. *Chau.*

MAINTENANCE [*mainten*, F.] Food
 and necessities for Life; also Support, Pro-
 tection, Defence.

MAINTENANCE [in Law] an unjust
 or wrongful upholding of a Person or Cause.
MAINTENANCE, Countenance, Looks,
 Carriage. *Chau.*

MA'JOR, greater, bigger. *L.*

MAJOR [in Logic] is the first Part of a
 Syllogism.

MAJOR-General [to an Army] is an Officer who is next chief Commander to the General and Lieutenant-General; when there are two Attacks at a Siege, he commands that on the Left.

MAJOR of a Brigade, either of Horse or foot, is an Officer appointed by the Brigadier, to assist him in the Business of his Brigade, and does the same as a Major in a Regiment.

MAJOR Domus [*Majordomus*, Span.] the Steward of a great Man's House; a Master of the Household.

MAJOR of a Regiment, is the next in Office to the Lieutenant-Colonel, and is generally made from the oldest Captain; his Business is to convey all Orders to the Regiment, to exercise, draw up, &c.

MAJOR of a Town, the third Officer of a Garrison, and next to the Deputy-Governor.

MAJORITY [*majoritas*, F.] the greater Number or Part; also one's being at Age.

MAIRMAID, or *Marmaid*. See *Mermaid*.

MAYSON Dirs [*i. e.* the House of God] an Hospital for sick Persons. F.

MAISTERIE, or [*Maître*, F.] a Mystery.

MAISTRIE, a story, a masterly Action, Mastery, masterly Workmanship. Ch.

MAISTERFUL, dominating, imperious. Chas.

MAISTRISE, curious, masterly Workmanship. Chas. Fr.

MAJUS Jus, a Writ of Proceeding in some customary Manors, in order to Trial of Right to Land, &c.

MATZE, a Sort of Indian Wheat.

TO MAKE [*Macan*, Sax. *Wakett*, L. S. *Wacken*, Teut.] to cause, to form, or frame.

TO MAKE [in Law] to execute, to perform.

TO MAKE, to hinder. O.

A MAKE-Bate, a Causer and Promoter of Quarrel.

TO MAKE one's Berde, to impose upon, or deceive one. Chas.

TO MAKE fast [*fast machen*, Teut. See *Term*] to bind or tie.

MAKE Hawk, an old French Hawk.

MAKELESS, matchless. N. C.

MAKE, a Match. N. C. a Comfort. Sp.

MAKIDIN, made! Chas.

MAL'ACHI [*מלאכי* H. *i. e.* my Messenger] one of the lesser Prophets.

MALACIA [*μαλακία*, Gr.] a Squeamishness of the Stomach, a depraved Appetite, when Things are coveted that are not proper for Food; a Tenderness of Body. L.

MALACTICA [*μαλακτικά*, Gr.] Medicines which soften the Parts of the Body.

MAL-Adroit, unhandsome, clumsy. F.

MAL-Administration, Misdemeanour in public Employment. L.

MAL'ADY [*maladie*, F.] a Disease, Sickness.

MAL'AGA, Wine of Malaga in Spain.

MALAGMA [*μαλagma*, Gr.] a mentation or Pultice.

MALANDERS, a Disease in the Legs of an Horse.

MALAPERT [*q. d. mal pardi*, L. gotten or bred; or, as *Malapert* is apt, ready, *q. d.* always ready to the Evil of others] saucy, impudent.

MALAXATION [*malaxatio*, L.] a Moistening or Softening of hard Matter, also the Working of Ingredients for Pills or Plaisters.

MAL'DON [*Malodon*, Sax. *Tatius*, *Camelodunum*, from *Calda*, *Mari*] an Idol worshipped by the Brits and bane, *See*, a Mount, & a River, a Town in Essex, 11 Miles N. E. from London.

MALE [*masle*, F. of *masculin*, L.] Male Kind.

MALE [*of μαλακ*, a French Cause formerly made of Wool] a Budget to carry Letters, &c. on Journey.

MALEBOUCHE, a forked Tongue. Chas. Fr.

MALE Content [*mal content*, F. *contentus*, L.] discontented, dissatisfied.

TO MAL'EDICT [*malédiction*, F.] to curse or imprecate.

MALEDICTION, an evil Spell, Cursing. F. or L.

MALEFACTOR [*malefactor*, L.] Evil-doer, an Offender. F.

MALEFICE [*maleficium*, L.] a Deed, or shrewd Turn. F.

MALEPICENCE [*malepiciencia*, L.] chievousness.

MALEFICK [*mal'fick*, F. *ficus*, L.] that causes Evil or Mischief, chievous.

MALENGME, evil Argues, Malice.

MALESON, Cursing.

MALETALENT, ill will.

MALETENT, a Toll of ill will.

MALTOLTE, only paid for Sack of Wool.

MALEVOLENCE [*malevolentia*, L.] ill-will, Hatred, Spite.

MALEVOLENT [*malevolens*, L.] bears ill-will or Spite.

MALEVOLENT [in Astrology] has an ill Aspect or Influence.

MAL-FEASANCE, a Doing ill. F. L. T.

MAL'ICE [*malitia*, L.] ill-will, or Spite. F.

MALICIOUS [*malicius*, F. *malitiosus*, L.] full of Malice, spiteful.

MALICORUM [*q. d. mali corum*, L.] the Seed of a Pomegranate.

MALIGN [*malign*, *F.* of *malignus*, *L.*] to harm, but on Mischief.

MALLOW, to envy, to wish ill.

MALIGNANCY [*malignitas*, *L.*] malignancy or Quality.

MALICIOUS [*malicious*, *L.*] hurtful, malicious.

MALIGNANT Disease, that which rages violently, and continues longer than the usually permits it to do; or rather a Disease as is greatly aggravated, usually applied to such Fevers as are violent or infectious, and attended with hard Eruptions.

MALIGNANT, an ill-affected Person.

MALIGNITY [*malignit*, *F.* of *malignus*, *L.*] Hurtfulness, Mischivousness, &c. ill-will.

MALITIOSITY [*malitiositas*, *L.*] Maliciousness.

MALIN [*Malin*, Contradiction of *Mal* and *Kn*] a Sort of Mop or Schovel used in an Oven.

MALLET [*mallet*, *L.* a Mallet] a Place to beat Malt.

MALL [*q. d. pallere mallos*, *L.* to break Mallet] a Play.

MALARD [*malard*, *F.* of *malard*, *Belg.*] a Drake, or Male Duck.

MALICIOUS [*of malitiosus*, *L.* a Harm] may be dangerous'd out, and will be beaten. *L.*

MALICIOUSITY, the Quality of being malicious.

MALCOLUS [*in Botany*] is a Sprout growing out of a Branch, which grew out the Year before. *L.*

MALCOLUS [*among Anatomists*] is a little Foot.

MALLET [*of palletus*, *L.*] a Sort of Hammer.

MALUS [*in Anatomy*] is one of the Bones of the Ear. *L.*

MALORY [*of mal*, bad, and *lorus*, *F.*] a Serpene.

MALOWS [*Malpae*, *Sax.* *malow*, *L.*] a

MALOW *Sorbus*, a Plant.

MALSBURY [said to be called so by Malin, a King of the Britains. It was formerly called *Malindulphburg*, from one Malin, a Scottish Saint and Hermit, who lived in the Abbey there, and opened a publick School. But Bede writes it *Adiniburg*, Malin, the Scholar of Malindulph, and an Abbot of the Abbey] a Town in

Wiltshire, 24 Miles West from London.

MALMSEY [*of Malvesia*, the Place it comes] a luscious sort of Wine.

MALPASS [*of mal*, *F.* ill, and *pass*, a bad Way] a Town in Cheshire, 130 Miles West from London.

MALT [*Deal*, *Sax.* *Malte*, *West.*] Barley soaked and dried in order to make Drink.

MALT, melted. *O.*

MAL'THA, an inflammable Slime found in a Pool of *Samosata*, a City of *Comagene*, the same as *Naphtha*.

MALT-Long, an Insect; also a cankerous Sore about the Hoof of a Horse.

MALT-Mill, a Quern or Malt-Mill. *O. R.*

MALT'Set, a certain Duty paid in ancient Times for making Malt.

MALT'STER, one who makes or deals in Malt.

MALTRAIT'ED, abused. *F.*

MALVA'DA, a small Spanish Coin, 12 of which make a Farthing English.

MALVEIL'LES, Misdemeanors, or malicious Practices. *F. O. R.*

MAL'VEIS *Procurers*, such as used to pack Juries. *O. L. T.*

MAL'VERSATION, ill Conversation, Prevocation, Misdemeanor in an Office. *F.*

MALVESEY, Malmsey Wine. *Chen.*

MALUM *Mortuum* [the dead Disease] a Sort of Scab so called, because it makes the Body appear black and mortified. *L.*

MAL'URE [*malheur*, *F.*] a Misfortune, Mischance. *Chen.*

MAM [*Qam*, *C. Br.* of *mamma*, *L.*] a Mother.

MAM'ALIKES, light Horsemen, an Order of valiant Soldiers, who were the chief Military Support of the *Saracens* in Egypt.

MAMMA [*ma mare*, *F.* of *mamma*, *L.*] my Mother.

MAMMAOUCHI, Buffoons.

MAMMARY *Vessels* [*in Anatomy*] the Arteries and Vessels which pass through the Muscles and Glands of the Breast.

MAMMET, a Puppet. *O.*

MAMMEATED [*mammatus*, *L.*] having Paps or Teats.

MAM'MIFORM *Processus* [*in Anatomy*] two Knoes of the Bone of the back Part of the Skull.

MAM'MILLARY [*in Anatomy*] an Artery which supplies the Breast.

MAMMILLARY *Processus* [*in Anatomy*] two Protuberances of the Bone in the Temples, resembling the Teats of a Cow.

MAM'MOCK [probably of *Qam*, *C. Br.* little, and *Ock*, *Dim.*] a Fragment, Piece, or Scrap.

MAM'MON [*Mammon*, *Gr.*] the God of Wealth.

MAM'MONIST, a covetous Worldling.

MAMMOO'DA, a Coin among the Indians, of equal Value with our Shilling.

MANMOTHY, a Piece of Money at Orms, value 8d. Sterling.

MAN [Man, Sax. *Man*, Teut. *Man*, Dan.] a Creature endued with Reason.

To **MAN** [manen, L. S. and Belg.] to furnish with Men.

MAN of War, a Ship of War.

To **MAN** a Hawk [in Falconry] to make her gentle, tame, and tractable.

MAN the Capitan [among Sailors] a Term used when they would have Men to heave at the Capstan.

MANACLES [manacles, F. of *manus*, L.] Hand Fetters or Cuffs.

To **MANACLE**, to bind with Hand-Cuffs or Fetters.

To **MANAGE** [menager, F.] to order or handle, to rule or govern, to husband.

MAN'AGE [menage, F.] a Riding-Academy, or Riding-House.

MAN'AGEMENT [menagement, F.] Managing or Ordering, Conduct.

MANAGIUM, a Mansion or Dwelling-House. O. L.

MANASSEH [מנשה] H. i. e. not forgotten] Joseph's eldest Son.

MANASSYANCE, Threatening. Chas.

MANATE a Fish of the Whale Kind, common in America.

MANATION, Flowing or Running. L.

MANBOTE [Man bore, Sax.] a Re-compense made in Money for the Killing of a Man.

MAN'CA, a square Piece of Gold, in ancient Times valued at 30 Pence.

MANCH of Silver, is 60 Shekels, or 7l. 10s. Of Gold, 100 Shekels, or 75l. Sterling.

MANCHE [in Heraldry] the Figure of an ancient Sleeve of a Coat. F.

MANCHE' Present, a Bribe or Present from the Donor's own Hand. O.

MAN'CHESTER [of *Man*, C. Br. a Stone, and *Caster*, Sax. probably from the great Quarries of Stone thereabout] a Town in Lancashire, 137 Miles North-West by North from London.

MAN'CHET [michette, O. F.] a fine sort of small Bread.

MANCHINE'LO - Tree [Manginilla, Span.] a Tree in Jamaica.

To **MANCIPATE** [municipatum, L.] to deliver Possession, to give the Right to another, to sell for Money.

A **MANCIPATION**, a parting with a thing, and giving it up to another. L.

MANCIPLE, a Caterer, one who buys Victuals and common Provisions for a College or Monastery.

MANCUSA, an ancient Coin, in value about a Mark in Silver.

MANDAMUS [i. e. we command] a

Writ sent by the King to the Heads of College, &c. for the Admittance of a low or Member into the Society; also several others by which any thing is commanded; as to the Bishop, to admit an Excommunicate to prove a Will, &c.

MANDARIN, a Rank of the Chinese Nobility.

MANDATARY [mandataire, F.] is to whom a Charge is given; also he who attains a Benefice by a Mandatum. L.

MANDATE [mandatum, L.] a just Command of a King or his Justices to do any thing done for a Dispatch of Justice.

De MANDATO Pene, Letters of the given to the Poor on *Mandaty* Thursday. O. R.

MANDERIL, a sort of wooden Pad belonging to a Turner's Lathe.

MAN'DEVIL [q. d. de magna villa, of the great Town] a Surname.

MANDIBLE [mandibula, L.] that be chewed, eatable.

MANDIBLE [mandibula, L.] the either upper or lower; the upper has 12 Bones, on each Side 6; but the at riper Years, grows into one solid Bone extremely hard and thick.

MANDIBULAR [mandibularis, L.] belonging to the Jaw.

MANDIBULAR Muscles [with *mus*] Muscles that belong to the Jaw.

MAN'DIL, a kind of Cap or Turban worn by the Persians.

MANDIL'ION [mandilla, F. *mandillo* Ital.] a Soldier's Garment, a leather sock.

MANDRAKE [mandragora, F. *mandragora*, L. *mandragora*, Gr.] a Plant whose Root sometimes resembles the Face of a Man, having the quality of curing.

To **MAN'DUCATE**, to chew or to MANDUCATION, chewing.

MANDY - Thursday [q. d. *domini* L.] the next Thursday before *Easter* called from our Saviour's Charge to the disciples of celebrating his Supper.

MANE of an Horse [Mane, Dan. *Mane*, C. Br.] the long hair hanging down on a Horse's Neck.

MAN'ES, the Souls departed, also Hell. L.

MANETH [מנחם H.] a Weight of Money among the Jews, contained 1000 Shekels of Gold, in value about 1000 Silver, 600 Shekels, in value about 600 Silver.

MAN'GANESE, a sort of Stone making Glass.

MANGE, a Scab on Dogs, Scabies, infectious and filthy Disease in Horses.

MANG-CORN, mix'd Corn, **MUNG-CORN**, O. L.

MANAGER [*maîgre, of manager, F.*] a sort of Trough for Horses to eat in.

MANCHER [*in a Ship*] is a circular Place of Planks fastened on the Deck like the *Maner*, to receive the Sea-bombs in at the Howitz.

MANGERIE, Eating, Feasting. *Chau.*

MANGNESS, the being mangy.

MANFOLE, [*Mangro* derives it of *L. maned*; *de mangro, Tent.* a tree cut, torn, or tear in Pieces; to be mangled.

MANGO, an East-Indian Fruit.

MANHON } [*mangroon, F.*] an En-

MANHONEL } gine anciently used for

Chasing of Snakes.

MANHOOD [*of mangroon, L.*] a sort of Patching up of old Things.

MANGY [*of de mangro, F. to itch*] it with the Mangy.

MANHUE [*Manh, Tent.*] Manhood.

MANHOOD, Bravery, Courage.

MANIA [*man, F. mania, Gr.*] a sort of Madness without a Fever.

MANIAS [*manique, F. maniacus, L.*] Madness, or belonging to, or troubled with Madness.

MANICA [*Hippocratis* i. e. Hippocrates's] is a Term used by Chymists for a substance, in Form of a Pyramid with Wines, Medicines, &c.

MANICUS [*so called of Manes, a Magician-leader*] a sort of Heresy is that *Manes* was the Corner-stone or Saviour promised to send; but was two Principles, the one good & the other bad, &c.

MANIFEST [*manifesto, F. of manifest*] evident, clear, plain.

MANIFEST [*in Traffick*] a Drought of Goods, showing what is due to the Freight.

MANIFEST [*manifesto, F. of manifest*] to reveal, to declare, to publish.

MANIFICATION, a making-mani-

fest of *L.*

MANIFESTO, an Apology, or publick Declaration of a Prince or State; an Edict in Spain.

MANHOLD [*manhold, Tent.*] a

MANHOLD [*in Gunny*] two Hand-balls of a Piece of Ordnance, or other Way of Calling.

MANHOLD [*manipula, F. manipular, L.*] a

MANHOLD, or any other Thing.

MANHOLD, a kind of Ornament like a

MANHOLD [*manipularis, L.*] be-

comes a Manipie.

MANNA [*H. i. e. what? g. d. H.*] What is this? a delicious Food which distilled from Heaven for the Support of the *Israelites*; also a sort of fat Dew in a Morning from the Leaves of Mulberry-trees, &c. in Calabria, and other hot Countries, used as a gentle Purg.

Chymical MANNA, a Substance exceeding white, distilled from *Egyptiaca*.

MANNA-Pear, a sort of Pear, ripe in December and January.

MANNASY, } a Fish about Jamaica,

MANNATI, } and other Parts of the West-Indies, resembling a Cow.

A MANNEKIN [*manneken, Tent.*] a little Man, a Dwarf.

MANNER [*maniere, F.*] Fashion, Way, Custom, Usage.

MANNER [*in Painting and Carving*] the peculiar Habit, Mode, or Way that the Artist has.

MANNERS [*manieres, F.*] Behaviour, Conditions good or bad; Rules for Behaviour; Conversation, &c.

MAN'NING, the Day's Work of a Man. *D. R.*

MAN'NING of a Ship [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship is to make a Shew of all her Men; also furnishing it with Men.

MANNISCHE [*of Man, Sax. Wickedness*] wicked. *Chau.*

MAN'NOPERS, Goods taken in the Hands of a Thief, when apprehended. *Q. L. T.*

MAN'NOUR [*of manoir, F. an Habitation, of manendo, because the Lord did usually reside there*] a Constitution brought in by the *Normans*, which was this: The King granted to some Baron, or Military Man, a certain Circuit of Ground for him and his Heirs to dwell upon and enjoy, holding some Part in Demesne to his own Use and Occupation, and letting out other Parcels to free and servile Tenants, who were to do their Suit and Service at the Court of the said Manour, now called the Lord's Court, or Court Baron; but is now taken for the Rule and Government a Man has over those who hold within his Fee, rather than the Land or Soil.

MAN'NOUR in *Gros*, is the Right and Interest of a Court Baron, with the Perquisites belonging thereunto; which may be vested in one Person, whilst others have every Foot of the Land contained in it.

MANQUELLER, a Manfayer or Murderer.

MANSE, a Parsonage or Vicarage house for the Incumbent to live in.

MANS'FIELD [probably of *manstian, Sax. to traffick, and F. c. d.*] being a Place of Trade, a Town in *Nottinghamshire*; 98 Miles North-North-West from London.

MAN'SION, an Abiding or Dwelling

Place;

U u u

Place; also the Seat of the Blessed in Heaven; also a Mansion-house. *L.*

MANSLAUGHTER [of *Man*, a Man, and *Schlagten*, to kill, *Teut.*] in *Law*, is the unlawful killing a Man, without premeditated Malice.

MANSLEYER [*Manfaga*, *Sax.* of *Man*, and *Schlagger*, Killer, *Teut.*] one guilty of Manslaughter.

MANSORII Musculi [of *mandere*, *L.* to eat] the same as *Mossiters*.

MANSUEFACTION, a making gentle, a taming.

MANSUETE [*mansuetus*, *L.* q. d. *ad mansum suetus*] courteous, gentle, meek, mild, tractable.

MANSUETUDE [*mansuetudo*, *L.*] Tractableness, Gentleness, Meekness, Tenderness of Nature.

MANSUM Capitale, the chief Mansion, Manour-house, or Court of a Lord. *L.*

MANSURÁ [in *Domesday Book*] the Mansions or Dwelling-places of the Country People.

MANTELETS [in *Fortification*] are great Planks of Wood, which make a kind of moveable Pent-House, being push'd forward upon moveable Trucks, to cover the Men from the Enemies Fire.

To **MANTICULATE** [*manticulatum*, *L.*] to pick Pockets.

MANTLE [*Manvel*, *Sax.* *Mantel*, *Teut.* *manteau*, *F.* *mantiliu*, *L.*] a kind of Cloak or long Robe.

MANTLE [in *Heraldry*] is that Representation of the Foldings of Cloth, Flourishing, or Drapery, which is drawn about a Coat of Arms.

To **MANTLE**, to flower, to smile like Drink, Wine, &c.

To **MANTLE**, to embrace kindly. *N. C.*

To **MANTLE** [in *Falconry*] to display; as, the Hawk mantles, i. e. spreads her Wings after her Legs.

MANTLE Tree [*manteau*, *F.*] a Piece of Timber laid across the Head of a Chimney.

MANTLET, a little Mantle. *Obs.*

MANTUA Gown [*mantou*, *F.*] a loose Gown worn by Women, instead of a straight-bodied Coat.

MAN'UAL [*manuel*, *F.* of *manu*, *L.*] belonging to, or performed by the Hand.

A **MANUAL** [*manuel*, *F.* of *manuale*, *L.*] a Pocket-Book.

MANUAL Goods, those whereof present Profit may be made.

MANUALIA Beneficia [Old Rec.] daily Distribution of Meat and Drink, allotted to Petty Canons, and other Members of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, for their ordinary Subsistence. *L.*

MANUALIA Obedientia, sworn Obedience or Subjection upon Oath. *L.*

MAN'UALIST, an Hand-crafts-man or Artificer.

MANU'BIAL [of *manubialis*, *L.*] belonging to Prey or Booty.

MANUCAPTION [in *Law*] is a Law which lies for a Man, who being taken upon Suspicion of Felony, and offering for his Appearance, cannot be admitted thereunto. *L.*

MANUCAPTORS, they who take Sureties or Bail for others. *L.*

MANUDUCTION, a leading or guiding by the Hand. *L.*

MAN'UEL [in *Law*] a Thing whereof present Profit may be made; also a Pocket-book. *F.*

MANUFACTURE, [of *manu* and *factura*, *L.*] any sort of Commodity made by the Work of the Hands. *F.*

To **MANUFACTURE**, to make work up with Hands.

MANUFACTURED [*manu factus*, *L.*] worked or made by the Hands.

MANUFACTURER [*manu facturus*, *L.*] one who works up a natural Product into an artificial Commodity.

MANUMISSION [q. d. *de manu* up a making of a Servant free. *L.*

MANUMISSION *expressed* [*Law*] is when a Lord makes a Deed to his Vassal to franchise him by the Word *Manumission*.

MANUMISSION *implied* [*Law*] is when a Lord suet one, when he enters without Suit, or grants him immunity, or lets Lands to him by Lease.

To **MANUMIT** [*manumittere*, *L.*] to make a Bondman free.

MANUPASTUS [*Law Term*] a domestic or household Servant. *L.*

To **MANURE** [*manure*, *F.*] to till the Ground, to labour it with the Plow.

MAN'URE, Dung, Manure, &c. used for the fattening of the Ground.

MA'NUS, a Hand, *L.* It was used [in *Law*] for an Oath, and also for the Person who took it.

MANUS Christi, refined Spirit with Rose-Water, being a sort of Ointment for Persons who are very weak. *Sax.*

MAN'USCRIPT [*manu script*, *F.* *manuscriptum*, *L.*] a Book or Copy written by the Hand.

MANUSPAS'TUS, an Household Servant. *L. T.*

MANUTENENTIA, a Work or Labour of Maintenance. *L.*

MANUTENTION, Holding by the Hand. *F.* of *L.*

MANWARING [of *Man*, a Man, and *Ware*, to protect, q. d. the Protection of a Man] a Surname.

MAN'WORTH, the Price of a Man's Life or Head, which was paid to a Lord for killing his Villain.

M A

M A

MANY [Danig. Sax. Menig, Belg. *Manig*, *Tout*.] a great many.

MARY Fast, the Fifth Pourcentual.

MARY Doves make light Work.

MARY Proverb is a proper Inducement to

Persons to undertake any virtuous

Work, either for the Relief of the Distress-

ed, the Succour of the Oppressed, or the

Protection and Defence of Religion and

Justice, against potent Oppressors or Inva-

sions; for that, however difficult and unsur-

mountable the Attempt may appear to a feeble

yet an united Force will make it not

impossible, but easy too, according to

Latins: Multorum manibus grande levatur

onus; and the Greeks, οὐρανὸν διὰ τὴν ἑσπέρην

καὶ τὴν ἑσπέρην, Homer.

MARZED Scrow, a wicked Scold.

MAP [mapp, F. *mappa*, L. a Napkin]

Representation of the Earth, or some Part

of it, on a plain Superficies.

A General MAP [in Geography] is a

Representation of the whole Earth, with the

several Countries, Islands, Seas, Rivers, &c.

and the Circles of the Earth.

Particular MAPS are either of the four

Parts of the World; or of particular King-

doms and Countries.

MATEE [Mapul, Sax.] a Sort of Tree.

MATELOFT [of Mapul, a Maple, and

loft, Sax. a Tuft or Top] a Surname.

MAPPERY, Table Linen, &c. *Shaksf.*

MARE, a Meer or Lake; a Marsh of

Water.

MARANATHA [מְרַנְנָתָה, Syr. i. e.

Maranatha] the highest Degree of

Devotion.

MARASMODES [μαρασμοδός, Gr.]

which at last ends in a Consump-

tion.

MARasmus [μαρασμός, Gr.] a Fever

which weakens the Body by Degrees.

MARAUDING, ranging about for Plun-

dage.

MARAVEDIS, a Spanish Coin, of which

about 6d. our Money.

MARBLE [marbre, F. of marmor, L.]

a fine Stone, extremely hard and

smooth.

MARBLE [marbler, F.] to paint,

like the Marble.

MARCASTE [marcaste, F.] a kind of

Stone; a Term for a Mineral Body,

consisting of fine metalline Parts, though the

Size of them be very small.

MARCESCIBLE [marcescibilis, of mar-

cescere, L.] easy to wither or fade away.

MARSH [of Mars the Heathen God]

the Year in vulgar Compu-

tion.

MARCH [marcher, F.] to go, to

lead as an Army does.

A MARCH [marche, F.] the going for-

ward of an Army, &c.

Lords MAR'CHERS, Noblemen who an-

ciently inhabited and secured the Marches of

Wales and Scotland.

MARCHES [Mæser, Sax. of march,

Ger. a Frontier or Border; or else of *marque*,

F. a Sign or Mark of Distinction] the Limits

or Bounds between England and Wales, or

Scotland. F.

MAR'CHET, a Law made by Eugenius

King of Scotland, that the Lord of the Man-

nour should have the first Night's Lodging

with every married Woman within his Ju-

risdiction, abrogated by Malcolm III. for

which they pay a Mark.

MARCHA'RE to adjoin or border upon.

O. L.

MAR'CHIONESS [of marche, L. a

March] a Marquis's Lady.

MARCH/PANE [massapane, F. q. d.

massa, Bread in the Lump, and *panis*] a

Confection made of Pistacho-Nuts, Al-

monds, Sugar, &c.

MAR'CID [marcidus, L.] withered,

rotten, feeble.

MAR'CIONISTS, ancient Hereticks, so

called from one *Marcion* a Stoick, who de-

clined that Christ was the Son of God.

A MARE [mare, Sax.] a Female

Horse.

MARE, more. *Cbauc.*

To cry the MARE, a Sport in Hertford-

shire, when the Reapers tie together the

Tops of the last Blades of Corn; and stand-

ing at some Distance, throw their Sickles at

it; and he who cuts the Knot has the Prize,

with Acclamations and good Cheer.

MAREIS [Marsais, F.] Marshes. *Cbauc.*

MARSHALL. See *Marshall*.

A MAREMAID. See *Mermaid*.

MARET'TUM, Marsh ground. O. L.

MARFORIO, a famous Statue in Rome,

not far from the Capitol, on which com-

monly Answers to the satyrical Questions

fastened on the latter are fix'd.

MAR'GARET ? [Margarita, L. *mar-*

garit, Gr. a Pearl]

a proper Name of Women.

MARGARITIFEROUS [margaritififer,

L.] that brings forth, or produces Pearls.

MARJELIANE [marjolaïne, F.] Mar-

joram. *Cbauc.*

MAR'GIN [marge, F. of *margo*, L.] the

Brink or Brim of any thing; also the out-

most Part of the Leaves of a Book, on which

there is nothing printed, or nothing but

Notes, &c.

MAR'GINAL [marginalis, L.] belonging

to, or written in the Margin. F.

MAR'GRAVE, a kind of Dignity in

Germany, answerable to our Marquis.

MARIANAL'TRISTS [of *Mariæ*

Altitudo, Mary,

U u u a

Mary, and *Λατρεύω*, Gr. to worship] Worshippers of the Virgin *Mary*.

MARIGOLD, a Flower. *Calendula*.

MARINA'DE [in *Cookery*] pickled Meat, either Fish or Flesh.

MARINARIUS, a Mariner or Seaman. O. L.

To MARINATE. [*mariner*, F.] to fry in Oil, and then to pickle.

MARIETS, a Sort of violet Plants, called also *Marian Violets*.

MARINE [*marinus*, L.] belonging to, or serving at Sea. F.

The MARINE, the whole Body of a Fleet or Navy.

MARINER [*marinier*, F.] a Seaman or Sailor.

MARINES, Soldiers who serve on board of Ships.

MAR IOLA [in ancient Writers] a Shrine or Image of the Virgin *Mary*.

MARJORAM [*marjoraine*, F., *majorana*, L.] an Herb.

MARISCA [among Surgeons] the Hemorrhoids or Piles. L.

MARITAGIO *amisso per Defaultam*, a Writ for a Tenant in Frank-marriage, to recover Lands, &c. out of which he is kept by another.

MARITAGIUM, the lawful joining of Man and Wife; the Right of bestowing a Ward or Widow in Marriage; Lands given in Marriage; also the Dowry or Portion received with a Wife. O. L. T.

MARITAGIUM *habere* [Law Term] to have the free Disposal of an Heiress in Marriage.

MARITAL [*maritalis*, L.] belonging to an Husband. F.

MARITIMA *Anglia*, the Profits accruing to the King from the Sea. L.

MARITIME [*maritimus*, L.] belonging to, or near the Sea. F.

A MARK [Meane, Sax. *marque*, F. *mark*, Belg.] a Note, Character, &c. set upon a Thing, a Sign or Token; also a White or Aim to shoot at.

A MARK, a Silver Coin anciently valued at 30s. now generally taken for the Sum of 1s. 4d. in some Parts of Germany 16 Stivers, or 21 Sterling; in Denmark it is 16s. or 12 4 5ths d. Sterling; in Sweden the Mark is 21 4. ths d. Sterling.

MARK [of מַרְקוֹס Syr. or Marcus, L. of the Month *Martius* or *March*] a proper Name of Men.

To MARK [Meancan, Sax. *marquer*, F. *marquieren*, Teut.] to set a Mark on a Thing in order to know it again: To take Notice, to mind.

MARK-Penny, a Duty of one Penny formerly paid by the Inhabitants of *Malden* in *Essex*, who had Gutters or Pipes laid out of their Houses into the Street.

MARK-Weight, a Foreign Weight, commonly 8 Ounces, and a Mark Pound is Ounces.

MARKET [*marke*, F. *mercatus*, L.] Place where Provisions, or any market Goods are set to Sale: The Privilege which by a Town is enabled to keep a Market.

Clerk of the MARKET, an Officer whose Business is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, according to the King's Standard in the Exchequer, and to see that Measures, in every Place, be answerable to them.

MARKET-Geld, the Toll of a Market.

MARK'ETALLE, that is fit to be sold or uttered in a Market.

MARK-Lups, [Mark lupsch, D. i. e. a Mark of Lubek, a great Town, which is there, at *Hamburg*, and all the *Lower Saxony*, of 160. Var, according to their Standard; and three of these Marks are equal to a *Riclus-Dolm*.

MARKS [among Hunters] the Prints and Treadings of wild Beasts.

MARL [margel, L. S. *murget*, Dapl, probably of *Wegp*, Sax. *Marlmarga*, L.] a kind of fat Earth which is laid up in the Land to fertilize it.

To MARL, is to spread Marl over the Land.

MARLBOROUGH [of *Wap*, Chalk or fat Soil, and *Burg*; but derive it of *Melton*] a Town in *Wiltshire* 61 Miles W. from *London*.

MARLE'RUM, } a Marl Pit.

MARLE'TUM, } a Marl Pit.

MAR'LINE [Sea Term] a Small untwisted Hemp well tarred to hold the Ends of the Ropes from rotting.

To MAR'LINE a Sail [Sea Term] when the Sail is rent out of the *halyards* to make it fast with *Marlines* put through the Oye-let holes.

MARLINE Spike, is a little Iron to splice small Ropes together, to open the *Bait-Rope*, when the *Bait* be sewed into it.

MARLOW [of *Wap*, Sax. *Chal*, Leag, a Field] a Town in *Buckinghamshire* 16 Miles West from *London*.

MAR'MADUKE [Camden says of *Wetig*, Sax. more mighty, and *Dan* proper Name..

MAR'MALET } [*marvelade*, Confection of Quinces or other Fruit.

MAR'MALADE } Confection of Quinces or other Fruit.

MAR'MORA *Arundeliana*, certain ble Stones, whereon are inscribed *Chronicles* relating to *Arundel*, given to the Earl of *Arundel* by the University of *Oxford*.

MARMOREAN [*marmoratus*, L.] belonging to Marble.

MARMORATION, a Building of Marble.

MAR'MOSET, a kind of black Marble.

to a Gurg Neck; also a kind of Grogg
Name in Building.

MARONOTTA [*Marmotte*, F.] a Creature like a Rabbit, in the Alps in Italy.

MARONEAN Wine, a sort of extraordinary strong Wine.

MARONISTS, Christians inhabiting the Libanus, so called from one Maron, who was the Head of them.

MARQUE, Reprisal; as Letters of Marque or Mart. O. S.

MARQUESS } [*Marquis*, F.] a Noble-
MARQUIS } man, next in Dignity to Duke.

MARQUESSET, a She-Marquis, a Duchessess.

MARQUETRY, a sort of chequered Work. F.

MARQUISATE [*Marquise*, F.] a Lordship, or the Jurisdiction of a Marquis.

MARR [*M. r. Cas.* derives it of *mar*, Gr. but Skinner of *marrer*, Span. *Carman*, Sax.] to spoil, deface, or corrupt.

MARRIAGE [*marriage*, F.] a civil contract, by which a Man and a Woman are joined together.

MARRIAGEABLE [*mariable*, F.] that of Age fit to marry.

MARROQUIN, vulgarly *Marocco*, the Skin of a Goat, or some Animal resembling dressed in Sumach, much used by Bookbinders.

MARROW [*Wery*, Sax. *Marck*, Teut. *Mar*, S. Br. *Maralla*, Ital.] a soft, fat Substance contained in the Hollow of the Bones.

MARROW [*Maraut*, F.] a Rogue. O.

MARROWS, Fellows; as, *my Gloves are Marrows*. N. C.

MAR'RY [*marier*, F. *maritare*, L.] to marry, or be joined in Wedlock.

MARS [among Chymists] Iron or Steel.

MARS [in Heraldry] is the red Colour for Armour of Sovereign Princes.

MARSH [*Tenpe*, Sax. *marische*, Belg. *Marais*, F.] a Fen or boggy ground.

MARSH Malva, an Herb. *Athusa*, L.

MARSHAL [*mareschal*, F. *marischalk*, L.] was anciently no other than Master of the Horse, but now several considerable Officers bear this Name; as,

MARSHAL [of England] a great Officer of the Crown, who takes Cognizance of all Matters belonging to War and Peace.

MARSHAL [of the Ceremonies] an Officer who is to receive Commands from the King in the Ceremonies or Assistants.

MARSHAL [of the King's House] whose Authority is in the King's Palace to receive and determine all Pleas of the Crown.

MARSHAL [of the Exchequer] is he to whom the Court commits the Custody of the King's Debtors during the Term Time, for securing the Debts.

MARSHAL [of the King's Bench] is he who hath the Custody of the Prison called the King's Bench in Southwark.

MARSHAL [of the King's Hall] an Officer whose Business it is, when the Tables are preparing, to call out those of the Household and Strangers, and place them according to their Quality.

CLERK MARSHAL [of the King's House] an Officer who attends the Marshal in his Court, and records all his Proceedings.

MARSHAL [at Sea] is one who punishes Offences committed at Sea, and executes Justice there, as putting in the Bilboes, ducking at the Yard-Arm, haling under the Keel, &c.

MARSHALS are also Military Officers, in every Regiment, whose Office is to see to Prisoners of War, and to execute all Sentences or Orders of the Council of War upon Offenders.

Knt. or MARSHAL, an Officer of the King's House.

MARSHAL [of France] is the highest Preferment in the Army or Navy, and is the same with Captain General; the command above all Persons who are not Princes of the Blood, and are also the Judges of Points of Honour between Gentlemen.

MARSHAL [de Camp] in France, the next Officer to the Lieutenant General with us.

MARSHALLING [in Heraldry] is the proper joining of several Coats of Arms in one and the same Escutcheon; also the disposing of Persons at publick solemnities in their proper Places.

MARSHALS at Arms, Pursuivants.

MARSHALSEY [*Muebauffée*, F.] the Seat or Court of the Marshal for the Prison of Southwark.

MARSUPIA'LIS [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so named from the doubling of its Tendons which resemble a Purse.

MART [contracted of *Marker*] a great Fair.

MARTELED, hammered. *Spencer*.

MAR'TEN, } a little Thing like a
MAR'TERN, } Ferret.

MARTEN *Cub*, a Marten of the first Year.

MAR'TIAL [*martialis*, L.] warlike, valiant, belonging to War. *V.*

MARTIAL [in Astrology] born under the Planet Mars.

MARTIAL [in Chymistry] partaking of the Nature of Iron and Steel.

MARTIAL

and to punish Faults committed within the Verge.

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MARTIAL

M A

MARTIAL *Law*, is the Law of War, depending on the King's Pleasure; or his Lieutenant, or the General, or the Officers of War.

MARTIALIST, a Warrior, a Man at Arms.

MARTIN [q. d. *Martius*, L.] a proper Name of Men.

MARTIN } a kind of Swallow, a
MARTINET, } Bird.

MARTIN Dry, a Pear that is of an Rubeola red Colour on one Side, and high-coloured red on the other Side, whose Pulp is short and pretty fine to the Taste, and juice sugared and perfumed.

MARTINGAL [*martingal*, F.] a Thong of Leather fastened at one End to the Girth under the Belly, and at the other to the Mule-Roll, to prevent a Horse's Rearing.

MARTLEMASS, } the Festival of St.

MARTINMASS, } *Martin*, observed on the 11th of November.

MARTLEMASS Beef, Beef salted and smoked at that Season.

MARTLET, a kind of Bird.

MARTLET [in *Heraldry*] a small Bird without Feet.

MARTNETS [in a Ship] are small Lines fastened to the Leech of the Sail, to bring that Part of the Leech which is next the Yard-Arm close up to the Yard when the Sail is to be furled.

To *top the MARTNETS* [*Sea Phrase*] is to hale them up.

Ligs of the MARTNETS [*Sea Term*] are small Ropes put through the Bolt-Rope, in the Leech of the Sail.

MARTYR [*μαρτυρ*, Gr.] one who bears Witness to the Truth of the Christian Religion at the Expence of his life. F. of L.

MARTYRDOM [*martyre*, F. *martyrium*, L. of *μαρτυριον*, Gr.] such Pain or Death as a Martyr undergoes.

MARTYRIA [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, wherein the Rhetorician confirms something by his own Experience. Gr.

MARTYRITH, tormenteth. Chau.

MARTYROLOGY [*martyrologie*, F. *μαρτυρολογία*, of *μαρτυρ*, a Martyr, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a Book treating of the Acts, Names, and Sufferings of Martyrs.

To **MARTYR** [*martyrifer*, F.] to make one suffer Martyrdom.

To **MARVEL** [*merveiller*, F.] to wonder or admire at.

MARVEL [of *Pern*] a sort of Nightshade, with the Flowers of such Variety, that it is called *the Wonder of the World*.

MARY [*Maria*, L. of *Μαρια*, Gr. *מרים* H. i. e. bitter] a Christian Name of Women; also Marrow. Chau.

M A

MARYGROSS [*Mariengrosche*, a German Coin, value 1 d. and 3 of Farthing Sterling.

MAS'CLE [in *Heraldry*] a short Lion voided, representing the Maw of a Lion.

To **MAS'ULATE** [*masculare*, L.] to make strong or manly.

MAS'CUINE [*masculinus*, L.] of the Male Kind. F.

MASCULINE Signs or Planets [*logia*] are such as excel in active qualities, i. e. Cold and Heat.

MASE, a Whim, a Fancy. Chau.

MASH for a Horse [probability of a Tent, to mingle] a Composition of Bran, &c.

To **MASH** [*maser*, F. to break the Teeth] to break, bruise, or mash.

MA'SID, amazed. Chau.

MA'SIDNESS, Amazement.

MASK [*masque*, F.] a Cover Face, a Vizard.

MASKEWED, fortified, fenced. By the **MASKINS** [an Outfit] the Mask.

MAS'LIN, Corn mix'd, as Wheat &c. called also *Maselin*, or *Maslin*.

MAS'LINAR, a Food made of Rye steeped in Water.

MASON [*masson*, or *maçon*, F.] a man who builds with Stone.

MASONRY [*maçonnerie*, F.] Work, Stone Work.

MA'SORA [*מסורה* H. H.]

MAS'SERA [*מסרה* H. H.] the Hebrew Doctors on the Hebrew Bible.

MA'SORITES, a set of Jews who it their Business to correct the Words of the Holy Scriptures of Testament, and also to number the &c. of the five Books of *Moses*, their being corrupted.

MASQUERADE [*masquerade*, F.] a Company of Persons having Masked on, and dancing or disporting.

MASS [*masse*, F. of *masse*, L.] a Heap or Lump of any thing.

MASS [among *Physicians*] is generally applied to those Collections of which Pills are formed.

MASS [with *Physicians*] is some Collections of Fluids; as Blood.

MASS [in *Numismatics*] is a Piece of 4 Capens, or i. e. Sterling.

MASS [in *Japan*] a Coin of 10 or 5 *Masses* d. Sterling.

MASS [in *India*] a Silk Thread 14th of a Pyce.

MASS [in *Natural Philosophy*] the quantity of Matter in any Body.

MASS [*Masser, Sax. Mæss, Engl. L. q. d. missio or dimissio populi*] the assembling of the People] is Part of the Service in Church Service among the Roman Catholics.

MASS Priest, anciently was every Soldier distinguished from the Regulars. Afterwards the Word was restrained to be kept in Chantries, or at particular times, to say to many Masses for the Souls of the Deceased.

MASSACRE [*massacre, F. of massacre, Ital. butchery and Slaughter made on Peop.*] is a Condition to defend themselves.

MASSACRE [*massacrer, F.*] to butcher in a barbarous Manner.

MASSSES [in *Pictures*] those Parts containing the great Lights and Shadows.

MASSETERS [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the lower Jaw, which, with the other Muscles, move it to either Side, forwards, as in Eating.

MASSIVE [*massif, F.*] solid, weighty.

MASSY [*Masser, Sax. Mass, Dan. and Engl. Massen, Teut.* to fatten] the Fruit of Trees, as Oak, Beech, wild Cherries, &c.

MAST [*of Amber*] the Quantity of two Pounds and an half Weight.

MAST [*Masser, Sax. mast or mat, F. Belg. L. S. and Teut.*] one of those Pieces of Timber in a Ship, which is fastened on the Deck, to which the Ropes, Tackle, &c. are made fast.

MAST [*See Phrase*] is when the Mast is cracked in any Part.

MAST [*See Phrase*] is when the Mast is broken by bad Weather.

MASTER [*maître or maitre, F. Magister, Ital. and L. S. magister, L.*] a Governor, Teacher, one skilled in any Art or Science: A Title of several Officers; as,

MASTER [*of the Armoury*] one who has the Care and Oversight of the King's Armour, in any standing Armoury.

MASTER [*of the Mint*] an Officer whose Business is to learn the Silver, and according to Standard.

MASTER [*of Arts*] the second Degree given by Students in our Universities.

MASTER [*of the Ceremonies*] the King's Chamberlain, whose Business it is to introduce the King all Ambassadors, Envoys, and other foreign Princes or States.

MASTERS [*of the Chancery*] are Assistants to the Lord Keeper or Chancellor, in the Office of Judgment; of these there are several, and the chief of them is called the Chief of the Rolls.

MASTER [*of the Faculties*] an Officer of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who grants Licences and Dispensations.

MASTER [*of the Horse*] is one who hath the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable; there is also a Master of the Horse to Noblemen.

MASTER [*of the King's Household*] is an Officer under the Lord Steward of the Household; his Business is to survey the Accounts of the Household.

MASTER [*of the Jewel House*] an Officer who has the Care of all the Gold and Silver Plate used at the King's Table; as also of all the Plate in the Tower of London, as those Jewels, Chains, &c.

MASTER [*of the Mint, Minter, Teut.*] an Officer who is now called the Warden of the Mint, whose Office is to receive and take care of the Silver and Bullion brought to be coined.

MASTER Worker [*of the Mint*] an Officer who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, then delivers it to the Moneyers, and receives it from them again; when it is made.

MASTER Gunner [*of England*] an Officer whose Business it is to instruct all that desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to administer an Oath to every Scholar, that he will not serve any foreign Prince or State without Leave.

MASTER [*of the Ordnance*] a great Officer, who has the Care of all the King's Ordnance and Artillery.

MASTER [*of the King's Masters, General Muster Master, Teut.*] is one who takes care, that the King's Forces be compleat, well arm'd and train'd; called also the *Muster-Master-General*.

MASTER [*of the Posts*] an Officer who has the appointing, placing, or displacing such through England, as provide Post-Horses for carrying the King's Messages, &c.

MASTER [*of the Requests*] is the chief Judge of the Court of Requests, which is now quite taken away.

MASTER [*of the Rolls*] an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, and in his Absence hears Causes, and gives Orders.

MASTER [*of the Court of Wards and Liveries*] was formerly the principal Officer and Judge of that Court.

MASTER [*of a Ship*] is a chief Officer, whose Business is to have the general Management of a Ship at Sea, to take her Way, and to give the necessary Orders to the Sailors.

MASTER de Camp [*in France and Spain*] is a Colonel of Horse.

MASTER de Camp General, is the next Officer over all the Regiments of light Horse, and commands in the Absence of the Colonel General.

To MASTER [*maistrer*, F.] to make one's self Master of, to get the better of.

MASTER Note [in *Musick*] is the same as Measure Note.

MASTER Piece, a most exact or excellent Piece of Workmanship in any Art.

MASTERLES, which has no Master, headstrong.

MASTERLY, masterlike.

MASTERSHIP [*Magisterium*, L.] the Quality and Dignity of a Master.

MASTER Wort, an Herb. *Imperatoria*, L.

MASTERY [*magisterium*, L.] Authority, Power, Command, Conquest, Victory.

To MASTICATE [*masticatum*, L.] to eat or chew.

MASIFICATION, Chewing. F. of L.

MASTICATORY [*masticatoire*, F. of *masticatorium*, L.] a Medicine to be chew'd to provoke Spitting.

MASTICK [*masticus*, F. *mastiche*, L. *μαστιχη*, Gr.] the Gum of the Lentisk Tree.

MASSTICOT, } a yellow Colour used
MASSTICOT, } in Painting. *Ital.*

A MASTIF [*an mastin*, F. *mastivus*, L. Barb.] a sort of great Dog.

MASTLING, shining. *Chau.*

MASTINUS, a Mastiff, a great Dog. O. R.

MASTOIDEDES [*μαστοειδης*, Gr.] certain Muscles which bend the Head, arising from the Neck Bone, and terminating in the Mamillary Processes: Any Processes shaped like the Teats of a Cow's Udder.

MA'SURA [in *Doomsday-Book*] an old, decay'd House or Wall.

MASURA *Terræ*, a Quantity of Ground containing 4 *Oxgangs*.

MAT [*Matte*, Sax. *Matte*, *Tent. matto*, L.] a Texture of Rushes.

MATCH [of *Matte*, Belg.] a Companion; but *Mer. Cal.* derives it from *μαχη*, Gr. a Fight] an Agreement or Contract, a Trial of Skill; also an Equal.

MATCH [*maiche*, F.] a sort of Rope made on purpose for the Firing of Guns, or the setting Fire to Trains of Mines, &c.

To MATCH [*g. d.* to mate] to pair or couple, to marry, to be like

To MATCH [*Hunt.*] a Wolf at Rotting-Time is said to go to Match or Mate.

To MATCH Cocks [among Cock-fighters] is to see that they be of an equal Height, Length, and Bigness in Body.

MATCH'ABLE, which may be matched or coupled; also that may be equalized.

MATCH'LESS, that may not be equalized, incomparable.

MATE [*Matra*, Sax. *Matte*, Belg.] a Companion or Assistant.

MAT'ED, conquered, subdued. See MATELOTTE in *Co-hoy*] Victuals dressed after the Seamen's Way. F.

MATEOLOGŸ [*ματεολογια*, of *ματεω*, vaine, and *λογια*, Discourse, Gr.] a vain Inquiry, or over-curious Search into high Matters.

MATER'NUS, a hardy over-green Shrub, somewhat of the Species of the *Philirea*.

MATES [at Sea] are Assistants to several Officers on Board a Ship.

Check MATE [at the Play at Chess] when the Game is brought to that Pass, that there is no Way left for the King to escape.

MATEOTECH'NY [*mateotechia*, L. of *ματεω*, vaine, and *τεχνη*, Science, Gr.] a vain or idle Science.

MATER Dura [*Anat.*] a strong Membrane next to the Skull, encompassing the Brain and Cerebellum, having Cavities which supply the Place of Veins. L.

MATER Metallorum [among *Chymists*] is Quicksilver. L.

MATER Pia [*Anat.*] a thin and soft Membrane immediately investing the Brain and Cerebellum, very full of Blood-Vessels. L.

MATER Tenuis. See Mater Pia.

MATERIA Medica [with Physicians] whatever is used in the Art of Medicine for the Prevention and Cure of Disease.

MATERIA Prima [in *Philosophy*] is the first Matter or Subject of all substantial Forms.

MATERIAL [*materiel*, F. of *matris*, L.] consisting of Matter or Substance; also being of some Concern or moment.

MATERIAL, belonging to Matter, momentous, of great Consequence.

MATERIALNESS, Weightiness, being of great Moment.

MATERIALIST, a Druggist.

MATERIALS [*materiaux*, F. *materia*, L.] Tools or Stuff proper for the doing or doing any thing.

MATERIALITY [of *materia*, L.] being material, the Substance of Matter.

MATERIATION, a Felling of Timber for Building. L.

MATER'NAL [*maternal*, F. *materna*, L.] belonging to a Mother, motherly.

MATER'NITY [*maternité*, F.] Motherhood, the Condition of a Mother.

MATERNALITY [*maternalité*, F.] Motherhood, &c.

MATH [in *Agriculture*] a Mowing

M A

MATHEMATICAL } [*mathématique*,
MATHEMATICK } F. *mathématique*
of *mathématique*, Gr.] belonging to
mathematics.

MATHEMATICKS [*mathématiques*, F.
mathematicæ, L.] Sciences exercised
on Magnitude and Numbers, or of Quan-
tity and discrete.

MATHEMATICKS, are *Arithme-
tic*, which treat only of
Magnitude, abstractedly con-
sidered all kind of Matter.

MATHEMATICKS, are those
Sciences that treat of the Proper-
ties, applied to material. Be-
lievable Objects; as *Astronomy*,
& *Navigation*.

MATHEMATICKS, those
which show how to demonstrate some-
thing, or to perform something pro-
bable may tend to the Benefit of

MATHEMATICKS, implies
a simple Knowledge of Matters pro-
bably the bare Contemplation of
Things, with respect to them.

MURINS, a religious Order found
in *France*, for Redemption of
Captives out of *Turkish* Slavery.

MURMUR [among *Chymists*] a lit-
tle which is put calcin'd Tartar, &c.
to put in it to let out the Li-

MURMUR [among *Chymists*] is a long
and Vessel of Glass, used in Dis-
tillations. F.

MURMUR [with *Physicians*] Me-
dical Diseases in the Matrix. L.

MURMUR [among *Chymists*] the Mother
or Womb.

MURMUR, Moulds or Forms in which
things are cast by the Founder. F.

MURMUR [*matricida*, L. of *mater*,
a Murderer of his or her Mo-

MURMUR [*matricidium*, L.] Mur-
der of Mother.

MURMUR [*matricule*, F. of *ma-*
trix Regular-Book] belonging to
a Book.

MURMUR [*matriculatum*, L.]
in the Register or matricular
Books of young Scholars, after
they have sworn in an University.

MURMUR, the Act of Swear-
ing, &c. L.

MURMUR [*matrimonialis*, L.]
to Matrimony. F.

MURMUR [*matrimonium*, L. g. d.
for *mater*] Wedlock, Marriage.

MURMUR [*matrone*, F. of *matrona*, L.]
a Motherly Woman.

M A

MATS [in a *Ship*] broad thick Clouts
of Sinnet, or Rope-yarn and Thumbs-beat-
en flat and interwoven to save the Yard,
&c. from galling.

MATROSES, Soldiers in the Artillery,
next below the Gunners.

MATT-Weed, an Herb.

MATTED, wrought or covered with
Mats.

MATTED [*spoken of Hair*] entangled
and clung together.

MATTED [among *Botanists*] a Term
apply'd to Herbs when they grow as if
they were platted together.

MATTER [*matiere*, F. of *materia*, L.]
the Stuff any thing is made of; a Cause or
Occasion; also a Thing or Business.

MATTER [probably of *mater*, Sax.
[*Matraz*, C. B. rotten] that which runs
out of a Sore.

MATTER [in *Philosophy*] the same as
Body; it is a penetrable, divisible, and pas-
sible Substance, extending itself into Length
Breadth, and Thickness, and capable of
putting on all manner of Forms.

MATTER in Deed [in *Law*] is a Truth
of a Matter that may be proved, though
not by Record.

MATTER of Record [in *Law*] is that
which may be proved by some Record.

MATTHEW [מתי H. i. e. a Reward]
a Christian Name of Men.

MATTHIAS [מתייה H. i. e. the Gift
of God] a proper Name of Men.

MATTINS [*matines*, F. of *matutinus*,
L.] Morning Prayers; also one of the Ca-
nonical Hours in the *Romish* Church.

MATTISON [i. e. the Son of *Mat-*
Madison, or, as Dr. *Tb.*
Henshaw thinks, of *Matilda*] a Surname.

MATTOCK [*matruc*, Sax.] a Tool to
grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, &c.

MATTRESS, a kind of Quilt filled with
Wool, Cotton, &c. a Flock Bed.

To **MATURATE** [*maturatum*, L.] to
ripen, to hasten.

MATURATION, a ripening, a hasten-
ing. L.

MATURATION [among *Chymists*] is
the Process of Digestion, Circulation, &c.

MATURATION [among *Surgeons*] the
Ripening of Swellings, Sores or Humours.

MATURE [*maturus*, L.] ripe, come to
its full Growth, perfect.

MATURITY [*maturitas*, F. of *maturi-*
tas, L.] Ripeness of Fruit or Years, the
Arrival of any thing to its just Degree of
Perfection.

MATUTINAL [*matutinalis*, L.] belong-
ing to the Morning, or Morning Prayer.

MATUTINE [*matutinus*, L.] belonging
to the Morning.

MATUTINE [among *Affrol.*] Planets are said to be *Matutine*, when they are above the Horizon, at the Rising of the Sun.

MAUD [contract. of *Mathildis*, from *Maechter*, a Maid, *Belg.* a Lady, or of *Magdalene*] a Name of Women.

To **MAUDLE**, to besot or put out of Order, as drinking strong Drink does in a Morning.

MAUD'LIN [contracted of *Magdalene*] a proper Name of Women.

MAUD'LIN, half drunk, tipsy, maudled. Sweet **MAUDLIN**, an Herb.

MAUGRE [*maigre*, F.] in spite of, or whether one will or no.

MA'VIS [*mauve*, F. *Ortue*, *Teut.*] a kind of Thrush, a Bird.

To **MAUL** [prob. of *Maillet*, F. *malleus*, L. a Hammer] to bang or beat soundly.

MAUL-Stick [*Walstock*, *Teut.*] a Painter's Stick, upon which he leans his Hand when at Work.

MAULKIN. See *Malin*.

MAULS, Mallows. *N. C.*

MAUM, a soft, brittle Stone in *Oxfordsh.*

MAUM, soft and mellow. *Northumb.*

A **MAUNCH** [*Manche*, Fr.] in *Heraldry*, the Representation of a Sleeve.

MAUND [*mand*, *Sax.* *Mande*, F. of *manus*, L. a Hand] a Hamper, or Basket with Handles, a Srip. *Shakesp.*

MAUND of unbound Books, is 8 Bales, of each 1000 lb. Weight, or two Fats.

MAUND Shew [at *Ormus*] 12 lb. and a half Averdupois.

MAUND [at *Maslapatan*] is 26 lb. 4 oz. 8 dr. of our common Weight.

MAUND [at *Surat*] one is 33 lb. 4 oz. 7 dr. another 27 lb. Averdupois.

MAUND [at *Tauris*] is 6 lb. and a quarter Averdupois.

To **MAUN'DER** [*maudire*, F. of *maledicere*, L. to curse] to grumble or mutter.

MAUNDING [*oldmander*, F.] begging. *O.*

MAUN'DY *Thursday*. See *Mundy*.

MAURICE ? [*Mauritius*, L.] a proper **MORRICE** } Name of Men.

MAUSOLE'UM, a famous Marble Sepulchre 35 Cubits high, 44 Foot about, supported by 36 curious Pillars, built by *Queen Artemisia*, in Honour of her Husband *Mausolus*, King of *Caria*, which was accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World.

MAUTHER, a little Girl. *Norfolk.*

MAW [*maga*, *Sax.* *Bagen*, *Teut.*] the Ventricle of the Stomach.

MAW-Worms [*Bagen-Wurm*, *Teut.*] Worms in a Horse.

MAWK'ISH, sick at the Stomach, squeamish.

MAWKS, a Hoyden, a dirty, nasty Slut; also Maggots. *N. C.*

MAW'MET, an Idol or little Image set up to be worshipped.

MAW'METRY, Idolatry, or shipping of Idols.

MAXIL'LARY [*maxillaris*, L.] ing to the Jaw-bone.

MAX'IM [*maxime*, F. *maxima*, *Gr.*] a Proposition or Proposition in Art or Science generally received upon Reason, and not to be

MAXIMILIAN [composed of *maximus* and *Emilianus*] a proper Name of

MAXIMIS & *minimis* [among *maticians*] a Method used for the solution of a great many perplexed Cases which require the greatest or least attainable in that Case.

MAXIM'ITY [*maximitas*, L.] nefs.

MAY [*Maius*, from *maior*, L. by *Romulus* in Respect of the fifth Month of the Year.

To **MAY** or *Can* [*mayan*, *See* *Teut.*] to be able to do.

MAY-Bag, *Fly*, an insect.

MAYDINHODE, Maidenhead.

MAY-Games, Sports on the first May.

MAY-LILY, the Flower of *Lily*. To **MAYL** *Hawks* [among *Fal-* to pinion their Wings.

MAY'NARD [*Perseus* *don* *Man* and *Heart*, q. d. stout] Surname.

MAYOR [anciently, *mayor*, *Welsh*, to keep, *maire*, F. *mayor*, chief Magistrate of a City or Corp.

MAYORAL'ITY [*maioris*, F. L.] the Office and Dignity of a

MAY'ORESS, a Mayor's Wife.

MAYSTRY, a Master-Piece.

MAZARI'NE, a famous Cardinal was Regent of *France* during the of *Lewis XIV.*

A la MAZARINE [in *Costly* particular Manner of dressing several Fowls.

MAZARI'NES, little Dishes to the Middle of a large Dish; also small Tarts filled with Sweet-meat.

MAZARINE Blue, a deep blue.

MAZARINE Head, made after the fashion of that worn by the *Duchess of Mazarine*.

MAZE [probably of *maire*, *Gulph*] Astonishment, Perplexity.

A **MAZE** [in a Garden] a Place with many artificial Turnings and mazes.

MA'ZELINE, a Mazer; a wood made of Maple. *Gen.*

MA'ZER [of *Mazier*, *Belg.* wood] a broad standing Cup or Bowl. *O.*

BIRDS, Black Cherries. *W. C.*
BAROTH [מורות *Chalde.*] the

BE [*mobilis*, L.] that may be
 easily, running away easily.

BECK [*g. d. metzrock*, one
 himself up out of Harm's Way
 an effeminate Fellow.

BEER, *Sax. med.* *meduſſin*,
L. S. meth. *Teut.*] a Drink
 of Beer and Water; also a Meadow.

BOW [*meo*, *Sax.* of *mayan*, to
 stand that yields Store of Grain for
 Culture.

BOW Sweet an Herb. *Ulmia*, *L.*
BRE [*magre*, *Sax.* *maigre*, *F.*
L. S. and *Belg.* *Wager*, *Teut.* of
 thin, this, scraggy.

BRENNES, Leanness, Thinness.
BR, an Instrument for mowing

BR, of Pease, Brake, &c. *F.*
BR [*Delepe*, *Sax.* *meat*, *L. S.*
Teut. ord. Dan.] the Flour of Corn.

BR [*Orle*, *Sax.* *marl*, *Belg.*] a
 Portion of Food for one Eating.

BR, Rents heretofore paid in
 Food for the Lord's Hounds, by
 the Honour of *Clus*.

BR, the Shelves or Banks of Sand
 on the Sea Coast of *Norway*.

BR [*Wahzeit*, *Teut.*] Meal-
 time.

BR [*g. d.* mild or mellow-
 over-modest in Speech, bash-
 ful.

BR, a Plant; called also *Wild*
Yew.

BR [*Uman*, *Sax.* *meenen*, *L. S.*
Teut.] to intend or resolve; to
 understand.

BR [*Uxeme*, *Sax.* *gemtin*,
 common, vulgar; or *Uxne*, *Sax.*
 poor, indifferent, pitiful.

BR [*maye*, *F.*] the Middle, between
 extremes.

BR [*in Ewe*] the interim or middle
 time.

BR [*in Musick*] is the Tenor or
 part.

BR [*in Geometry*] is a Geo-
 metrical Mean between the Diameters at
 and Benz in a close Cask.

BR [*in Astronomy*] is a Geo-
 metrical Mean between the Diameters at
 and Benz in a close Cask.

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 and Benz in a close Cask.

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 metrical Mean between the Diameters at
 and Benz in a close Cask.

MEANS [*of moyen*, *F.*] Methods, Ways,
 or Devices that Persons use, in order to ob-
 tain an End, or to do a Thing

MEANS, Wealth or Estate.

Continual MEANS [*in Arithmetick*] when
 one Root or first Number is multiplied by
 itself, and the Product again multiplied by
 itself, and this last Product multiplied by it-
 self, and so on, the Numbers between the
 first and last are *continual Means*.

MEAN'DER. See *Mæander*.

MEAN'EL, small black or red Spots in
 the Coat or Hair of a Horse of a whitish
 Colour.

MEANDICHE, moderate. *Chsu*.

MEAR [*mæpe*, *Sax.* *meer*, *L. S.* of
mare, *L.* the Sea] a marshy Ground.

MEAR [*mæpa*, *Sax.* a Baulk or Fur-
 row in a Field; a Boundary. *Spene*.

MEAR Stones [*of mæpa*, *Sax.* a B and
 or Limit] Stones set up for Boundaries or
 Land-marks in open Fields.

MEARS [*of mæpe*, *Sax.* a Marsh, or
mæpa, *Sax.* Marches or Limits] a Sumname.

MEARL, a Blackbird.

MEASE [*Law Term*] a Messuage or
 Dwelling-house.

MEASE, } a Measure of Herrings, con-
MESE, } taining five hundred.

MEASLES [*maléfen*, *Du.* Blisters] a
 cutaneous Disease.

MEASON *Due* [*Maison Dieu*, *F.* the
 House of God] a Monastery, Religious
 House or Hospital. *O.*

MEASURABLE [*mesurable*, *F.* *mensura-*
bilis, *L.*] that may be measured, moderate.

MEASURE [*mesure*, *F.* of *mensura*, *L.*]
 is some certain Quantity or Quantities fixed
 and agreed upon, whereby to estimate the
 Quantity, the Length, Breadth, Thickness,
 or Capacity of other Things.

MEASURE [*in Arithmetick and Geome-*
try] is said of a certain Number or Quan-
 tity, which being several times repeated,
 equals another bigger, to which it has Re-
 lation.

MEASURE [*in Musick*] is a Space of
 Time set out by a constant equal Motion
 of the Hand or Foot, up and down suc-
 cessively.

MEASURE Note [*in Musick*] a Semi-
 breve.

MEASURE of Time [*in Astrology*] is a
 Matter very much regarded in handling
 Nativities, that when the Artist has a
 Direction, he may know how long it will
 be before it operates.

To **MEASURE**, to take the Dimen-
 sions of a Thing.

MEASURES, Ways, Means, Purposes.

MEASURING Money, a Duty formerly
 laid upon Cloth, besides *Almage*.

MEAT [*mæte*, *Sax.*] Flesh, Provisions of any Sort.

MEATH [*mæð*, *Sax.* Power] as I give you the Meath of the Buying, i. e. full Power to buy. *Lincoln.*

MEAT'US, a Moving or Course, a Passage or Way; the Pores of the Body. *L.*

MEATUS Auditorius [*Anatomy*] the auditory Passage, beginning from the Hollow of the Ear, and ending at the Tympanum. *L.*

MEATUS Urinaris [*in Anatomy*] the Passage whereby the Urine is convey'd to the Bladder.

My **MEAUGH**, my Wife's Brother, or Sister's Husband. *N. C.*

MEAZ'LED, full of Measles, Spots, or Blotches.

MEAZLES [*Measren. Teut.*] a Disease something like the Small-pox; also a Disease in Swine.

MECÆNAS, a Roman Knight, who was the Patron of the learned Men of his Time; whence all Benefactors of Learning are now called *Mecænas's*.

MECHANICAL } [*mechanique*, *F.* *mechanicus*, *L.* of *μηχανικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Mechanics; also pitiful, mean, base.

MECHANICAL Affections [*in Philosophy*] such Properties of Matter or Body as arise from its Figure, Bulk, or Motion.

MECHANICAL Philosophy, is that which explains the Phenomena or Appearances of Nature by mechanical Principles.

MECHANICAL Demonstration, is that whose Demonstrations are drawn from the Rules of Mechanics.

MECHANICAL Solution of a Problem [*in Mathematics*] is either when the Lines made use of to that Purpose are not truly Geometrical ones, or when the Proposition or Question is solved by repeated Trials.

MECHANICK Powers, } are commonly reckoned six, the Balance, the Lever, the Pulley, the Screw, the Wedge, and the Wheel.

A MECHANICK [*mechanique*, *F.* *mechanicus*, *L.* of *μηχανικός*, *Gr.*] a Handicraftsman.

The **MECHANICKS** [*mechanique*, *F.* *Artes mechanice*, *L.* of *μηχανικὴ*, *Gr.*] is a mathematical Science that treats of Motion as it is produced by determinate Powers, and of the Forces which are requisite to produce or stop such and such Motions. Also such Handicrafts, in which the Labour of the Hands is requisite, as well as the Study of the Brain.

MECHANISM [*mechanisme*, *F.*] mechanick Power.

MEDIA'TION [*mediatio*, *L.*] Fornication.

MECHOACA'NA, a purging Root like Bryony, brought from the *West-Indies*.

MECO'NIUM [*μῆκον*, *Gr.*] the Juice of Poppies, drawn by Expression, and dried.

MECONIUM [*by Anatomy*] is for the Excrements of a *Fetus*, which here to the Intestines after Birth.

MECONO'LOGY [*μεκονολογία*, *Gr.*] a Description or Treatise of Opium.

MED'AL [*medalis*, *F.* of *metallum*] a Piece of Metal like Money, stamp'd on some extraordinary Occasion.

A MEDAL'ION [*medallion*, *F.*] large Medal.

To **MED'DLE**, to mingle. *Cham.*

To **MED'DLE** [*of mēdr*, *F.* to mingle or *q. d.* to *middle*, i. e. to interpolate one's self in the Middle] to concern one's self with.

MEDERIA, a Mead house, or where Mead and Methaglin were made.

MEDESHAMSTED [*of mæde*, Meadow, Pam, a Village, and Sted, Place, *Sax.* from the Meadows lying each Side thereof] the old Name of *Medeshamstede*, now a Bishop's See.

MED-E-Wife, a Woman of *Medworth*, *Sax.* from whence comes our *Midwife*. See *Midwife*.

MEDES, to boot. *O.*

MED-FEE [*med-feoh*, *Sax.*] Bill-Reward; also Compensation given in charge, where the Things exchanged not of equal Value.

MED'IAN [*medius*, *L.*] which is the Middle.

MEDIA'NA Linea [*in Anatomy*] a Line of Seam dividing the Tongue, &c. into two equal Parts.

MEDIANA Vena [*in Anatomy*] the middle Vein in the Bending of the Elbow betwixt the *Cephalic* and *Basilic*.

MEDIAS'TINE [*mediastinus*, *L.*] belonging to the Middle.

MEDIAS'TINUS [*in Anatomy*] Branch of the Subclavian Vein, which to the *Mediastinum* and *Thymus*. *L.*

MEDIAS'TINUM [*sternum*, *L.*] the Skin or Membrane, which stands in the Middle of the Breast, and divides it into two Partitions, viz. a Right and a Left.

MEDIASTINUM Cerebri, the *Septum Transversum*.

MED'iate [*mediatus*, *L.*] that which is in the Middle.

To **MEDIATE** [*mediatum*, *L.*] to cure by one's Means, to act the Part of Mediator.

MEDIA'TION, an Interceding or treating in any one's Behalf. *F.* of *mediare*.

MEDIA'TION [*in Arithmetick*] dividing by Two, or the taking the Half any Number.

ME

MANAGER [*mediator*, F.] a Manager of Parties, an Intercessor. *L.*
MANAGERIAL, of or belonging to a Manager.
MANAGERS [of *Quarries*] six Persons who determine any Question or Dispute among Merchants about any un-
 der Wool or undus Packing.
MANATRIX, [*mediatrix*, F.] a Woman.
MEDICABLE [*medicabilis*, L.] that may be cured.
MEDICAL Month, the Space of 26 Days.
MEDICAMENT [*medicamentum*, L.] a medicinal Composition. *F.*
MEDICAMENTAL } [*medicamento-*
MEDICAMENTOUS } *jus*, L.] Medicinal.
MEDDLE, a Quack, a peddling.
MEDICATE [*medicatum*, L.] to medicate.
MEDICATED [*medicatus*, L.] medicated.
MEDICINABLE [*medicabilis*, L.] be-
 coming physical.
MEDICINAL [*medicinalis*, F. *medicinalis*,
 going to Physick, physical.
MEDICINE [*medicinæ*, F. *medicina*, L.]
 of Physick; also a physical Re-
 medy.
MEDICK Fodder, an Herb.
MEDITAS [*Meditatio*, *Law Term*] a Party
 appealed upon any Case wherein a
 Party, wherein one half are De-
 fend the other Forcizners. *L.*
MEDLEY [*medley*, F. of *medietas*, L.]
 a Party or Half a thing.
MEDLEY in Egypt; Aspers; at *Aleppo* it
 is a Sowing; and of Corn in *Cyprus*
 it is a Sowing.
MEDLEY is a Writ Judicial
 by which the Lord for acquitting a mean
 a Rent which he formerly ac-
 quitted in Court not to belong to him.
MEDOCITY [*medocritas*, F. *medocri-*
 tatem, *Indifferency*.
MEDOCITY, Evil-speaking, Obloquy,
 a Fault.
MEDOCITY [*medocritas*, L.] pen-
 der, ponder, or think upon.
MEDOCITY [*medocritas*, L.] given
 to, thoughtful. *L.*
MEDOCITY, thinking, pausing, or
 ponder. *F.* of *L.*
MEDOCITY [*medocritas*, F. *medocri-*
 tatem, L.] shut up between the
 Meds.
MEDOCITY [*medocritas*, F. *medocri-*
 tatem, L.] shut up between the
 Meds.
MEDOCITY [*medocritas*, F. *medocri-*
 tatem, L.] shut up between the
 Meds.

ME

MEDITULIUM [*Anat.*] the spongy
 Substance between the two Tables of the
 Skull.
MEDIUM, mean or middle State; also
 an Expedient, Way, or Devise. *L.*
MEDIUM [*Philosophy*] that peculiar
 Constitution or Frame of any Space through
 which Bodies move; so the Air is the Me-
 dium in which Meteors breed and move.
MEDIUM Cask [among *Astronomers*] the
 Mid-Heaven, the Tenth House. *L.*
MEDIUM Tempus, the main Profits.
O. L. T.
MEDIUS Venter [in *Anatomy*] the Chest
 or Hollow of the Breast. *L.*
MEDLAR [*mæd*, *Sax.* *mesple*, F. *mespi-*
lum, L. of *μαρσιλον*, Gr.] a Fruit which is
 grateful to the Stomach, but is not ripe till
 it be rotten.
MEDDLE [*mêler*, F.] to mingle. *O.*
MEDLEFE [of *mêler*, F.] quarrelling,
 scuffling, or brawling. *O. L. T.*
MEDLEY of *mêler*, F. to mingle] a
 Mixture of odd Things.
MEDLEY } [*medely*, *Sax.* *q. d.* the
MIDGLBY } middle Pasture, because
 it lies in the Middle between two Rivers] a
 Town in *Yorkshire*; also a Name of Men.
MEDLEY Coat, a Coat of mixed Stuff.
Cbau.
MEDRINACLES, a Sort of coarse Can-
 vas.
MEDSYPPPE, a Harvest Supper given to
 the Labourers, upon the bringing in of the
 Harvest. *O. R.*
MEDULLA [in *Mineralogy*] the softest
 Part which is found in some Stones.
MEDULLA [among *Botanists*] is the
 Pith or Heart in Trees or Plants.
MEDULLA Cerebri [in *Anatomy*] the
 Marrow of the Brain, a white soft Sub-
 stance covered on the Outside with the harky
 Substance of a more ashy Colour. *L.*
MEDULLA Oblongata [in *Anatomy*] is
 that Part of the Brain which is the Begin-
 ning of the spinal Marrow. *L.*
MEDULLA Officinis [among *Anatomists*]
 is the Marrow of the Bones, a fat Substance
 in the hollow part of the Bones, and in-
 volved in a Membrane. *L.*
MEDULLA Spinalis [*Anat.*] the spinal
 Marrow, that Part which goes down the
 Middle of the Back, by the Vertebra's, and
 is terminated at the *Os Sacrum*. *L.*
MEDULLAR } [*medullaris*, L.] be-
MEDULLARY } long to the Mar-
 row.
MEDULLARY Oil [*Anat.*] the finer and
 more subtil Parts of the Marrow of the
 Bones.
MEDUSA's Head [among *Astronomers*] a
 Constellation.
MEDWAY [Somner supposes it so cal-
 led, because it runs in the Middle of Kent];

or it may be of *Meadow* and *Way*, from the Meadows it runs among] a River in *Kent*.

MEED [me'de, *Sax.*] Reward, Merit. *Spen.*

MEEDLESS, unruly. *N. C.*

MEEK [probably of *Weca*, *Sax.* a Companion] mild, gentle, quiet, not easily provoked.

MEEKNESS, Easiness of Temper, Gentleness.

MEEN } [mine, *F.*] the Countenance,
MEIN } the Air of the Face.

MEER [merus, *L.*] downright, arrant.

MIEER [mepe, *Sax.* mear, *Belg.*] a Ditch, a Pool, a low marshy Ground. See *Mear*.

MIES [mees, *O. F.*] Meadows. *Chan.*

To MEET [metan, *Sax.* Moeten, *Belg.* moten, *L. S.*] to come together.

MEET [of me'de, *Sax.* a Measure, or Mate, *L. S.* Maet, *Belg.* a Companion] fit, apt.

MEET now, just now. *N. C.*

To MEET [of me'dian, *Sax.* Chemet, *Du.* a Measure] to measure.

MEET'ER [metrum, *L.* μέτρον, *Gr.*] Rhyme, Verse, or Measure.

MEET'ERLY, } handsomely, mo-

MEETHERLY, } deitly, indifferently. *N. C.*

ME'GACOSM [μεγάκοσμος, of μέγας, great, and κόσμος, the World, *Gr.*] the great World.

MEGALOGRAPHY [μεγαλογραφία, of μέγας, great, and γραφή, Writing, *Gr.*] a drawing Pictures at large.

MEGALOPHONOUS [μεγαλόφωνος, of μέγας, great, and φωνή, the Voice, *Gr.*] one who hath a large voice.

MEGALOPSYCHY [μεγαλοψυχία, of μέγας, great, and ψυχή, the Soul, *Gr.*] Magnanimity, Greatness of Soul.

MEGALOSPLANCHNOS [μεγαλόσπλινχτος, of μέγας, great, and σπλινχτος, the Bowels, *Gr.*] one whose Viscera are preternaturally large.

ME'GRIM [megrim, *F.* of hemicrania, *L.* of ημικρανία, *Gr.*] A Distemper causing great Pains in the Temples and Forepart of the Head.

MEINE [menige, *Sax.*] a Company, a Retinue.

MEINT, mingled. *Spen.*

MEINY [of menigeo, *Sax.* a Multitude] a Family or Household Servants; all that live together in a House. *F. L. Y.*

MEIOSIS [Rhetor.] a Figure where a harsher Term than the Matter requires, is used by way of Disparagement.

MEI'WELL, a Sort of small Cod, of which Stock-fish is made.

To MEL [of miler, *Fr.*] to mangle. MELAN'AGOGUES, [of μέλας, *Gr.*] Medicines which drive away Choler.

MELANCHOLICK? [melancholicus, *L.* of μελαγχολικός, *Gr.*] troubled

MEL'ANCHOLY } subject to Melancholy, pensive, dumpish; also causing Melancholy.

MEL'ANCHOLIST, one given to Melancholy.

MEL'ANCHOLY [melancholia, *L.* μελαγχολία, *Gr.*] a Phrensy, proceeding from the onset of black Choler; also Sadness, Pensive Dumpsiness.

MELASSES, the Drops of Sugar mostly called Treacle.

MEL'CHIOR, a proper Name of a King, but especially of the Ring-leader of call'd Melchorites.

MELCHIZEDECH [מלך צדק, *Heb.*] a King, צדק Justice, i. e. of Righteousness; a Priest and King of Salem.

MELCHIZEDE'CHIANs, a Sect of Heretics, who held Melchizedek to be a Ghost.

MEL'CHITES, a Sect of Christians in Syria, subject to the Patriarch of Antiochia.

MELD-FEON [of melda, *Sax.*] a Reward given to one who makes any Breach of penal Laws.

MELE'TIANS, Heretics in the 12th Century, who joined with the Manichaeans were Followers of one Meletius.

MEL'FERIS, a Tumour in the Cystis, consisting of Matter like Honey.

MELICET, a Sort of Fish, also a Sort of

MELICOTONY, } Peach.

ME OCOTON, } Peach.

MEL'LOT [melilot, *L.* of melilot, *Gr.*] an Herb so called.

To MELIORATE [meliorare, *L.*] to mend or make better.

MELIORATION, a making mending or improving. *L.*

MELIORITY [melioritas, *L.*] betterness.

MEL'ISCENT [i. e. Hæc] a proper Name of Women. *L.*

MELIUS inquirendo, a Wit used for a second inquiry of what Land-nements a Man died possessed of. Partiality was suspected.

A MEL-L [melles, *L.*] a Bees. *N. C.*

To MELL [miller, *F.*] to mangle. To meddle with. *Shakspeare.*

MELLA'GO, any Juice or Liquid up to the Consistence of Honey.

CTION, the Time of taking Honey from the Hives. *L.*

CEOUS [*melicæus*, *L.*] belonging to, or of Honey.

LET, a dry Scab growing on the Horse's fore Feet.

PEROUS [*melifer*, *L.*] bringing Honey.

IFICATION, a making of Honey.

IFICK [*melificus*, *L.*] making Honey.

IFLUENT } [*melifluus*, *L.*]
IFLUOUS } flowing with Honey or Sweetness, eloquent.

IGENOUS [*medigenus*, *L.*] of the kind with Honey.

ITISM, Wine mingled with Honey.

IL'OQUENT [*meliloquus*, *L.*] sweetly.

ING, meddling. *Spem.*

OW 'mesapp, *Sax.* soft, tender, *L.* soft by ripening.

OCOON' [*malum cotoneum*, *L.*]

DOUS [*melodieux*, *F.*] full of melody.

ODY [*melodie*, *F.* of *melodia*, *L.*], *Gr.* Harmony, a Mixture of Sounds delightful to the Ear.

ION, a sort of Fruit. *F.*

IS [*in Surgery*] a searching with a *Gr.*

OTIS [*μέλωτις*, *Gr.*] the lesser, or that Instrument contrived to cleanse the Ear with.

OPENE [*Μελπομένη*, *Gr.*] one of Muses, to whom is attributed the Invention of *Tragedies*, *Odes*, and *Songs*.

MELT [*mylcan*, *Sax.* [*smelten*, *L.S.*]

to melt or fluid hard Bodies.

TERS [*schmelzer*, *Teut.* in the who melt the Bullion before it comes to use.

TON *Melwray* [*Dr. Hensham* sup- to be called *Melton*, *q. d.* *Mill-Town*, called *Melwray* from the Family of *Melwray*, who were Landlords thereof]

Maple, 75 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

WELL, a sort of Cod fish.

BER [*membræ*, *F.* of *membrum*, *L.*]

hard Parts of the Body, which grow out were Branches from the Trunk of the Body.

BRANE [*membrana*, *L.*] a nervous, broad, white, spreading Substance, as the Bowels, Muscles, &c. *F.*

BRANA *adiposa* [*adiposa*, *L.*] a fat surrounding the Kidneys.

BRANA [*carasæ*, *Anatomy*] one of the Teguments or Coverings of the Skin.

MEMBRANA *nitens* [*Anatomy*] is a thin Membrane, which several Beasts and Birds have to cover their Eyes from Dust, &c.

MEMBRANA *urinaria* [*in Anatomy*] the urinary Coat belonging to a young Quadruped in the Womb. *L.*

MEMBRANA *CEOUS* [*membranaceus*, *L.*] partaking of, or full of Membranes.

MEMBRA *NOUS* [*membranæus*, *F.* *membranæus*, *L.*] membranaceous.

MEMBRANO *SUS* [*in Anat.*] a Muscle of the Leg, so named from the large membranous Expansion it is joined to.

MEM *BRATURE* [*membratura*, *L.*] a setting or ordering of Members or Parts.

MEM *BRED* [*in Heraldry*] is applied to those Birds that are either whole-footed, or have no Talons.

MEMBROS *ITY* [*membrofitas*, *L.*] the Largeness or Hugeness of Members.

MEMEN *T* [*i. e.* Remember thou] us'd substantively for a Hint, or putting in mind.

MEMO *IRS* [*memoires*, *F.*] remarkable Observations.

MEM *ORABLE* [*memorabilis*, *L.*] worthy of Remembrance, famous, notable.

MEMORAN *DUM* [*q. d.* to be remembered] a short Note or Token for the better remembrance of a Thing. *L.*

MEM *ORATIVE*, of or belonging to the Memory.

MEMO *RIÆ*, Monuments or Sepulchres of the Dead. *O. L.*

MEMO *RIAL* [*memorial*, *L.*] that which serves to put one in mind of a Thing, or brings it into Memory. *F.*

A MEMO *RIAL* [among *Statesmen*] a Writing delivered by a publick Minister of State about Part of his Negotiation.

MEMO *RIALIST*, a Writer of a Memorial or Memoire.

MEMO *RIOUS* [*memoriosus*, *L.*] that hath a good Memory.

MEMO *RITER*, by Memory. *L.*

MEMO *RIZED*, recorded in History.

MEMO *RY* [*memoire*, *F.* of *memoria*, *L.*] is that Faculty of the Soul that repeats Things received by former Sensations, or preserves the Remembrance of known and past Things; also the Act of Remembrance or calling to Mind.

MEN [*in Music Books*] signifies less, or not so much as; Thus,

MEN *Allègre*, denotes a Movement not so gay and brisk as *Allègre* signifies and requires, when it stands alone.

TO MEN *ACE* [*menacer*, *F.* of *minari*, *L.*] to threaten, to swagger.

MEN *ACE*, a Threat, a hard Word. *F.*

MEN *ACE* [*menacer*, *F.* of *minari*, *L.*] a Com- fortor] a King of *Judea*.

MEN *ACE* [*menacer*, *F.* of *minari*, *L.*] a Com- fortor] a King of *Judea*.

MEN *ACE* [*menacer*, *F.* of *minari*, *L.*] a Com- fortor] a King of *Judea*.

MEN *ACE* [*menacer*, *F.* of *minari*, *L.*] a Com- fortor] a King of *Judea*.

MENASITH, throat-sore. *Chaut.*

To **MEND** [*emendare*, L.] to mend or become better in Health, to reform in Manners; also to repair a Thing worn or damaged, &c.

MENDACI'LOQUENT [*mendacilogus*, L.] telling Lies, lying.

MENDE, Mon. *Chaut.*

MENDEMENT, Amendment. *Chaut.*

MENDICANT [*mendicans*, L.] begging, a Beggar. *F.*

MEN'DICANTS, a Term applied to several Orders of Religions, who live on Alms, and beg from Door to Door.

To **MENDICATE** [*mendicare*, F. of *mendicare*, L.] to beg.

MENDICA'TION, a Begging. *L.*

MENDI'CIENCE, Beggary. *Chaut.*

MENDI'CITY [*mendicitas*, F. of *mendicare*, L.] Beggarieness.

MENDO'SA Suture [in *Anat.*] a Suture joining together of Bones; as in the Bones of the Temples.

MENE, moderate. *Chaut.*

MENEHOUT' [in *Cookery*] a peculiar Manner of baking Meat, covered with Bards of Bacon. *F.*

MEN Forte [in *Musick Books*] signifies not too loud, or less loud.

MENGED [*gemengt*, *Teut.*] mingled. *O.*

MENGRE'LIANS, *Circassians* of the Greek Religion, saving that they baptize not their Children till 8 Years old.

MEN'IAL [of *mensia*, F. a Family, or of *maenia*, L. Walls] belonging to the Household, as menial Servants. *L.*

MENINGES [*meninges*, L. of *meninges*, Gr.] two thin Skins which inclose the Substance or Marrow of the Brain. *Anat.*

MENINGOPHY'LAX [among *Anat.*] that which preserves the *Meninx* or Skin of the Brain.

MENISCUS *Glosses* [*μήνισκος*, Gr. little Moons] such as are convex on one Side, and concave on the other.

MEN'IVER, a Sort of Fur, the Skin
ME'NEVER, of a milk-white Creature in *Muscery*.

MENK'ER, the Jaw-bone of a Whale.

MENNY, a Family. *N. C.*

MEN'OW [of *menu*, F. small, of *minutus*, L.] a little fresh-water Fish.

MEN'NONITES, a certain Sect of *Anabaptists* in Holland, so called from one *Mennon Simon* of *Frisia*, who lived in the 16th Century, and held very different Tenets from the first *Anabaptists*.

MENOLOGY [*menologium*, L. *menologion*, Gr.] a Discourse concerning Months.

MEN Pro-fo [in *Musick Books*] signifies not too quick, or less quick.

MEN'SA [in *Anat.*] the broader Part of the Teeth or Grinders, which chew and mince the Meat. *L.*

MEN'SAL [*mensalis*, L.] of *St.*

MENSA'LES [among the *Religious*] Parsonages as were united to the religious Houses. *Scot.*

MEN'SEFUL, comely, pleasing, or giving Reputation to a Thing.

MEN'SES [i. e. *Menses*] monthly Courses.

MEN'SIS *Chymicus*, a Chymical which contains 40 Days. *L.*

MENSIS *Vetus*, Fence-Month, Deer fawn, during which, it is not hunt in the Forest. *L.*

MEN'STRUA [*menstrua*, F.] the Flowers of Women. *L.*

MENSTRUA *Alba*, the white, same as *Fleur Alba*.

MENSTRUAL [*menstruus*, L.]

MENSTRUAL [*menstruus*, L.]

MENSTRUOUS [*menstruus*, L.]

MENSTRUOSITY [*menstruositas*, L.]

MENSTRUUM [*menstruum*, L.]

MENSTRUUM [*menstruum*, L.]

MENSTRUUM [*menstruum*, L.]

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MENSTRUUM [*menstruum*, L.]

MENSTRUUM [*menstruum*, L.]

MUIT, { of *muer*, Fr. to lead } a
MUIT, { *French Dance*, or the
 belonging to it. *F.*

MUIT *Droits* [in *Cookery*] a certain
 for Intermedies.

MUQUE, to diminish. *Chas.*

MU, a Family. *N. C.*

MUSOSHETH [מִשֹּׁשֶׁת of מ
 the Mouth, and שֹׁשֶׁת Shame,
 a Shame of Mouth] a Son of *Yea-*

MUTHIS, a strong sulphureous Smell,
L.

MUTICAL [muticus, *L.*] stink-
 ous, poisonous.

MUTICAL *Exhalations*, poisonous
 Steam issuing out of the earth.

MUSE, Scorn, *F. Spen.*

MURACITY [muracitas, *L.*] Clearness
 much.

MURABLE [mercabilis, *L.*] that may
 be sold.

MURANDISE, all manner of Wares
 to be sold in Fairs or Markets. *O. L.*

MURANTILE [mercantile, *F.*] Mer-
 chant, belonging to Merchants.

MURATIVE [mercatus, *L.*] belong-
 ing to Buying or Selling.

MURATOR's Chart, a Projection of
 the Earth in *Plane*, wherein

upon the Meridian increase to-
 wards the Poles in the same Proportion that

the Circles decrease toward them ;
 from Gerard Mercator, a noted

Geographer, its first Inventor.

MURATOR's Sailing, the Art of find-
 ing a Plain the Way of a Ship, upon

the assigned, the Meridians being all
 parallel and the Parallels of Latitude straight

MURATURE [mercatura, *L.*] Mer-
 chant Traffic.

MURCINERY [mercenaire, *F.* of mer-
 cenary, *L.*] greedy of Gain, that may be

that may be corrupted to do an ill
 for the sake of Gain.

MURCARIUS, an Hiringling or Ser-
 vant. *O. L.*

MURCIA [mercior, *F.* of mercus, *L.*
 the one who deals in wrought Silks,

MURERY [mercior, *F.*] Mercers
 Trade.

MURCHANDISE [merchandis, *F.*]
 Goods to trade with ; also
 Traffic.

MURCHANDISE [merchander, *F.*]
 Merchant, to traffick or trade.

MURCHANT [merchand, *F.*] a Trader
 by Wholesale.

MURCHANT-MAN, a trading Ship.

MURCHANTABLE, that is fit to be
 uttered or sold.

MURCHENLAGE [Mýcna - Laga,
Sax.] the Law of the *Mercians*, a People
 who anciently inhabited eight Counties in
 England.

MURCHET, a Fine, anciently paid by
 inferior Tenants to the Lord of the Manor,
 for Liberty to dispose of their Daughters in
 Marriage.

MURCIABLE, merciful. *Spem.*

MURCIMONIA'TUS *Anglice*, the Im-
 port of England upon Merchandise. *O. L. T.*
 To be **MURK'D**, } to be troubled or
 To be **MARK'D**, } disturbed in Mind.
C.

MURCURIAL [mercurialis, *L.*] full of
 Mercury, ingenious, lively.

MURCURIALS [in *Physick*] Things
 compounded or prepared with Quicksilver.

MURCURIALS [mercurialis, *L.*] Me-
 dicines prepared with Quicksilver.

MURCURIALIST [among *Astrologers*]
 one born under the Planet Mercury.

MURCURIOUS dulcis [*i. e.* sweet Mer-
 cury] corrosive Sublimate of Quicksilver,

corrected and reduced to a white Mass.

MURCURY [Mercur, *F.* of Mercurius,
L.] the Heathen God of Eloquence, Mer-
 chandise, and Handicrafts.

MURCURY [among *Astronomers*] the
 least of all the Planets, and also the lowest
 except the Moon.

MURCURY [among *Chymists*] Quick-
 silver ; and is taken for one of their active

Principles, commonly called *Spirits*.

MURCURY [Heraldry] the purple Co-
 lour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

MURCURY Women, Women that sell
 News-Books and Pamphlets to the Hawk-
 ers.

MURCY [of merces, *L.* or, as *Minsheu*
 has it, of *miserescere*, *L.* have Pity upon,
 whence *misericordia*, *L.* or of *merci*, *F.*]

Compassion, Pity.

MURCY [in a *Law Sense*] the Arbitre-
 ment or Discretion of the King or Lord, in

punishing an Offence, not directly censured
 by Law.

MURDYFEROUS [merdisfer, *L.*] bear-
 ing Dung.

MURDOUS [merdosus, *L.*] full of Dung
 or Ordu.

MURERE [mere, *Sax. mettr, Belg.*] a Lake,
 Pool, or Pond. See *Meare*.

MURETRICKIOUS [meretricius, *L.*]
 whorish, belonging to a Whore.

MURIDIAN [meriden, *F.* of meridia-
 nus, *L.*] belonging to Noon.

MURIDIAN [Circulus Meridianus, *L.*
 in *Astronomy* and *Geography*] is a great

Circle passing through the Poles of the World, and both the Zenith and Nadir, crossing the Equinoctial at right Angles, into a *Western* and *Eastern Hemisphere*. 'Tis called *Meridian*, of *Meridies*, L. Mid-day; because when the Sun comes to this Circle, 'tis then Mid-day, or Noon. These Meridians being various and multiplex, it is necessary to have one fixed, which is called the first Meridian, and usually begun at *Tenriff*, one of the *Canary Islands*.

! The first **MERIDIAN** [on the *Globe* or *Sphere*] is represented by the brazen Circle, in which the *Globe* hangs and turns, which is divided into 4 times 90, or 360 Degrees.

MERIDIAN *Altitude* [of the *Sea* or *Star*] is the greatest Height of them, when they are in the Meridian of the Place.

MERIDIAN *Line* [upon a *Dial*] is a Right Line arising from the Intersection of the Meridian of the Place with the Plane of the Dial.

MERIDIONAL [*meridionalis*, L.] lying or that is towards the South, Southern. F.

MERIDIONAL *Distance* [in *Navigation*] is the Difference of the *Longitude* between the *Meridian*, under which the Ship is at present, and any other she was under before.

MERIDIONAL *Parts* [in *Navigation*] the Parts by which the Meridians in *Wright's* or *Mercator's* Charts increase, as the Parallels of Latitude decrease.

MERIDIONALITY, its Situation in respect to the Meridian, or the Situation of its Meridian.

MERIDIA'TION, a taking a Nap at Noon. L.

MERILS, a Play among Boys, otherwise called *Five-Penny-Morris*.

MERIN'GUES [in *Cookery*] a sort of Confection. F.

MERISMUS [*μῆρισμος*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Description of Things in their proper Places.

MER'IT [*merite*, F. of *meritum*, L.] Desert, Worth, Excellency; also Demerit, or Ill-deserving.

To **MERIT** [*meriter*, F. of *mereri*, L.] to deserve, to be worthy of Reward or Punishment.

MERITORIE, meritorious. Chau.

MERITO'RIOUS [*meritoire*, F. of *meritorius*, L.] deserving, full of Desert.

MERITO'RIOUSNESS, Deservingness.

MER'ITOT, a sort of Play used by Children, by twining in Ropes.

MERK, dark. O. Also a Mark. Chau.

MERKENRIKE [*mynken rike*, Sax.] the Kingdom of *Merica*. Chau.

MERKIN [of *mere*, F. a Mother, and

kin, a *Dim.*] counterfeit Hair for a privy Parts.

MERKIN [i. e. *Jew's Market*] a dangerous Port in *Coromandel*, to which many Storms arising there.

MER'LIN [*merlin*, Belg.] a Hawk.

MER'LOM [in *Fortification*] the breast-work of a Battery, which is between two Port-Holes. F.

MER'MAID [of *mer*, F. of *mare*, Sea, and *maid*] (if we will call them and Painters) a Sea-Monster, whose upper Parts like a Woman, and the lower like a Fish.

MERODACH-BALADAN [מֶרֶדַּח בִּלְדַּן] of *Babylon* [מֶרֶדַּח בִּלְדַּן] without [מֶרֶדַּח בִּלְדַּן] Judgment, a Contribution without Judgment] a *Babylon*.

MER'RIK [*Comdes* *toppels*] a corruption of *Mauritius*, [a name] common among the *Wells*.

MERRIMENT, a Merry-madness.

MERRINESS, Cheerfulness.

MER'RY [*Merck*, a cold Puff.

MER'RY [*myring*, Sax.] a jocund frolic.

MERRY-Wings, a Fly in the Night, very troublesome in the Night.

MERSH [*Merse*, a Man, q. d. of the *Marines*, as those of *Amoy* were anciently called] a Place in the Head and Ear in Water. L.

MERSION, a docking of a Ship's Head and Ear in Water. L.

MERTHE, Mirth. Chau.

MER'TON [of *mer*, a Town, a Town, Sax.] a Town.

MESAR'EUM [with *Amoy* same as the *Mesenterium*, which are called as well *Mesaraick*, a

MESARAICK [*mesaraick*, of *mesaraion*, Gr.] belonging to the Mesenterium.

MESARAICK *Pain* [in *Amoy* the *Pain* of the *Pena Porta*, and is included in the Mesenterium.

MESCH-PAT [*mesch-pat*] a smashing Vessel for Brewing.

MESEL, a Lard. Chau.

MESENTER'ICK [*mesenterion*, L. of *mesenterion*, Gr.] belonging to the Mesenterium.

MESENTER'ICK *Pain* [in *Amoy* the Right Branch of the *Pena Porta*.

MESENTER'Y [*mesenterium*, L. of *mesenterion*, Gr.] a narrow Part, situated in the lower Belly, which passes from the Back, and one to another.

M E

M E

MIX [of *miser*, F. to mingle]
MIX } Corn that is mix'd, as
 } Wheat, Rye, &c. to

MIX } [Law Term] a Lord of a
 } Manor who holds of a sypa-
 } though he has Tenants under
 } who Writ which lies where there
 } Man and a Tenant.

MIX } [of *Misage*, House-
 } F.] the prudent Management of

MIX } the Right of the Mesne

MIX } [among *Anatomists*] the
 } side, as the *Geniolepsi*.

MIX } [among *Anatomists* of *mis*,
 } and *colon*, Gr.] that Part of
 } which is joined to the Colon,
 } beginning of the strait Gut. *Ana-*

MIX } [among *Anatomists*, *mis*, the
 } side, to take, Gr.] a mathema-
 } ment for finding mean Propor-
 } between any two Lines given.

MIX } [in *Anatomy*] the in-
 } termediate, as in Bones, which
 } are the Ribs. L.

MIX } [among *Anatomists*, L. of *mis*,
 } of *mis*, the Middle, and
 } the *Picra*, Gr.] the Middle
 } between the Ribs.

MIX } [among *Anatomists*, *mis*, of *mis*,
 } Middle, and *zeugma*, Zeugma,
 } of a *Zeugma*, a Figure in gram-
 } matick. L.

MIX } [among *Anatomists*, *mis*, of *mis*,
 } Middle, and *zeugma*, Zeugma,
 } of a *Zeugma*, a Figure in gram-
 } matick. L.

MIX } [among *Anatomists*, *mis*, of *mis*,
 } Middle, and *zeugma*, Zeugma,
 } of a *Zeugma*, a Figure in gram-
 } matick. L.

MIX } [among *Anatomists*, *mis*, of *mis*,
 } Middle, and *zeugma*, Zeugma,
 } of a *Zeugma*, a Figure in gram-
 } matick. L.

MIX } [among *Anatomists*, *mis*, of *mis*,
 } Middle, and *zeugma*, Zeugma,
 } of a *Zeugma*, a Figure in gram-
 } matick. L.

MIX } [among *Anatomists*, *mis*, of *mis*,
 } Middle, and *zeugma*, Zeugma,
 } of a *Zeugma*, a Figure in gram-
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 } Middle, and *zeugma*, Zeugma,
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 } matick. L.

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 } Middle, and *zeugma*, Zeugma,
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 } matick. L.

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 } Middle, and *zeugma*, Zeugma,
 } of a *Zeugma*, a Figure in gram-
 } matick. L.

MIX } [among *Anatomists*, *mis*, of *mis*,
 } Middle, and *zeugma*, Zeugma,
 } of a *Zeugma*, a Figure in gram-
 } matick. L.

MIX } [among *Anatomists*, *mis*, of *mis*,
 } Middle, and *zeugma*, Zeugma,
 } of a *Zeugma*, a Figure in gram-
 } matick. L.

MESSENGER [of the *Præsi*] one who
 by Order of the Court searches Printing-
 Houses, Booksellers Shops, &c. in order to
 find out seditious Books.

MESSIAH [משיח, *H. i. e.* anointed,
 the same with *Χριστός*, in *Greek*] the Name
 and Title of our Lord and Saviour Jesus
 Christ.

MES'SINA, Reaping Time, Harvest.
O. L.

MESSORIUS [*messoriz*, L.] belonging
 to Reaping and Harvest.

MES'SUAGE [in *Common Law*] a Dwel-
 ling House with some Land adjoining, as
 Garden, Orchard, &c. and all other Con-
 venience belonging to it.

MEST [mest, L. S. *mest*, *Tent*] most
O.

MESTIFICAL [*mestificus*, L.] that
 makes sad or sorrowful.

MESTIZO's, the Breed of Spaniards
 with Americans.

MET, a Strike or Bushel. *O.*

MET, dreamed. *O.*

METER, }
METABASIS [μεταβασις, Gr.] a
 Transition, or passing from one thing to
 another. L.

METABASIS [among *Physicians*] is the
 passing from one Indication to another, or
 from one Remedy to another.

METABOLE [μεταβολη, Gr.] an Al-
 teration or Change. L.

METABOLE [among *Physicians*] is a
 Change of Time, Air, or Diseases.

METACARP'UM [μετακαρπιον, Gr.]
 the Back of the Hand, from the Knuckles
 to the Wrist. L.

METACAR'PUS [in *Anatomy*] a Bone
 of the Arm made up of four Bones, which
 are joined to the Fingers.

METACHRONISM [μεταχρονισμός, Gr.]
 an Error in Chronology, either reckon-
 ing under or by.

METACOND'YLI [μετακονδυλοι, Gr.]
 the utmost Bones of the Fingers.

METAL [metallum, L. of *μεταλλειν*,
μετα, after or with, and *αλλα*, other, be-
 cause it is turned out one after or with ano-
 ther, Gr.] a well digested and compact
 Body, bred in the Bowels of the Earth,
 as Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, &c. F.

To be laid under **METAL** [among *Gue-*
ners] a Term used when the Mouth of a
 Gun lies lower than the Breech.

METALEP'SIS [μεταληψις, Gr. i. e. a
 translating] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, designing to
 be the Continuation of a Trope in one Word
 through a Succession of Significations.

METALEPTICK [metalepticus, L. of
μεταληπτικος, Gr.] transitive.

METALEPTICK [with *Anatomists*] as
 a metaleptick Motion, i. e. a traverse Mo-
 tion of a Muscle.

METAL/LICK { *metallique*, F. *metall-*
METAL/LINE { *lineus*, L. of *μεταλλι-*
νος, Gr.] belonging to, or partaking of the
Nature of Metals.

METALLIFEROUS [*metallifer*, L. of
μεταλλεφός, Gr.] producing Metals.

METAL/LIST [*metallarius*, L. *μεταλλ-*
αύς, Gr.] one who works in the Mines, or
is skilled in the Knowledge of Metals.

METALLOG'RAPHY [*μεταλλογραφία*,
of *μέταλλον*, Metal, and *γραφία*, Descrip-
tion, &c. Gr.] a Treatise or Description of
Metals.

METALLUR'GY [*μεταλλουργία*, of
μέταλλον, and *εργον*, Work, Gr.] is the
working upon Metals, in order to make
them hard, bright, beautiful, or useful to
Mankind.

METAMOR'PHISTS, a Name given
to those Sacramentarians, who affirmed
that the Body of Jesus ascended into
Heaven wholly deified.

To METAMOR'PHIZE [*metamorphoser*,
F. of *μεταμορφώω*, Gr.] to change from one
Form or Shape to another.

METAMOR'PHOSIS [*metamorphose*, F.
of *μεταμορφώω*, Gr.] a changing of one
Shape into another.

METAMORPHOSIS [among *Natura-*
listis] is applied to the various Changes an
Animal undergoes both in its Formation and
Growth; and also to the various Shapes some
Insects in particular pass through, as the
Silk Worm and the like.

METANOI'A [*μετανοία*, Gr.] a Change
of Mind or Opinion. See *Epanorthosis*.

MET'APHOR [*metaphore*, F. *metaphora*,
L. of *μετάφορα*, of *μεταφέρειν*, to transfer,
Gr.] a Trope of Rhetoric, by which we
put a strange and remote Word for a proper
one, by reason of its Resemblance to the
Thing of which we speak, as *smiling Mea-*
dens, &c.

METAPHOR'ICAL [*metaphorique*, F.
metaphoricus, L. of *μεταφορικός*, Gr.] be-
longing to a metaphor, figurative.

METAPHRASIS [*μετάφρασις*, Gr.] a
bare Translation out of one Language into
another.

MET'APHRAS'T [*metaphrastes*, F.] a
Translator.

METAPHRE'NUM [*μετάφρενον*, Gr.]
the Part of the Back which comes after the
Middle. *Anat.*

METAPHYSICAL [*metaphysique*, F.
metaphysicus, L. of *μεταφυσικός*, Gr.] be-
longing to Metaphysics.

METAPHYS'ICKS [*metaphysique*, F. of
μεταφυσικά, L. of *μεταφυσικά*, Gr.] a
Science which treats of Entity, and its Pro-
perties, or the Science of immaterial Beings.
That Part of Philosophy which treats of
Forms in general, abstracted from Matter,

and on such Beings as are above bodily
Things, as God, Angels, &c.

MET/APLASM [*metaplasma*, L. of
πλάσσω, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric
wherein Words or Letters are transposed
placed contrary to their natural Order.

METAP'TOSIS [*μεταπτώσις*, Gr.]
falling away [among *Physicians*] is
degenerating of one Disease into another
as when a *Quartan Agus* degenerates into
a *Tertian*. L.

METAS'TASIS [*μετάστασις*, Transla-
tion, Gr.] a Change, when one thing
is put for another. L.

METASTASIS [among *Physicians*]
when a Disease departs from one Part to
another, as in apopleck People, when the
Matter which affects the Brain is trans-
lated into the Nerves.

METASYN'CHRISIS [of *μετα* and *συν-*
χρσις, Gr.] a restoring of the Parts or Mem-
bers of the Body to their natural State
or the Operation of a Medicine exactly
applied.

METATAR'SUS [of *μετα* and *ταρ-*
σος, Gr.] is composed of five small Bones
connected to those of the first Part of the
Fest.

META'THESIS [*μετάθεσις*, of *μετα-*
τίθημι, to transpose, Gr.] Transposi-
tion. L.

To METE [*μετρί*, L.] to measure.

METEBO'RDE, a Table. *Chem.*

METR-Cors, a certain Measure or
Quantity of Corn formerly given by the
Lord of a Manor, as a Reward for Labour.

METE'GAVEL, a rent assigned
in Vicuals.

METELY, comely. *Chem.*

METEWAND, a Yard or Measure
rod.

METEMPSY'CHOSIS [*μετεμψύχωσις*,
of *μετεμψύχω*, Gr.] a Transmigration
passing of the Soul out of one Body
into another, whether of Man or Beast.

METEMPSY'CHI [*μετεμψύχων*,
Hereticks, who, in Imitation of Py-
thagoras and Plato, held the Transmigration
of Souls.

METEOROL'OGY [*μετεωρολογία*,
of *μετεωρίζω*, Gr.] a Transmigration
passing of the Soul out of one Body
into another, whether of Man or Beast.

METEOROL'OGIST [*μετεωρολόγος*,
of *μετεωρίζω*, Gr.] one skilled
in who discourses of Meteorology.

A ME'TEOR [*μετεωρ*, F. *meteor*,
of *μετεωρίζω*, of *μετα*, beyond, and *εω-*
to lift up, Gr.] certain imperfectly
solid Bodies, consisting of Vapours drawn up
the middle Region of the Air, taken
in different Forms, of which sort is
Fatus.

ME

METEORS, are such as are bred from and spirituous Exhalations, as

METEORS, are those which consist of thick and sulphurous kindled smoke, Lightning, &c.

METEORS, are composed of matter separated from each other by Heat, and variously modified, as Wind, Snow, &c.

METEORIZE, to ascend upwards.

METEOGRAPHY [of *μετέωρον*, Gr. Description] a Description of Meteors.

METEOSCOPY [*meteoskopia*, L. of *meteo*, a Meteor, and *scopia*, to look, Gr.] that Part of Astronomy which treats of the Difference of Sublime heavenly Bodies, the Distance of Stars, &c.

METRE [*metra*, L. of *μέτρον*, Gr.] a Verse made by Measure.

METGLIN [*μετγγλιν*, *Wetgin*, L. of *metu*, Wine, and *alyxan*, mixed, *alyxan*, splendid, noble] Drink of Water, Herbs, Honey, Spice, &c.

METHOD [*methodos*, F. *methodos*, L. of *metu*, according to, and *hodos*, Gr.] is an apt Disposition of Things, placing them in their natural Order, so as to be understood or retained.

METHODICAL [*methodicus*, F. *methodicus*, Gr.] belonging or according to Method.

METHODICAL Medicine, is that Practise conducted by Rules, such as were used by Galen and his Followers, in Opposition to the Empirical.

METHODIST, one who treats of Medicine according to the methodical.

METHODIZE, to bring into a good Method.

METHODISTS, those that practise according to methodical Medicine.

METELASH [מֵתָלַשׁ, Heb. i. e. of Death] the longest Time of

METEMPTOSIS [*metempsychosis*, L.]

METEMPTOSIS, to dream. *Chen*.

METEMPTOSIS [so called from *Metem*, the Investor] is the Space of Time in which the Lunations return to the way they were before.

METEMPTOSIS [*metempsychosis*, F. *metempsychosis*, L. of *metempsychosis*, Gr.] belonging to the Figure *Metempsychosis*.

METEMPTOSIS [*metempsychosis*, F. *metempsychosis*, Gr.] a Figure in which implies a changing, or the Name of one Thing for another, as *Metempsychosis* is put for the *Effluvia*, the *Adjuncts*, or the contrary.

METOP [*metop*, F. of *μετόπη*, Gr.]

ME

is a Space or Interval between every Trigon in the Frize of the Dorick Order; also the Space between the Mortise-Holes of Ralters and Planks.

METOPOSCOPY [*metoposcopia*, F. of *metoposcopia*, L. of *μετοποσκοπία*, of *μετωπ*, the Forehead, and *σκοπία*, to view, Gr.] the Art of telling Mens Natures or Inclination by looking on their Faces.

METRE [in Turkey] a Measure of Wine, containing a Quart and a Pint 1-3d.

METRENTICATA [*μετρεντικατα*, of *μέτρα*, the Womb, and *εντικατα*, to pour in, Gr.] an Instrument; wherewith Liquors are injected into the Womb.

METRETA [*μετρηται*, Gr.] an Attick Measure for liquid Things, containing 10 Gallons, 3 Quarts, and a little more.

METRICAL [*metricus*, L. of *μετρικός*, Gr.] belonging to Metre or Verse.

METRICIANS, Poets. *Chen*.

METROPOLIS [*metropolis*, F. of *μετρόπολις*, of *μέτρα*, the Matrix, or rather *metrie*, the Mother, and *πολις*, a City, Gr.] the chief City of a Province or Kingdom.

METROPOLITAN [*metropolitain*, F. of *metropolitanus*, L. of *μετροπολίτης*, Gr.] belonging to a Metropolis.

A METROPOLITAN, an Archbishop, so called, because his See is in the Metropolis of the Province.

METROPOLITAN and *Primate of all England*, is a Title usually given to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

METROPOLITAN and *Primate of England*, is a Title usually given to the Archbishop of *York*.

METROPROPTOSIS [*μετροπροπτωσις*, Gr.] the falling down of the Womb.

METT, an ancient Saxon Measure, about a Bushel.

METTADDEL [at Florence, &c.] a Measure of Wine, containing one Quart and near half a Pint, two whereof make a Flask.

METTESHOP, a Fine paid by the Tenant to his Lord, for his Omission to do customary Duty. *Sax*.

METTLE [of *metallum*, L.] Vigour, Life, Sprightliness.

To **MEVE** [of *movere*, L.] to move. *O*.

MEW, the Herb called also *Spikenard* and wild Dill. *Meum*, L.

MEW [nep. Sax. *melu*, Teut. *maete*, F.] a Bird, a Sea-mew.

A **Hawk MEW**, a Coop for Hawks; or a kind of Cage where Hawks are wintered, or kept when they mew or change their Feathers; whence the Stables, called the *Mewes*, at *Whitehall*, took that Name, having been anciently full of *Mews*, where the King's Hawks were kept.

To MEW [*meaw*, *Test. meaw*, F.] to cry like a Cat.

To MEW [*meur*, F. to change] to cast the Horns, as a Stag does.

To MEW up [of *meu*, F. an Inclosure for Birds] to shut up.

To MEW [among *Falconers*] to moult or cast the Feathers as Birds.

MEYA, a Mow of Corn laid up in a Barn. O. L.

MEZE'RION, the Dwarf Bay-trees.

MEZ'ZO Tints [*i. e.* half-stained, because the Shades appear of a uniform Colour without the Appearance of any hatch Lines] a particular Way of engraving Pictures on Copper Plates by punching and scraping. *Ital.*

MIAS'MA [*μιασμα*, Gr.] a contagious Infection in the Blood and Spirits, as in the Plague, &c. more particularly such Particles or Atoms as are supposed to arise from dissemper'd, putrefying, or poisonous Bodies, and to affect People at a Distance.

MICAH'AH [*מִיכָיָהוּ*, of *מי* who, *י* as, *יהו*, the Lord, *i. e.* who is as the Lord] the Name of a Prophet.

MIC'EL *Groves*, great Councils of Kings and *Saxon* Noblemen.

MICE [*μῦς*, *Test.*] the Plural of *Mouse*.

To MICH, to lie hid, to skulk in a Corner.

MIC'HAEL [*מִיכָאֵל*, of *מי* who, *י* as *יהו*, *H. i. e.* who is like God] the Name of an Archangel, also of Men.

MICH'AELEMAS, the Festival of St. Michael, the Archangel, observed on the 29th of September.

MIC'HAL [*מִיכָל*, of *מי* who, and *כלל*, perfect, *H. i. e.* who is perfect?] a Daughter of King Saul.

To MICHE, to stand off, to hang back.

MIC'HEL *Groove* [*micl*, *Sax.* much, and *grove*, *Sax. g. d.* great Grove] a Place in *Suffex*.

MIC'HER [*miser*, L. or probably of *miche*, F. a Cumb] a covetous, lordid Fellow.

MIC'HEs [*miche*, F.] white Loaves paid as a Rent to some Manors.

MIC'LE [*micl*, *Sax.*] much. O.

MICK'LETHWAT [*Camden* derives it of *micl*, much, and *hpoit*, a Pasture, *Sax.*] a Surname.

MICROCOSM [*microcosme*, F. *microcosmos*, L. *μικροκόσμος*, of *μικρός*, little, and *κόσμος*, the World, Gr.] a little World, *i. e.* the Body of a Man so called, as a kind of Compendium of the greater.

MICRA'COUSTICKS [of *μικρός*, little, and *ακουή*, hearing, Gr.] magnifying Ear-Instruments, to help the Hearing.

MICRO'PHONES [of *μικρός* and *φωνή*, the Voice, Gr.] Instruments for magnifying Sounds.

MICROCOSMOGRAPHY [of *μικρός*, small, *κόσμος*, the World, and *γραφία*, Description, Gr.] a Description of the little World, *viz.* Man.

MICROGRAPHY [*μικρά*, and *γραφία*, Gr.] the Description of the Parts and Properties of such very small Objects as are discernible by Means of a Microscope.

MICROLOGY [*micrologia*, L. *μικρολογία*, of *μικρός*, little, and *λογία*, discourse, Gr.] a mean or low Speech, little Values.

MICROMETER [of *μικρός*, and *μετρον*, Measure, Gr.] an Astronomical Instrument to find the Diameters of the Stars or Planets.

MICROMETER [with *Naturalis*] a universal Spirit in Nature, of which every animal Life had some Participation.

MICROPH'THALMY [of *μικρός* and *ὀφθαλμός*, Gr. a Disease of the Eyes] Disease in the Eyes, a having little Eyes.

MICROPSY'CHY [*micropsychia*, L. *μικροψυχία*, of *μικρός*, little, and *ψυχή*, Soul, Gr.] Meanness of Spirit, Cowardness, Faint-heartedness.

MICROSCOPE [of *μικρός*, and *σκοπεῖν*, a Looking-Glass, Gr.] an Optical Instrument which magnifies Objects extremely, by means of which the smallest Things may be discerned.

MID'DILLIST [of *middle*, *Test.*] a dilettant. *Conv.*

MID'DING, a Dung-hill. N. C.

MID'DLE [*miðel*, *Sax.* third, *medius*, L.] the Middle.

MIDDLE *Latitude* [in *Navigation*] a Method of working the several Courses Sailing, nearly agreeing with *Middle Way*, but without the Help of *Middle Parts*.

MIDDLE *Moon* [a *Military Term*] stands the Middlemost in the File.

MID'DLEMOST, in the Middle.

MID'DLING, indifferent, the Middle between two Extremes.

MID'DLETON [*i. e.* the middle] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, famous for a bay erected there by King *Richard*, the Expulsion of the *Normans* of his *English* name; also a Surname.

MIDGE [*midge*, *Sax.* *myg*, a Gnat or Insect]

A MIDGE, a lawless or idle Person.

MID'IAN [*מִדְיָן*, *i. e.* Judah Striving] a Son of *Abraham*, and father of the *Midianites*.

MID'RIF [of *mit*, between, *hrip*, the Womb, *Sax.* *mitter* of *Middle*, and *Rive* to split, *g. d.* to be in the Middle] a Skin or Membrane separates the Heart and Lungs from the lower Belly.

SHIP Bats [in a Ship] is the great

SHIP Men [on Board of Ship] Officers and all on all Occasions, both in and running the Field, and sailing; they are generally Gentlemen at heart, having served the limited Navy as Volunteers.

SUMMER - Day, commonly called the 14th of June, the Festival of the *St. Barnabas*.

SWALL, a Bird which eats Bees.

WARD, the Middle. *Chew.*

WIFE [*Benbow* derives it of *Wet*, i. e. a Wife hired for Money. *Benbow* of *Wife*, or *Wife*, because it is in the Middle of Wives, or because it is with the Middle Parts] delivers Women with Child.

See Men.

WIT [white, *Sax.* *Wist*, *Test.*] *Abbey. &c.*

WIGHT [of *Wigan*, *Sax.*] to

WIGHT [mighty, *Belg.* *machtig*, powerful.

WINE [*Wine*, *Gr.*] a Mixture of Grapes or Ingredients.

WIGGERS [*migratum*, *L.*] to remove from one Place to another.

WIGGERS, a removing or shifting of a Place. *L.*

WIGGERS, giving Milk, as *Milch Cows*,

WIGGERS, *Sax.* *Wist*, *Test.*] soft, not harsh or rough.

WIGGERS, a sort of Canvas for Sail.

WIGGERS [*Wigwag*, *Sax.* *Wist*, *Test.*] a Weed which falls on Wheat, Hope, and hinders its Growth by its clammy which is be washed off by the Rain; it is on Corn.

WIGGERS, corrupted with Mildew, is spotted or stained.

WIGGERS [of *Wig* and *Wig*, *Coun.* and *Wig* in *Cornish*] a proper Women.

WIGGERS, Dropping of the Nose. *Ch.* *Wig*, *Test.* *Wig*, *F.* and *L.*] the 1000 Paces, or *Sax.* *Wig*, *Test.* *Wig*, *F.*

WIGGERS [*Wig*, *Test.* *Wig*, *L.*] a Christ of Men; also a Surname.

WIGGERS, the Herb Yarrow. *Millets.*

WIGGERS [*Wig*, *F.* *Wig*, *L.*] fighting; as *Church Militant* is shown on Earth, subject to Trials, and Temptations.

WIGGERS, a military Man, a Soldier.

WIGGERS, [*Wig*, *F.* *Wig*, *L.*] in Soldiers or War, warlike.

MILITARY Architecture, is the same as *Fortification*.

MILITARY Education, a ravaging and destroying a Country by Soldierly.

MILITIA, a certain Number of the Inhabitants of a City or Country, form'd into Companies and Regiments, for the Defence of it. *L.*

MILK [*mole*, *Sax.* *milc*, *Den.* *milch*, *Test.*] Food well known.

To **MILK** [*meolcian*, *Sax.* *melchen*, *Test.*] to press out MILK from a Cow's Udder.

MILKEN, a House-breaker. *Cent.* **MILK** [*Thistle*, *Wood*, *Wort*, several Sorts of Herbs.

MILKEY-Way, the only real Circle in the Heavens, which is a broad white Path or Track, which appears in a clear Night, and consists of an infinite Number of small Stars, invisible to the naked Eye.

MILK'INESS, a Dairy. *N. C.*

MILL [*millin*, *C. Br.* *mylen*, *Sax.* *mylen*, *Belg.* *mylen*, *Test.*] an Engine for Grinding, &c.

To **MILL**, to steal.

MILL-EAT, a Trench to convey **MILL-LEAT**, Water to or from a Mill.

A **MILLER** [*millier*, *Test.* *millier*, *L.*] one who grinds Corn, &c.

MILL-Holmer, watery Places about a Mill Dam. *N. C.*

MILL Mountain, an Herb.

MILL-Rex, [*i. e.* 1000 Rex] a Portugal Coin worth 6 s. 8 d. Half-penny Sterling.

MILL-Rex [*Dylan Stan*, *Sax.* *Wig*, *Test.*]

MILLENA'RIANS, Sectaries who believe, that Christ shall return to the Earth, and reign over the Faithful 1000 Years before the End of the World.

MILLENER [of *mill*, *L.* a Thousand] a Seller of Ribbons, Gloves, &c.

MILLERS-Thumb, a small River-Fish.

MILLET [*milium*, *L.*] a Plant so called from the great Number of its small Grains or Seeds.

MILLING, grinding, or working in a Mill.

MILLION [*millione*, *Ital.*] the Number of ten hundred thousand. *F.*

MILION, a Musk Melon; which see.

MILOGLOSSUM [*in Anatomy*] the Muscle of the Tongue which assists the *Gemioflum*.

MILRE [*in France*, near the *Milre*] a Measure of Wine and Oil, four Scandals, or 17 Gallons *English* Wine Measure.

MILT [*milc*, *Sax.* *milte*, *L. S.* *Wig*, *Test.*] the Spleen; also the soft Roe of Fishes.

MILT of Gold, a Portuguese Coin, in value two Ducats and a Half.

MILT-Pain, a Disease in Hogs.
MILT *Waff, Wort, Herbe, Asplenium, L.*
MIL'TER [*Miller, Teut.*] the Male among Fish.

MILTING, a Disease in Beasts.
MILTON [either, *q. d.* Mill-Town or Middle-Town] a Town in *Kent*, 37 Miles E. by S. from *London*; also a Surname of a famous *English* Poet.

MILVINE [*milvius, L.*] belonging to a Kite.

MIMESIS [*mimēsis, Gr.*] Imitation.
MIMESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure wherein the Actions and Words of other Persons are represented.

MIMIAMBUS [*μυμιμβος, Gr.*] a sort of Verse anciently used in Lampoons, Farces, &c. Raillery, Drollery.

MIM'ICAL [*mimicus, L. of μῖμος, Gr.*] Buffoon-like, apish.

A **MIM'ICK** [*mime, F. mimus, L. of μῖμος, Gr.*] one that counterfeits the Gestures, Countenance or Behaviour of others, a Buffoon, a Jester on the Stage, a Writer of Lampoons or short jests.

MINA'CITY [*minacitas, L.*] menacing, threatening.

MINA'TOR, } a Miner or Digger in
MINERATOR, } the Mines. *O. L.*
 To **MINCE** [*mincer, F.*] to cut small.

MIN'CHINS [of *Quinch, Teut. q. d.* Quinchin, a She Monk] Nuns.

MIN'GING [in *Figure*] finical, affected Motions of the Body in Walking.

The **MIND** [*Lemynde, Sax.*] the Reason, or rational Part of the Soul.

To **MIND** [*Lemynidian, Sax.*] to observe, to take notice of.

To *put in* **MIND** [*myndegan, Sax. munder, Dan.*] to admonish, to warn.

MIND'BURCH, a hurting of Honour and Worship. *Sax.*

MIND'LESS, regardless.

MINE [*Min, Sax. miin, L. S. mein, Teut.*] of or belonging to me.

A **MINE** [*mine, F. Dawifus* derives it of *meen, Welsh*, a Store, *minera, L.*] a Portion of Ground dug for finding Metals, Coals, &c.

To **MINE** [*miner, F.*] to dig the Earth hollow, and fill it with Gunpowder, &c.

A **MINE** [in *military Affairs*] a Hole dug to be filled with Barrels of Gunpowder, in order to blow it up. *F.*

MINE-Dial, an Instrument made for the Use of Miners.

MINE Ships, Ships filled with Gunpowder, inclosed in strong Vaults of Brick or Stone, to be fired in the Midst of an Enemy's Fleet.

MINEN [*minieren, Teut.*] to undermine. *Cbau.*

MIN'ERA *Murbi* [with *Physicians*] the Seat or Source of any Disease.

MIN'ERS [*mineri, F.*] men who are in Mines.

MIN'ERAL [*mineralis, L.*] belongs or partaking of the Nature of Minerals.

MINERAL Courts, peculiar Courts regulating the Concerns of Lead Mines.

MINERAL Crystal [among *Chemists*] Composition of Salt-petre well purified Flower of Brimstone.

MIN'ERALS, are hard Bodies of the Earth or Mines, being in Part metalline, and in Part of a stony Substance, and sometimes with some Salt and intermix'd with the other.

MIN'ERALIST, one skilled in the knowledge of Minerals and Metals.

MINERAL'OGY [*of minera, Lat. L. and λογία, of λόγος, Gr.*] a Title or Description of Minerals.

MINERATI'VA [with *Physicians*] lesser or weaker Purges, as *Magnesia* *Electuary*, &c.

MINER'VA, the Goddess of War and all the Arts; the President of Learning. *L.*

MINER'VAL, Entrance-Money for Teaching. *L.*

MINEW. See *Misow.*

To **MIN'GLE** [*Lemengen, Sax. geien, L. S. mengen, Teut.*] to mix or blend together.

To **MING** at one, to mingle.

To **MINGE** [*of mengien, Sax.*] to dabble to mingle. *O.*

MING'LED [*Lemengere, Sax.*] mingled together.

MINIA'TED [*miniatus, L.*] painted with Vermilion.

In **MINI'ATURE** [*miniatura, L.*] small.

MINIATURE [*miniatura, L.*] a kind of Painting in Water-Colours.

MINIUM, Red Lead. *L.*

MINGINA'TER, a Miner's work. *Yorksh.*

MIN'IM, a brown, tawny, or yellowish colour.

MIN'IM [in *Music*] little.

MINIM [*of minimus, L.*] a little.

MINIMA [in *Music*] a little.

a Note or Character so called.

MINIMA Naturalia [among *Philosophers*] Particles, or little Parts, called *Atoms*; or the least parts of Matter, and out of which all things are compounded.

MINIM Priors, a Branch of the *Cistercian* Order.

MINIMENTS [in *Logic*] Evidences, whereby a Person is sent his Title to an Estate.

MINIOGRAPHER [from *minio*, one who writes or paints with red]

MINISTER [*minister*, F. of *minister*, Assistant or Waiter, an Assistant.
MINISTER [*if the Gospel*] a Clergyman whose Office is to attend the Service.
MINISTER [*of State*] one intrusted by the Government with the Administration of the Government; also an Ambassador, Agent, or Minister at a Prince's Court.
MINISTER [*minister*, L.] to offend or to leave.
MINISTERIAL [*ministerialis*, L.] of a Minister of Church or State.
MINISTRY [*minister*, F. *ministerium*, L.] Service or Employment; but used more especially for the priestly Function, or that of a Minister of State.
MINISTRANT, ministring, serving.
MINISTRATION, a ministring, serving.
MINISTRELSY, a Company of Musicians, Band of Musick. *Shakspeare*.
MINNIE [*Minicore*, Sax. a Nun] a Dame, a mincing Lass, a proud Girl.
MINNIES, fine Pins used by Women in dressing; also a sort of small Catgut for the Violins, &c.
MINNIE Days, Days, or anniversary Days, on which the Souls of the Deceased are in special Remembrance, and requiem said for them.
MINNINGS of a Disease, the previous symptoms of it.
MINOR [*minor*, F.] lesser. L.
MINOR [in Law] is one in Non-age, a boy, or more properly an Heir, or Female, before they come to the full Years.
MINOR [in Logic] is the latter Part of a Syllogism, or logical Argumentation, and is called the Assumption.
MINOR [in Music] is applied to 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 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MIRROUR-Stone, a Stone growing in *Muscovy*, which represents the Image of that which is set behind it.

MIRTH [*Myphoe*, *Sax.*] Joy, Merriment.

MIRTHID, cheared, made merry. *Ch.*

MIRTH'LESSE, sad. *Chau.*

MIR'TLE. See *Myrtle*.

MIS, a Particle, which in Composition implies some Defect or Error, as *Misbehaviour*, &c.

MIS'A, a Compact or Agreement, or Form of Peace. *O. L.*

MISACCEPT'ATION, a wrong Understanding or Apprehension of any thing.

MISACCOUMP'TID, misreckoned. *Ch.*

MISADVEN'TURE } [*misadventure*, *F.*

MISAVEN'TURE } [*misaventura*, *It.*]

the Killing of a Man purely by Negligence, and partly by Chance, as by throwing a Stone, carelessly shooting an Arrow, &c. *L. T.*

MISADVICE, wrong, mistaken, or perverse Advice.

To **MISADVISE**, to act unadvisedly. *Ch.*

MISAGAST, mistaken, misgiven. *Suff.*

MISANTHROPIST [*misanthropus*, *L.* of *μισανθρωπος*, of *μισος*, to hate, and *ανθρωπος*, a Man, *Gr.*] a Man-hater.

MISANTHROPY [*misanthropia*, *L.* of *μισανθρωπια*, *Gr.*] the hating of Men.

To **MISAPPREHEND** [*of mis and apprehendere*, *F.*] not to understand rightly.

To **MISBEHAVE**, to behave one's self illy.

MISBEHAVIOUR, ill Conduct.

To **MISBELIEVE**, to distrust. *Chau.*

MISBETIDE, a Mishap. *Chau.*

MISBO'DE [*of mis and bo'dian*, *Sax.*] Wrong done either by Word or Deed. *O.*

MISBORNE, misbehaved. *Chau.*

MISCARRIAGE [*of mis and carriage*, *F.*] Folly, ill Behaviour, ill Success of Business; also the untimely bringing forth of a Child.

To **MISCARRY**, to bring forth a Child before the Time; not to succeed, to be lost.

MISCELLANEOUS [*miscellaneus*, *L.*] mix'd together, without Order.

MISCELLANY [*miscellanea*, *L.*] a Collection of several different Matters.

MISCHANCE, an unhappy Event.

To **MISCHIESE**, to chuse amiss. *Chau.*

MIS'CHIEF [*misches*, *F.* obso.] Hurt, Damage.

MISCHIEVOUS, doing Mischief, injurious.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, Injuriousness, Hurtfulness.

MISCLEPYNG, naming amiss. *Chau.*

MISCOGNISANT [*Law Term*] ignorant of, or not knowing.

MISCONSTRUCTION [*of mis and constructio*, *L.*] a misconstruing, or making an ill Construction of.

To **MISCON'STRUE** [*of mis and construere*, *L.*] to interpret amiss, to put an Meaning upon.

MISCONTIN'UANCE, Discontinuation.

To **MISCORD**, to disagree. *O.*

MISCOVERTING, unlawful Desire.

MISCRE'ANCY [*of mis and credence*, *q. d.* a mistaken Faith] the State or Condition of a Miscreant.

MISCREANT [*of mis and creant*, *croquant*, *F.* *q. d.* male credens, *L.* one who believes amiss] an Infidel, an Unbeliever, also a base-minded Person.

MISCREA'TED, ill begotten. *Span.*

MISCREED, decried. *N. C.*

MISDEED [*Wiroed*, *Sax.* *Willede* *Taut.*] a Crime, a Fault.

To **MISDEMEAN**, to act amiss.

MISDEMEAN'OUR [*of mis and demeaner*, *F.*] a behaving one's self ill; an offence or Fault.

High **MISDEMEANOUR**, a Crime of heinous Nature, next to High-Treason.

To **MISDEPART**, to distribute amiss. *Chau.*

To **MOSDOE'** [*Wiro-doen*, *Sax.*] amiss.

To **MISDOUBT**, to suspect.

MISE [*Law Word*] a Gift or custom of Present of 5000 Pounds, paid by the inhabitants of *Wales* to every new Prince on Entrance into that Principality.

MISSES, the Profits of Lands; Taxes, Tollages, Expences or Costs.

MISE } [*Law Words*] the same

MEASE } Meffuage. *F.*

MISE-Money, Money given by Composition or Agreement, to purchase any Liberty, &c.

A **MISER**, a covetous Wretch.

MIS'ERABLE [*miserabilis*, *L.*] wretched, unfortunate; base, niggardly, paltry.

MIS'ERABLENESS, Covetousness, niggardliness; also Wretchedness.

MISERE'RE [*i. e.* *have Mercy*, *the Palm of Mercy*; and commonly sent by the Ordinary to such Malefactors as had the Benefit of the Clergy from them.

MISERERE Mei [among Physicians] vehement Pain in the Guts; or a where the Pains are so exquisite as to require Compassion from a By-stander. *Lat.*

MISERICORDIA [*in Law*] a contrary Fine imposed upon any felon.

MISERICORDIA in *Civil* & *Canon* Law, a Portion of Vi'uals which is given to religious Persons above their usual Allowance. *L.*

MISERICOR'DLE *Regulans*, a set Allowance, or such Over-Commis-

extraordinary Days were made
Events.

MISERY, *F. of miseria, L.*

Woe, Misfortune, Trouble.

MISERY, Uncasiness. *Chau.*

MISERY, Misfortune. *Chau.*

MISDEEDS [*Law Term*] Misdeeds

mis. F.

MISDOER, a Trespasser or Misdoer.

MIS, mis-carried. *Chau.*

MISFORTUNE, unhappy Fortune; ill

MISGRAFTED, grafted amiss, wrong,

Shaks.

MIS, a Churl. *Cont.*

MIS, a Coit. *Cont.*

MISHAP, to disappoint. *Chau.*

MISHAP, a Mischance.

MISHAPEN, ill-shaped.

MISHAPEN, } the same as Abi-

MISHAPEN, } therising.

MISHAP [*misch-maith, Teut.*] a

Heap or Mixture of Things.

MISBIRD, a Thrush which feeds on

MISINTERPRET [*of mis and in-*

F. of interpretari, L.] to give a

mis of, to interpret amiss. *F. of*

mis.

MIS } [*Law Term*] a vary-

MIS } ing or changing one's

Cont.

MIS, a little Bagpipe. *O.*

MIS, a Dunghill. *W. C.*

MIS *Frow*, a Maid-Servant.

MIS, Midlake. *Spem.*

MIS [*q. d. to mistle, i. e. to*

Mist, or miscelen, Du.] to rain

MIS, to misbehave. *Chau.*

MIS, Dislike.

MISMANAGE, to act imprudently.

MISMANAGEMENT, ill Conduct.

MISNOMER [*mis and nomen, F. to*

mis-naming, to hate, mis-calling, the

MISNOMER or Name for another.

MISNOMERS of *misin, Gr. to*

mis-nom] those who profess them-

elves to the Chymists.

MISOGAMIST [*misogamus, L. of mis-*

Gr.] a Woman-hater.

MISOGAMY [*misogamia, L. of miso-*

misin, to hate, and gamos, Gr.]

a hating of Marriage.

MIS, to waste.

MISPLACE, to put in a wrong

MISREASURE, Displeasure, *Chau.*

MISPRINT, to print wrong.

MISPRISON [*misprison, of mispriser, F.*

mis, to neglect] a Neglect or

L. T.

MISPRISON [*of Trespasser*] the Con-

cealment or not disclosing of known Treas-

on. *L. T.*

To **MISQUEAM** [*of mis and Cpemon, Sax. to please*] to displease. *O.*

To **MISRECK'ON**, to reckon wrong.

To **MISREPRESENT'** [*of mis and re-*

presenter, F. or representare, L.] not to re-

present fairly, to give a false Character of.

MISREPRESENTA'TION, a Repre-

senting wrong.

MISRULE, Misgovernment, Disorder.

Master of MISRULE, the chief among

Revellers, the Manager of a Club at a

Merry-making.

MISS [*a dim. Contract of Mistress*] a

young Gentlewoman; also a kept Mistress,

a Lady of Pleasure.

To **MISS** [*missen, L. S. to be mistaken*]

to deviate or err from.

To **MISS** [*missen, Teut.*] to know the

Want of.

MISSAL [*missal, F.*] a Book containing

the Ceremonies of the *Papish* Mass, a Mass-

Book.

MIS/SATE, misbecome. *Chau.*

MISSATICUS [*in Doom/day-Book*] a

Messenger.

MISSELDINE [*miseltra, Sax. Miss-*

MISSELTOE } [*tel, Teut.*] a Shrub

MISSELTOE } which grows on some

Trees, as Oaks, Apple-trees, &c.

MISSEMINING [*of Miss and Minning,*

L. S.] evil-meaning, mistaken. *Chau.*

MISSEN-Mast, a Mast which stands aft

in the sternmost Part of a Ship.

MISSEN, when used alone, is under-

stood of the Sail, and not of the Mast.

Change the MISSEN [*Sea Phrase*] bring

the Misen-Yard over to the other Side of

the Mast.

Peek the MISSEN, i. e. fit the Misen Sail

right up and down the Mast.

See the MISSEN, i. e. fit the Misen

right as it should stand.

Spell the MISSEN, i. e. let go the Sheet,

and peek it up.

MISSENGROSS [*or Silver Gross*] a

German Money, in value 2d. Half-penny.

MIS/SILE [*missile, L.*] a Dart or Arrow.

MISSILE [*in Heraldry*] a Mixture of

several Colours together.

MIS/SION, a sending. *F. of L.*

MIS/SIONARIES, Persons sent; com-

monly spoken of Christian Priests, sent to

unbelieving Countries, to convert the Peo-

ple to Christianity.

MIS/SIVE [*q. of missive, L.*] sent; as

Letters missive, that are sent from one Per-

son to another. *F.*

MIS/SIVES, Gifts sent.

MISSURA [*i. e. about to send*] a sing-

ing a Hymn called *Nunc dimittis*, and per-

forming other superstitious Ceremonies to

recom-

recommend and dismiss a dying Person, used by the *Roman* Catholics.

A MIST [mist, *Sax.* mist, *Da.*] a Condensation of Vapours, commonly called a Fog.

A MISTA'KE, an Error.

To MISTAKE, to take a thing wrong, to err.

MISTECHT [*q. d.* mis-taught] mis-taught.

MISTER, Need, Want. *O.* Also a Mystery. *Chau.*

MISTER, Kind; as *misser* Person, kind of Person. *Spen.*

MISTERETH *Not*, needeth not. *Spen.*

MISTERY. See *Mystery*.

MISTIHED, a Mystery. *Chau.*

To MISTIME, to do a thing out of Season.

MISTION, the same as Mixture. *L.*

MISTRESS [waitress, *F.*] the Mistress of an House; a Sweet-heart, or kept Mistress.

MISTRIAL [*Law Term*] an erroneous or false Trial.

A MISTRUST [Mistzawen, *Teut.*] a Suspicion. Jealously.

To MISTRUST, to suspect.

MISTURNID, turned upside down. *Ch.*

To MISUNDERSTAND, to take a thing wrong.

To MISUSE, to make wrong Use of.

MISUSER [of misusare, *Ital.*] an Abuse of Liberty or Benefit.

To MISWEEN, to misjudge. *Spen.*

MIS-WENT, gone astray. *Spen.*

MIS-WOMAN, a lewd Woman, a Whore. *Chau.*

To MIS WRITE, to copy wrong. *Ch.*

MISEY, a Mineral, or rather an Effluence of the *Chalcites*, of a golden Colour; a sort of Vitriol made by burning the Stone called *Cadmia* with the Wood of Pine Trees.

MITE [mite, *F.* mitte, *Belg.* Miete, *Teut.*] a little Worm breeding in Cheese, &c. a small Coin about the third Part of our Farthing, the 14th Part of a Grain in Weight.

MITELLA [among Surgeons] a Swathe which holds the Arm, when it is wounded or hurt. *L.*

MITER. See *Mitre*.

MITES [in Falconry] a sort of Vermin about the Heads and Necks of Hawks.

MITHRIDATE [called after its Inventor, *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*] a Confection, that is a special Preservative against Poison.

To MITIGATE [mitiger, *F.* mitigatum, *L.*] to pacify or appease; to allay, abate or ease.

MITIGATION, a pacifying or abate-

ing; a remitting the Severity of a Debt or Punishment. *F. of L.*

MITRAL Valves [in Anatomy] the Valves or Skins at the Orifice of the Monary Vein, in the left Ventricle of the Heart, for hindering the Blood running the Lungs, taking their Name from the Resemblance to a Mitre.

MITRE [mitra, *L.* of mitra, *Gr.*] Bonnet or Turban; Attire for the Head with Labels hanging down, worn by Shops, &c. *F.*

MITRE [in Architecture] an Angle of 45 Degrees.

MITRED, wearing a Mitre.

MITRED Abbots, such Governors of Monasteries, who have obtained the Privilege of wearing the Mitre, Ring, Cope and Crozier-Staff of a Bishop.

MITTA, an ancient Measure of

MITTEN, 5 Bushels.

MITTENDO *manuscriptum* *Fell.* a Writ judicial, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer to take and transmit the Foot of a Fine, from the Exchequer to the Common Pleas.

MITTENS [mitaines, *F.*] a pair of Gloves without Fingers.

MITTIGAL [at *Sures*] a Weight of Silk, a Drams, and about one 8th.

MITTIMUS [*i. e.* we send] a Writ from a Justice of Peace, for sending a sender to Prison; a Writ by which are transferr'd from one Court to another.

MITTLE, mighty. *O.*

MIVA [in Pharmacy] is the Pulp of a Quince boiled up with Sugar, a thick Consistence, or a Medicine like a thick Syrup.

To MIX [mixtionem, *F.* of mixtum] to mingle.

MIXEN [mizen, *Sax.*] a Dunghill or Heap of Dug.

MIXT [mixtus, *L.*] mingled. *F.*

MIXT Body [in Chemistry and Philosophy] is a Body not mixt or compounded by art, but by Nature, such as Minerals, Vegetables, &c.

MIXT Number [in Arithmetick] is a Number which is Part Integer and Part Fraction, as 1 and a Half.

MIXT Angle [in Geometry] is an Angle which is formed by one Right Line and one Curv'd one.

MIXT Figure [in Geometry] is a Figure which is bounded by Lines, partly straight and partly crooked.

MIXT Reason } [in Logic] is

MIXT Proportion } the Sum of antecedent and Consequent is compared to the Difference between the same Antecedent and Consequent.

MIXT Tithes, Tithes of Butter, Cheese, Milk, &c. and of the Young of Cattle.

MISTLE, } mixed Corn or Malting.
MISTLO, } O. L.

MIXTURE [*mixture*, F. *mixtura*, L.]
 a mixture of several things together.

MIZZLE [q. d. to mizzle, from miss]
 to mix a very small Drops.

MIZZY, a Quagmire. N. C.

MIZZY, a Labyrinth or Place full of
 many Windings.

MONOWICKS [*monowicks*, L. of *mon-*
owicks, Gr.] Precepts or Rules, and coun-
 sels to help the Memory.

MONOSY'NE [*monosyne*, Gr.] Me-
 mory, or the Art of Memory.

MO [ma, Sax.] more.

MOAB [CANTO H. i. o. of the Father]
 Moab, the Father of the *Masabites*.

MOACKS, a Mashing in brewing Drink.

MOAT [prob. of moor, of moetan, Sax.]

a standing Pool or Pond; a Ditch
 surrounding a Mansion-House or Castle.

MOAT [in Fortification] is a Ditch or
 trench round the Rampart of a Place to
 sink, and prevent Surprises.

MOAT, a Ditch having little or no
 water in it.

MOAT, is a Moat which
 has Slopes, its Corners being some-
 times rounded.

MOAT, is one whole Sides are
 within a Wall of Mason's Work.

MOAT, a Body so small, that it seems

MOAT, to be indivisible; such as play
 the Round of the Sun.

MOB [*mobis*, sc. *walrus*, L.] the giddy
 Mob, or tumultuous Rabble.

MOB, a Woman's Night-Cap.

MOB, acting like the tumultuous
 Mob.

MOBY, a Sort of Drink made of the
 Juice of Potatoes.

MOBILITY [*mobilitas*, F. of *mobilitas*,
 Lower, or Aptness to move or be mo-
 ved, Mobilization; a Mob or Rabble.

MOBILIS [*Mobilis*, F.] moveable Goods.

MOCHEL, much. *Spen.*

MOCHLIA [*mochia*, Gr.] the Reduc-
 tion of disordered Bones.

MOCKEREN, to mock or heard up.
 N. C.

MOCK [*moquer*, F. *mocken*, Du.
moeken, Gr.] to deride, to scoff or laugh
 at.

MOCKADOES, a Sort of Woollen-Stuff
 wearing; or Weavers Thru.

MOCKERY [*moquerie*, F.] Derision,
 Mocking, Banter, Jeating, &c.

MOCKING-BIRD, a Bird in *Virginia*,
 which imitates the Notes of all it hears.

MOCK-PRISM, a Plant.

MOCKS, the Mashes of a Net.

MODAL [of *Modus*, L.] a Term used
 Schoolmen, to signify a Manner of ex-

pression.

MOD'BURY [either of *mo'us*, Valour,
 and *burg*, Sax. a Town, or of *mo'us*, and
burg, q. d. muddy Town] a Village in
Devonshire, 170 Miles W. S. W. from *Lon-*
don.

MODDER } [of *moer*, *Dan.*] a young
MODHER } Girl or Wench. *Norf.*

MODE [*modus*, L. *mo'd*, *Sax.*] Way,
 Manner, Fashion, or Garb, &c.

MODEL [*modellus*, F. *modellus*, Ital. *mo-*
dulus, L.] an original Pattern, the Shape or
 Design of any thing in little; a Plat-form
 made of Wood, or any other Materials, for
 a more exact carrying on a greater Work.

To **MODEL** [*modeller*, F.] to frame, ac-
 cording to Model, to fashion.

MODER, the Matrix, or principal Place
 of an Astrolobe, into which the other
 Parts are fixed. *Chan.*

MODERABLE [*moderabilis*, L.] mode-
 rate, measurable.

MODERATA misericordia [in *Law*] a
 Writ for the abating an Immoderate Amer-
 ciament in any Court not of Record.

MODERATE [*moderatus*, F. *moderatus*, L.]
 temperate, sober; which does not exceed.

To **MODERATE** [*moderare*, F. *moderare*,
Lat.] to allay, qualify, or temper; also
 to govern, or set Bounds to.

MODERATION, Temperance, Discre-
 tion, Government. F. of L.

MODERATOR [*moderator*, F. J.] a De-
 cider of Controversy, an Umpire at a Dis-
 putation. L.

MODERATRIX [*moderatrix*, F.] a
 Governess, Arbitratrix, &c. L.

MODERN [*modernus*, F. of *modernus*,
 L.] new, of late Time.

MODEST [*modestus*, F. *modestus*, L.]
 bashful, sober, grave, discreet in Beha-
 viour.

MODESTY [*modestia*, F. *modestia*, L.]
 Sobriety, Discretion, Shamefacedness.

MODICITY, [*modicitas*, F.] Sadness.

MODICUM, a small Pittance, a little
 Matter. L.

MODIFICABLE, capable of being mo-
 dified.

To **MODIFY** [*modificare*, L.]
 to modify.

MODIFICATION, a modifying or qua-
 lifying; a setting Bounds or Limits to any
 thing. F. of L.

To **MODIFY** [*modificare*, F. of *modifi-*
care, L.] to moderate, to qualify.

To **MODIFY** [in *Philosophy*] to give
 the Modality or Manner of Existence.

MODULION [*modulion*, F.] a little
 Model or Measure.

MODILLIONS [in *Architecture*] are lit-
 tle Brackets, which are often set under the
 Corners, and serve to support the Projecture
 of the Drip.

MODIOLUS [among *Surgens*] is that
 Part

of the Head.

of the Head.

of the Head.

Part of the Trapan which cuts the Bone circularly, and is distinguished into Male and Female, as it hath or hath not a Point in the Middle, to fix it the better in its Operation. *L.*

MO'DISH [of *modeste*, or *mode*, *F.*] agreeable to the Mode or Fashion.

MO'DO & *forma* [*Law Term*] are Words in Processes and Pleadings, used by the Defendant, when he denies the thing charged.

To MODULATE [*modulatum*, *L.*] to sing or make an Harmony.

MODULA'TION [in *Musick*] tuning, warbling, agreeable Harmony. *L.*

MODULE [in *Architecture*] a Measure commonly half the Diameter of the Pillar at the lower End, in the *Tuscan* or *Dorick* Order; but in others the whole Diameter. *F.*

MO'DUS *decimandi* [*Low Term*] is when either Land, a Sum of Money, or yearly Pension, is given to the Parson, &c. by Composition, as Satisfaction for his Tithes in Kind. *L.*

MOD'WALL, a Bird which destroys Bees.

MOE, more.

MOEBLE, moveable. *Chau.*

MOGNIONS [of *Maignon*, a Stump of a Limb, *F.*] Armour for the Shoulders.

MOGSHADE, the Shadow of Trees. *C.*

MOGUL', the Emperor of *India*.

MO'HAIR [*moire* and *mouaire*, *F.* of *majac*, an *Indian Word*] a sort of Stuff.

Welly MOIDERED, almost craz'd. *Ches.*

MOIDO'RE, a *Portugal Gold Coin*, in value 27s. *Stirling.*

MOIETY [*Moiété*, *F.* *medietas*, *L.* Middle or Mean] the Half of any thing.

To MOIL [moil, old Word for mule, *q. d.* to labour like a Mule] to work with might and main, to drudge.

To MOIL [probably of *moelle*, *Belg.* to toil in the Mud] to daub with Dirt; also to sprinkle. *Chau.*

MOILE [in *Cookery*] a Dish of Marrow and grated Bread.

MOILES, high-soled Shoes, anciently worn by Kings and great Persons.

MOINEAU' [in *Fortification*] a little flat British rain'd in the Middle of an over-long Courtin.

MOISON [*Maison*, *Fr.*] Harvest, Ripeness of Corn. *O.*

MOIST [*moite*, *F.*] wetish, damp.

MOISTURE [*moiteur*, *F.*] Wetness, Dampness, a waterish cold Humour proceeding from Abundance of liquid Matter that rises out of a Conjunction of Air and Water.

MO'KEL, much. *Sax.*

MOKES, the Mathees of a Net.

MOKEY, cloudy. *O.*

MOLA [in *Anatomy*] the Whirl-bone, on the Top of the Knee. *L.*

MO'LA *Catnes* [in *Anatomy*] a Concre-

tion of extravasated Blood, which is of the kind of Flesh, and most commonly is in the Womb, and is called a false Ction; or a fleshy and spongy Mass without Bones or Bowels, preternaturally brought into the World instead of a

MOLA *Patella* [*Anat.*] a round Bone at the joining of the Thigh and the Knee-pan.

MOL'AR [*molaris*, *L.*] of a Mill.

MOLAR *Teeth* [*i. e.* *Grinders*] the utmost Teeth on either Side of the

MOLASSES, the refuse Syrup in

of Sugar.

MOLD. See *Mould*.

MOLD-WARPS [*Maulwurfs*,

Moles. *Span.*

MOLE, a Rampart, Pier set against the Force of the Sea. *F.*

MOLE [*mael*, *Belg.* *mahl*, *Tatula*, *L.*] a Spot on the Skin.

A MOLE [*mole*, *F.* *mol*, *Lat. Ant. Eng.* *moulmury*, *Den.* *mol*, *Tb. H.* derives from *mole*, *Emperpan*, *Sax.* to throw up] a Creature that lives under Ground.

MOLE, a River in *Surrey*, so called, like a Mole, it forceth its way under Ground, and thereby mixeth with the *Thames*.

MOLE'CUA, a little Cube or a little Spot on the Skin. *L.*

MOLENDARIA'RIUS [*molendarius*] belonging to a Mill.

MOLENDINARIA'RIUS [*molendarius* *L.*] the same as before.

MOLENDINUM, a Mill.

MOLE'SEY [of *Mole* and *sey*, *Water*, *q. d.* *Mole's Water*, from being under Ground] a Place is said

To MOLEST' [*molester*, *F.* of *mole*, *L.* to disturb, vex, trouble, or

MOLESTA'TION, a vexing, troubling, or putting to trouble.

MOLIM'INOUS [of *molinus*, *L.* *ty*, momentous.

MOLINE [*Herald.*] a sort of

MOLINES [of *manhu*, *F.* a Mill name.

MOL'NISTS, the Followers of a Spanish Jesuit, in his Opinion of Grace and Free-will.

MOLIT'ION, an attempting deavouring. *L.*

MOLITURA [*Old Law*] To grinding in a Mill; Grist, or Corn brought to the Mill to be

MOL'LES, Kestrels, a kind of

Chau.

MOL'LIENT [*mollis*, *L.*] mollifying.

MOLLIFICA'TION, a making To MOL'LIFY [*mollis*, *F.* *L.*] to make soft, supple, or

MOULINET, a small Mollar to grind

MOCK, Dirt, Dung, Ordure. *O.*
MUTIN *Laws*, the Laws of *Dun-*
stinius, the 16th King of the *Bri-*
day were famous here till the time
 when the Conqueror.

MOCH [מֹכֶךְ *H. i. e.* King] the
 the *Amurru*, to whom they sacri-
 fice Children in the Valley of *Tephet*.
MOSES [מֹשֶׁה, *Gr.*] black and
 the Marks of Stripes or Blows;
 spots is malignant and pestilential

MOSESSES [molesce, *F.* of *malazzo*,
 Marie Sugar, Dregs of Sugar, the
 Syrup in the boiling of Sugar.

MOSSUS [μῶσος, *Gr.*] a Verse
 consisting of three long Syllables.
MOTEN [gemolzen, *Sax.*] or a Con-
 of the *Teut.* geschmolzen] melted

MOTEN *Graefe* [in *Horfus*] a Disease.
MOTTER, Mill-toll. *N. C.*
MOTIV, a sort of wild Garlick. *L.*
MUMBLISHNES [of mummeln, *Teut.*]
 muttering. *O.*

MUMBLE, a Drone, a dull blockish Fellow.
MOMENT [momentum, *L.*] an Instant,
 Part of Time that can be assigned;
 Instant, Force, Weight; also the
 of Motion in a Body. *F.*

MOMENTARY [momentaneus, *F.*]
MOMENTANEOUS [of momentaneus,
 as it were, but for a Mo-
 ment is of a very short Continuance.
MOMENTARY [momentarius, *L.*] the
 momentaneous.

MOMENTOUS [momentosus, *L.*] of
 great Moment, or Worth.

MOMENTS [among *Mathemat.*] are
 indeterminate and unstable Parts of
 as are supposed to be in a perpe-
 tual, i. e. continually increasing or
 decreasing; and they are looked upon as the
 Principles of Magnitude.

MOMON [μῶμον, *Gr.*] a Heathen De-
 made it his Business to carp at the
 faults; whence it is used to represent
 a scold, or one who snarls at any

MONACHAL [monachalis, *L.*] belong-
 ing to monks, monkish. *F.*

MONACHISM [monachismus, *F.*] the
 Condition of Monks.

MONADS [μῶνὰς, *Gr.*] the same as
 Units in *Arithmetick*. *L.*

MONADICAL, belonging to Unity.

MONARCH [monarque, *F.* of *monarcha*,
 monarch, *Gr.*] a single Governor.

MONARCHICAL [monarchique, *F.* mo-
 narchical, *L.* of *monarchia*, *Gr.*] belonging
 to Monarchy.

MONARCHICALS, Christian Hereticks
 Year 196, who acknowledged

but one Person in the Holy Trinity; and
 said that the Father was crucified.

MONAR'CHO, a Monarch. *Shakspeare*.

MON'ARCHY [monarchie, *F.* monar-
 chie, *L.* of *monarchie*, of *μῶνᾱς*, alone, and
ἀρχή, Empire or Command; *Gr.*] the Go-
 vernment of a State by a single Person,
 kingly Government.

MONASTERIAL [monasterialis, *L.*]
 belonging to a Monastery or Monks.

MON'ASTERY [monastere, *F.* monaste-
 rium, *L.* μοναστήριον, *Gr.*] a Convent or
 Cloister; a College of Monks or Nuns.

MONASTICAL [monastique, *F.* mo-
MONASTICK [monasticus, *L.* μονα-
 χικός, *Gr.*] belonging to a Monk or Abbey.

MOND [monde, *F.* of *mundus*, *L.*] the
 World, the Universe.

MOND [a golden Globe, one of the
MOUND [Emblems of the Emperor.

MON'DAY [monandæg, *Sax.* mæn-
 dagh, *Beig.* q. d. monandæg] the second
 Day of the Week.

To **MONE** [mænan, *Sax.* *Minsbew* de-
 rives it of *μῶνᾱς*, *Gr.* alone] to grieve and
 lament, to bewail.

MONE [of *monde*, *F.* the World] a
 Globe; also the Moon; also Complaint. *Cb.*

MONESTE [a Contraction of *admones-*
ter, *F.*] to admonish. *Coun.*

MONE'TA, Money or Coin. *L.*

MONETA'GIUM [Law Term] the Right
 and Property of coining Money.

MONETA'RIOUS, a Moneyer, a Coiner
 of Money. *L.*

MON'NEY [monneye, *F.* of *moneta*, *L.*] a
 Piece of Metal stamp'd with the Effigies of
 a Prince, or Arms of a State, which makes
 it current and authentick to pass at a com-
 mon Rate.

Money makes the Mare to go.
 This Proverb is a good Lesson of Industry

in our Calling, and Frugality in our Expenses,
 intimating its Usefulness, in that it clothes
 the Naked, feeds the Hungry; and buys a
 Crutch for the Cripple; as *Horace* says,

Sollicitus unum cum date, fidemque, & amicus,
Et genus, & formam, regina pecunia donat.

In a Word, it carries on all the Business upon
 Earth, and there is nothing to be done with-
 out it in any Affair, either of Necessity or
 Convenience; and by its Assistance we may
 almost work Miracles, as say the *Greeks*,
Ἀργυρία δόχνηται μάχῃ, καὶ πάντα κρα-
τύνει, and rightly, since, *Pecunia obediunt*
omnia, *Latin*; which is a trite Adage, and
 owes its Original to *Solomon's* כֶּסֶף עֹשֶׂה
 כָּל דָּבָר *Heb.* Money answers all things.

MONEY *Wort*, an Herb. *Nummularia*, *L.*

MON'EYED, well stored with Money.

MON'EYERS, Coiners; also Bankers
 who deal in Money upon Returns, &c.

MONG-Corn, mix'd Corn, or Maslin.
MON'GER [mangere, *Sax.* a chieftain
 chant]

chant} now added to several Mercantile Trades, as Cheese-monger, Fish-monger, Iron-monger, &c. a Trader or Dealer.

MON'GER, a kind of Fish-Boat.

MON'GREL [q. *mingrel*, of *mingle*, Eng.] a Creature got by two Kinds.

MO'NIAL [*monialis*, L.] living alone, solitary.

MONITION, a Warning or Admonition. F. of L.

MONITOR, an Admonisher, Warner, an Overseer of Manners in Schools. L.

MONITORY [*monitoire*, F. of *monitus*, L.] belonging to Admonition or Warning.

MONITORY Letters, Letters from an Ecclesiastical Judge, upon Information of Scandals and Abuses within Cognizance of his Court.

MONK [*Monch* and *Munch*, *Teut.* *munch*, *Dut.* *moine*, F. of *monachus*, L. of *μὴν*, Gr. solitary] one that lives in a Monastery, under a Vow to observe the Rules of the Founder.

MONK-FISH, a sort of Fish resembling a Monk's Cowl.

MONKS Club, a sort of coarse Cloth.

MONK'S SUM [*Sea Term*] is when the Selvedges of Sails are hid a little over one another, and few'd on both Sides.

MONK'ERY, the Profession or the Humour of Monks.

MONKEY [probably of *mon* for man, and *Dim*, kin, q. d. *monikin*, or little Man] a Creature well known.

MONMOUTH [called *Monmouth*, of the Rivers *Monnow* and *Uss*, at the Meeting of which it is seated, and therefore called *Monmouth*, q. d. *Monnow's Mouth*] the County Town of *Monmouthshire*, 100 Miles N. W. from London, memorable for the Birth of the invincible Prince Henry V.

MONOCHORD [*monochorde*, F. *monochordum*, L. *μονοχρδον*, of *μὴν*, one, and *χρδον*, the String of a musical Instrument, Gr.] a kind of Instrument anciently of singular use in the Regulation of Sounds: But some appropriate the Name of *Monochord* to an Instrument, which hath only one String.

MONOCHORDO? [*in Music Books*] **MONOCOR'DO** } signifies a very long Instrument, that hath but one String, the Use of which is to find out the true and exact Distance of each Note and half Note the one from the other. *Ital.*

MONOCHROMA [*μονοχρωμα*, of *μονος*, and *χρμα*, Colour, Gr.] a Picture all of one Colour, without any Mixture.

MONOCOLON [of *μονοκωλον*, of *μὴν*, and *κωλον*, a Member] the Gut, otherwise called the *Canum Intestinum*.

MONOCULUS [*μὴν*, Gr. and *oculus*, L.] a Person who hath but one Eye, L.

MONODY [*monodia*, L. of *μονος*, Gr.] a Sonnet Ditty sung by one Person.

MONOG'AMY [*monogamia*, L. of *μὴν*, and *γαμος*, of *γᾶ*, and *μος*, Marriage, Gr.] single Marriages, a having but one Husband or Wife, and no more all the time of Life.

MONOGRAM [*monogramma*, F. *monogramma*, L. of *μονογραμμα*, of *μὴν*, and *γραμμα*, a Letter, Gr.] a Cipher or Character, consisting of one or more Letters interwoven together; a Sentiment in Line, or Epigram in one Verse.

MONOGRAPHICK Picture, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours.

MONOHEMEROUS [*monohemeros*, L.] last but one Day, or are cured in one Day.

MONOLOGUE [*monologia*, L. of *μονος*, of *μὴν*, and *λογια*, a Word, Gr.] Soliloquy, a Dramatick Speech, with only one Actor speaks. F.

MONOMACHY [*monomachia*, L. *μονομαχια*, of *μὴν*, and *μαχη*, a Combat, Gr.] a single Combat, or Fighting Hand to Hand, a Duel.

MONOMIAL [*in Algebra*] a Name, or of one single Term.

MONOPET'ALOUS [of *μὴν*, and *πέταλον*, Gr. a Leaf] having one Leaf.

MONOPET'ALOUS Flowers [*Botanists*] are such, as though they seemingly cut into 4 or 5 small Leaves, are yet all of one Piece, all falling off all together, have their fruit in one Piece.

MONOPOLIST [*monopolista*, F. *monopola*, L. of *μονοπωλια*, of *μὴν*, and *πωλια*, to sell, Gr.] one who monopolizes all a Commodity or Trade, self.

To **MONOPOLIZE**, to engross a Commodity, &c. into his own Hand.

MONOPOLY [*monopolia*, F. *monopolia*, L. of *μονοπωλια*, Gr.] an Ingress of Commodities; the buying of any Commodity up, so that none can sell or buy but one Person, or Partners in One. **MONOPOLY** [*in Law*] is when the King to any Person or Persons sole buying, selling, working, or any thing.

MONOP'TERON [*μονοπτερον*, F. *monop'teron*, L. of *μονοπτερον*, Gr.] a kind of round Temple, having only supported by Pillars, and not by one Wing or Pillar.

MONOP'TICK [*μονοπτικον*, F. *monop'tick*, L. of *μονοπτικον*, Gr.] one that sees with one Eye.

MONOP'TOTON [*in Grammar*] which has but one Case. Gr.

MONOPY'KEOUS [*μονοπυρεος*, F. *monopy'reus*, L. of *μονοπυρεος*, Gr.] a Cornel, or as it contains in it only one Kernel.

MONOR'CHIS [of *μῆτρος*, alone, and *χρῆς*, Gr. a Testicle] a Person that hath but one Testicle.

MONOSTICHON [*μονοστιχον*, of *μῆτρος*, alone, and *στιχον*, a Verse, Gr.] an Epigram consisting of one single Verse.

MONOSYLLABLE [*monosyllabe*, F. of *monosyllabon*, L. a *μονοσυλλαβον* of *μῆτρος*, alone, and *συλλαβον*, a Syllable, Gr.] a Word that consisteth of one Syllable.

MONOTHEISM [of *μῆτρος*, alone, and *θεος*, Gr. God] the Doctrine or Principles of the Unitarians.

MONOTHELITES [of *μῆτρος*, alone, and *θελος*, Will, Gr.] a Sect of Hereticks in the 5th Century, who held there was but one Will in Jesus Christ.

MONOTONY [of *μῆτρος*, and *τονος*, Tone, Gr.] the having but one Tone.

MONOTRIGLYPH [*monotriglyphon*, L. *μονοτριγλυφον*, Gr.] the Space of one Triglyph between two Pilasters or two Columns.

MONS Veneris [in *Palmyra*] the Knob on the Root of the Fore-finger.

MONS Veneris [in *Anatomy*] is that plump of the female Privities which covers the Pubis.

MONSOONS, periodical Winds in the Indian Sea, i. e. which blow half the Year in one Month one Way, and the other half in the other Months on the opposite Points.

MONSTER [*monstrum*, F. of *monstrum*, any thing against or beside the common Course of Nature; a mis-shapen living Creature, which degenerates from the right and natural Disposition of its Parts.

MONSTRABLE [*monstrabilis*, L.] that may be shewed or declared.

MONSTRANS de droit [in *Law*] signifies a Suit in Chancery, for the Subject to be shewed to Lands and Tenements which he claims to be his Right. F.

MONSTRANS de Faits ou Records, a Book of Deeds or Records. F.

MONSTRATE [*monstrare*, F. *monstrare*, L.] to shew.

MONSTRERUNT [in *Law*] a Plea which lies for Tenants of ancient Demors, being distrained for Payment of Toll or other thing contrary to their Privilege.

MONSTRE, an Essay or Proof; also a Master-piece. O.

MONSTRE'FUL, monstrous. Chauc.

MONSTRIFEROUS [*monstriferus*, L.] bearing Monsters.

MONSTROSITY [*monstruositas*, L.]

MONSTROUSNESS, a being monstrous, or which is done contrary to the natural Course of Nature.

MONSTROUS [*monstruosus*, F. of *monstruosus*, L.] of or like a Monster, prodigious.

MONT [*mons*, L.] a Mount, an Hill. F.

MON'TANISTS, an heretical Sect founded by one *Montanus*, who gave out, that he was the Comforter promised by Christ, condemned second Marriages as Fornication, &c.

MONTA'NOUS [*montanus*, L.] belonging to Mountains, mountainous.

MONTEFASCO, a rich Wine, made at *Montefascone*, a small City in Italy.

MONT'ERO, a fort of Cap used by Sea-men and Hunters.

MONTETH, a scalloped Basen to cool Glasses in.

MONT'FORT [*q. de Mont Fort*, F. i. e. a fortified Mount] a Surname.

MONTGOM'ERY [so called from Roger *Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who subdued the Country, and built the Castle] the County Town of *Montgomeryshire*, 120 Miles N. W. from London.

MONTGOM'ERY [*q. d. Mons Gomeris*, L. i. e. *Gomer's Mount*] a Surname.

MONTH [*monas*, Sax. *monat*, Teut.] the Space of 28 Days, in which the Moon compleats her Course.

The *Astronomical* MONTH, } is the
The *Synodical* Solar Month, } precise
12th Part of a Year, or the Time the
Sun takes up in passing through one of the
Signs of the Zodiac, commonly accounted
to contain 30 Days, 10 Hours and a
half.

Calendar MONTH, a Month not of an equal Number of Days, but such as are set down in the Almanack.

The *Civil* MONTH, is such a Month as is suited to the different Customs of particular Nations and People.

Philosophical MONTH [among *Chymists*] is the Space of 40 Days and Nights.

MONTICLES [*monticuli*, L.] little Mountains.

MONTICULOUS [*monticulosus*, L.] full of Monticles.

MONTIG'ENOUS [*montigena*, L.] born on the Hills.

MONT'JOY [either *q. d. Mons Jovis*, L. *Jupiter's Mount*, or *Mont Joye*, F. a Mount of Joy] a Surname.

MONTIVAGANT [*montivagus*, L.] wandering on Mountains.

MONT-PAGNEL [in *Military Affairs*, i. e. the Post of the Invulnerable] is an Eminence chosen out of the Cannon Shot of the Place besieged, where curious Persons post themselves to see an Attack, and the Manner of the Siege, without being exposed to Danger.

MONT'PERSON } [*q. d. Mont Peter-*
MOMP'PESSON } *mon, i. e. the Mount*
of the Son of Peter] a Surname.

MONT-Sarrel [of *Mont*, F. a Mount, and *Sarrel*, a River which runs by it] a

Market-Town in *Leicestershire*, 83 Miles N. W. by N. from *London*.

MONUMENT [*monumentum*, L. of *monere*, to admonish, L.] a Memorial for After Ages, a Tomb, Statue, Pillar, &c. raised in Memory of some famous Person or Action. *F.*

MONUMENT, a stately Pillar erected near *London-Bridge*, in Remembrance of that dreadful Fire, which happened the 2d of September, 1666.

MOOD [*moode*, *Sax.* *moed*, *Dan.* *moeth*, *Yent.* *Mind*] Humour, Temper, Disposition.

MOOD, Anger. *Shakespeare*.

MOODS [*modus*, L. in *Grammar*] determine the Signification of Verbs, as to the Manner and Circumstances of the Affirmation, &c.

MOODS [in *Logick*] are the universal Affirmative, and the particular Negative.

MOODS [in *Musick*] signify certain Proportions of the Time or Measure of Notes, of which there are four.

MOODY, angry. *Shakespeare*.

MOON [*mona*, *Sax.* *maane*, *Dan.* *maene*, *Belg.* *mon*, *Teut.*] one of the 7 Planets, being the secondary Planet of the Earth, in whose Motion there are wonderful Irregularities and Inequalities.

MOON-Calf [*Wenkaß*, *Teut.*] a false Conception.

A **MOON-Cafer**, a Link-boy. *Caat.*

MOON'ED, formed like an Half-Moon. *Milton*.

MOON-Eyed, that can see better by Night than Day.

MOON Eyes, a Disease in Horses.

MOON-Wort, a small Herb. *Lunaria*, L.

MOOR [*Moor*, F. of *Mare*, *Ital.* *moir*, *Teut.*] a Native of *Mauritania*, in *Africa*, a Black-moor.

MOOR [*moor* or *moor*, *Sax.* *moerats*, *Dan.* *moet*, *Belg.* *Moerast*, *Teut.* perhaps all from *moer*, a Marsh, a Heath or barren Space of Ground; but it is now commonly taken for a Marsh or Fen.

MOOR-Hen, a Water-fowl.

To **MOOR** [*Sea-Term*] is to lay out the Anchors; so as is most convenient for the safe and secure Riding of a Ship.

To **MOOR a-croft** [*Sea Term*] is to lay out one of a Ship's Anchors on one Side or a-thwart a River, and another on the other Side right against it.

To **MOOR a-land** [*Sea Term*] is to have an Anchor in the River, and a Hawker on Shore.

To **MOOR Water-Side** [*Sea Term*] is to moor quarrelling between the first Ways.

MOOR-GATE [of *moor*, *Sax.* a Moor or Marsh, and *Gate*] a North Gate of the City of *London*, so called of a Moor or Marsh which was formerly hard by it.

MOORING for *East, West, &c.* [*Sea Term*] is when they observe which Way and upon what Point of the Compass, Wind or Sea is most like to endanger a Ship, and there lay out an Anchor.

MOORS [in the *Isle of Man*] the Barons of the Lord of a Manor.

MOORS-Head [among *Climbers*] a Copper Cap made in the Form of a Head, be set over the Chimney of a reverberatory Furnace; also the Head of a Still, having a Pipe or Nose to let the rais'd Spirit come down into the Receiver.

MOOSE, an *American* Beast, as big as an Ox, slow of Foot, and headed like a Stag.

MOOT [*moor*, or *gemot*, a Meeting together, or of *metan* *gemotum*, *Lat.* come together] an Exercise or argument Cases perform'd by young Students in Law at appointed Times, the better to instruct them for Practice.

To *blow a MOOT* [among *Hunters*] Term used at the Fall of a Deer.

MOOTA Canum, a Pack of Dogs.

MOOT'ED [among *Harbours*] a place applied to Trees torn up by the Roots.

MOOT'HALL [*motheal*, *Sax.*] a place where the Moot Cases were formerly handled.

MOOT-House ? [in *Bingham* in *Northamptonshire*] the Hall Court.

MOOT'MEN, ? Students of the Law. **MOOT'ERS**, ? who argue Moot Cases. **Bailiff of the MOOTS**, ? an Officer Surveyor of the MOOTS, ? a clerk of the Bench, to elect the Mootmen of the Inns of Chancery.

A **MOP** [probably of *mappa*, *Græc.* a Fleece of Wool, or *mappa*, L. a Napkin] an Utensil for wiping of Houses.

To **MOP and Mow** [*g. d.* to mow, mow, probably of *momprie*, *Belg.* the Mumps] to make Mowths at one another.

To **MOPE** [probably of *mope*, to mutter, or *mope*, *Du.* a Demoniac, to act like one bewitched, Planet-struck] to become stupid or to make so.

MOP'SICAL [*mopscus*, L.] mop-sical.

MOR'A, a moorish or boggy Ground.

MOR'A Bussa, a watery or boggy place, such as in *Lincolnshire* is called *Mor'A*.

MOR'AL [*moralis*, L.] relating to human Life. *F.*

MORAL [*moralis*, F. and L.] the subject of a Fable to Men's Lives and Actions.

MOR'ALIST, one skilled in, or a teacher of Morality; one of good Principles in dealing between Man and Man.

MORALITY [*moralis*, F. of *moralis*—Moral Principles.

MORALITY [*i. e.*, *Moral Philosophy*] is that giving Rules, and which lays Methods concerning Manners, Behaviour, and the Regulation of the Actions, only as he is a Man.

MORALIZE [*moralisare*, F.] to give Moral Sense, to make moral Reflections. **MORALS** [*moralis*, L.] Moral Philosophy, Doctrine of Manners, Principles, or Inclinations.

MORASS [*moras*, Den. *Morast*, Teut.] Marsh Ground, a Marsh, a Fen or Bog.

MORATUR is *Legis* [*Law Praise*] figurative as he *demurs upon the Point*.

MORID [*moridus*, L.] diseased, corrupted, it is rather said of an unconstitution, or one inclinable to Disposition of one's Quality under a Distemper.

MORIDITY [*morbiditas*, L.] Diseased Morbidity.

MORIFICK [*morificus*, L.] causing Health or Sickness.

MORILL, the Measles. L.

MORIBUND [*moribundus*, L.] full of Sickness.

MORBUS, a Disease or Distemper, is a Circulation of the Blood, or the Motion of the Blood augmented or diminished, either throughout the whole or some Part of it. L.

MORBUS Comitialis, the Falling-Sickness, Epilepsy; so called by the Romans, when in any of their publick Assemblies fell down with this Distemper they usually broke up the *Comitia*, Courts they called by that Name.

MORBUS Gallicus, the French Pox. L.

MORBUS Regius, the King's Evil. L.

MORBUS Virgineus, the Green-Sickness. L.

MORDACIOUS [*mordax*, L.] biting, sharp.

MORDACITY [*mordacitas*, F. of *mordax*, L.] Bitingness, Sharpness, a corrosiveness, Sharpness, or Bitterness.

MORICAI [מוריקאי H. *i. e.* bitter] Father's Guardian.

MORDICANT [*mordicans*, L.] biting, sharp.

MORRE, Sax. *meere*, Den. *meer*, Belg. *meir*, Teut. and C. Br. *meir* Quantiry, &c.

MORRE, an edible Fungus much in Use.

MORSE Work [in Carving or Painting] an antique Work, after the manner of the ancients, consisting of several Pieces, so there is no perfect Figure, but a resemblance of Men, Birds, Beasts, &c. intermingled together.

MORSE [of *mor*, the Sea, and *gatt*,

C. Br. *born*, *q. d.* born by the Sea-side] a Christian and Surname.

MORGINGAB [Morgen Gabe, Teut.] a Morning Gift. O.

MOR'GLAY [of *more*, Death, and *glawe*, a Sword, F.] a mortal and deadly Sword.

MORIA [*moros*, Gr.] Folly, Stupidity, Dolefulness. L.

MORIA [with *Physicians*] a falling in the Judgment in Understanding.

MORIBUND [*moribundus*, F. of *moribundus*, L.] ready to die, in a dying Condition.

MOR'ICE [Mauritius, of *Maurus*, L.] a Moor, and that of *apocryphus*, Gr. dark or obscure] a Name.

MORIGERATION, Obedience, Dutifulness. L.

MORIGEROUS [*morigerus*, L.] obedient, dutiful.

MORILLE, a delicious Kind of Mushrooms found in Woods, F. *Fungus Morilleus*, L.

MOR'ION, a Sort of Steel Cap or Head-piece in Use formerly. F.

MORISCO, a Moor, also a Morris (or Moorish) Dancer. Sp.

MORISH Work [*Moresque*, F. of *Moresco*, Span. of *Mauritania*, *q. d.* a Mauritanian Work] a kind of antique Work in Carving or Painting after the Manner of the Moors.

MOR'KIN [with *Hunters*] a wild Beast dead by Sickness or Mischance.

MOR'LING [of *more*, F. *more*, L.] Death, and *laine* Wool, F.] the Wool taken from the Skin of a dead Sheep.

MOR'MAL, a Canker, or Gangrene. O.

MOR'MO [*morosus*, Gr.] a Bugbear, Hobgoblin, Raw-head and bloody-bones. L.

MORN [Morgen or morgen, Sax. *morgle*, Belg. *morgen*, Teut.] the first Part of the Day, or the Time of the Sun's Rising.

MORO'COCKS, a Sort of Strawberries, found only in *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

MORULOGY [*morelogia*, L. of *moreologia*, of *moreos*, foolish, and *logia*, Discourse, Gr.] a foolish Speaking.

MORO'SE [*moreus*, L.] dogged, surlly, peevish.

MOROSITY [Moresitas, L.] Fro-morose'ness] wantonness, Peevishness; Averseness to please or be pleased.

MOROWNYNGE, the Morning, Ch.

MOR'PHEW [*morpha*, F. *q. d.* *more* feu, dead Fire] a Kind of white Scurf upon the Body, or tawny Spots on the Face.

MOR'RAL, the Plant woody Nightshade, *Solanum lignosum*, L.

MOR'RIS Dance, an antick Dance, performed by five Men and a Boy in a Girl's Habit, with his Head gayly trimm'd up.

MORSE, a Sea-Ox, an amphibious Creature.

A MOR'SEL [*morceau*, F. *morcellum*, L.] a Bite, a little Piece.

MOR'SULI, Medicines to be chewed in the Mouth, as Lozenges, &c.

MORSURE, a Bite, or Biting. F.

MOR'SUS, a Bite or Sting. L.

A MORT [*amort*, F.] a great Abundance. *Lincolnshire*.

A MORT, a Doxy or Whore. *Cont.*

To **blow a MORT** [*Hunting Term*] is to sound a particular Air called a *Mort*, to give Notice that the Deer that was hunted is taken, and killed or killing.

MORTAL [*mortel*, F. *mortalis*, L.] liable to Death, deadly, or bringing Death.

MORTALITY [*mortalité*, F. of *mortalitas*, L.] the State of Things, subject to Death. Also the Havock and Destruction made by pestilential Dife.

MORTAR [*mortarium*, L.] a Vessel to pound Things in.

MORTAR [*mortier*, F.] a Mortar piece, a Piece of Artillery to throw Bombs, &c.

MORTAR } [*mortier*, F. *mortar*, Du.]

MORTER } Lime and Sand mixed together for Building.

MORTARVOLUM, the Socket wherein the Tooth grows. L.

MORTARIUM, a Mortar, Taper, or Light set in Churches over the Graves or Shrine of the Dead.

MORT d'Anceſtre, a Writ which lies where a Man's Father, Brother, or Uncle dies seized of Land, and a Stranger abateth or entereth the Land.

MORTER, a Lump. *Gbau*.

MORT'GAGE [of *mort*, F. Death, and *gage*, F. a Pledge] a Pawn of Lands and Tenements, or any Thing moveable laid or bound for Money borrowed, to be the Creditor's for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Day agreed upon.

MORTGAGEE, the Party to whom any Thing is so pawned or mortgaged.

MORTGAGER, the Party who has made a Mortgage.

MORTH, Murder. *Sax*.

MORTIFEROUS [*mortifer*, F. of *mortifer*, L.] Death bringing, deadly.

MORTIFICATION, a making dead or mortifying; Trouble and Vexation which falls upon a Man when disappointed or cross'd. F. of L.

MORTIFICATION [in *Chymistry*] is the Alteration of the outward Form in Metals, Minerals, &c.

MORTIFICATION [in *Divinity*] is a subduing of the Flesh by Abstinence and Prayer.

MORTIFICATION [*Surgery*] Loss of Life, natural Heat, and Sense in a Member, is when, in any Part, the natural Juices

quite lose their proper Motions, so that they fall into a fermentative one, and corrupt and destroy the Texture of the Part.

To **MORTIFY** [*mortifier*, F. of *mortificare*, L.] to make or grow dead.

To **MORTIFY** [among *Chymists*] is to change the outward Form or Shape of a mix'd Body.

To **MORTIFY** [in *Divinity*] is to subdue or conquer the Lusts and Passions.

To **MORTIFY** [in *Cookery*] is to make Flesh grow tender, to keep it till it has *Hoyo*.

MORTIMER [of *mort*, dead, and *mar*, Sea, F.] a Surname.

MORTISE [*mortaise*, F.] the Hole which is cut in one Piece of Wood or Matter to let in another.

MORT'BLACK [q. d. *mortui* *lactis*, i. e. a dead L-ke, or of *mors*, Death, *lac*, a Victim, *Sax*.] a Village in *Surrey* by the side of the River *Thames*.

MORT'LING, the same as *Mort-gage*.

MORTMAIN [q. d. *dead Hand*, i. e. an Alienation, or making over Lands, Tenements, with the King's Licence *Mortmain*, to a Corporation or Fraternity and their Successors.

MORT'TREIS, a Dish of Meat and Fowls pounded in a Mortar. *Gbau*.

MORT'RELL, a Mixture of Milk and allowed to poor Pencil in H spirit.

MORTUARY [*mortuarie*, F. of *mortuarium*, L.] a Gift left by a Man at Death to his Parish Church, for Remembrance of his personal Tithes and other not duly paid in his Life-time.

Caput MORTUUM [among *Chymists*] the gross and earthy Substance, which of any mix'd Body when the Moisture is drawn out.

MORYS, } high, and open
MAURES, } N. C. In other Parts is used for low and boggy Ground.

MOSAICAL [*Mosaïque*, F. of *Mosaicus*, L.] belonging to *Moses*.

MOSAICK Work, is a most artificial Work wrought with Stones of all Colours artificially set together upon a Wall or Floor, so as to represent an admirable variety of Knots, Flowers, Fruits, &c.

MOSCHETTO, a stinging Gun, troublesome in the *West Indies*.

MOSES [מֹשֶׁה H. i. e. drawn out] Prophet and Ruler of the *Jews*.

To **MOSHER**, to corrupt or rot.

MOSK, } a Temple or Church
MOSQUE, } the *Turks*.

MOSS [*meor*, *Sax*. *Moss*, *Teut.* F. of *muscus*, L.] a Kind of springing downy vegetable Substance, growing on Trees, Stones, and some Earth; also Sugar-Work made by Confectioners.

MOSSES, moonish or boggy Place.

MOSS *Troopers*, a Sort of Robbers in the Northern Part of Scotland.

MUSKY [*Spelling. Test. muscosus, L.*] a kind of Musk or Down.

MUST [*mezt Sax. mectt, L. S. and Sp. must, Test.*] the greatest Part.

MUSTICK [*a Contraction of Mustick, Fr.*] the Stick which a Painter puts his Hand on when at work.

MOSTRA [*in Musick Books*] a little mark at the End of each Line in Musick shewing what Note the next Line begins with. The French call it *Guidon*. Ital.

MOT, a certain Note which a Huntsman blows on his Horn.

MOTA, a Castle or Fort. *N. C.*

MOTABLE [*mutabilis, L.*] always moving or moveable.

MOTATION, an often moving to and fro.

NOTE [*not, Sax. a Meeting, of men, to assemble, hence Wardmore*] an Assembly or Meeting, a Court of Judicature.

NOTE, must. *O.*

NOTER, a customary Service or Payment at the Court of the Lord of the Manor.

NOTES. See *Abbezzo*.

NOTETTO? [*in Musick Books*] denotes two kinds of Church Music made use of among the Roman Catholics, and are composed with much Art and Ingenuity; some of them for one, three, four, or more Voices, and very often with several Instruments. *Motetto's* of much the same Kind or Nature in di-
NOTTE, as *Cantata's* are in common.

OTH [*moð, Sax. motte, Test.*] a French sort of Cloth.

OTHER [*moðon, Sax. moðer, Dan. mo, L. Mutter, Test.*] a Woman who bears or rears a Child.

OTHER [*among Physicians*] a Disease in Part where the Child is formed; or in the Womb itself.

OTHER of Pearl [*Perle Mutter, the Shell which contains the Pearl Fish.*]

OTHER of Time, an Herb.

OTHER of Wine. See. [*moðer, Du. Thicker, from moðer, or moðer, Mud*] the Mouldiness or Dregs of Beer, Ale, Oil, &c.

OTHER Tongues, are defined to be Languages as seem to have no Affinity or Derivation from, or Dependence on another; of which *Strabo* asserts there are only in Europe, viz. the Greek, the Latin, the Teutonic or German, the Arabick, the Egyptian or Albanese, the Persian or European Tartar, the Hungarian, the Arabian, the Irish, and the British or Welsh. Some add four others to this list, viz. the Arabick, the Caucasian, the Persian, and the Juxyrian.

OTHER Wort, an Herb. *Cardiaca, L.*

MOTHER [*of mother, Dan.*] a young Girl. *N. C.*

MOTH-Mullein, an Herb.

MOTIN, must. *Cbaucer.*

MOTION, the Act of a natural Body which moves or stirs itself; Also an Inclination or Disposition; a Proposal or Overture. *F. of L.*

MOTION [*among Philosophers*] is defined to be a continual and successive Mutation of Place.

Absolute MOTION, is a Mutation of absolute Place, and its Celerity is measured according to absolute Space.

Relative MOTION, is a Mutation of relative Place, and its Celerity is measured by relative Space.

MOTION *equally accelerated*, is such whose Velocity equally increases in equal Times.

MOTION *equally retarded*, is such whose Velocity equally decreases in equal Times, till the Body comes to rest.

MOTION *of the Apogee* [*in Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *Primum mobile*, which is comprehended between the Line of the *Apogee*, and the Beginning of the Sign *Aries*.

To MOTION a thing [*motare, L.*] to propose it.

MOTIONLESS, deprived of Motion, without Motion.

MOTIONS [*of an Army*] are the several Marches and Counter-marches it makes in the Changes of its Posts.

A MOTIVE [*motif, F. of motius, L.*] a moving or forcible Argument or Reason, an Incitement.

MOTIVE [*motif, F. of motius, L.*] which serves to, or causes Motion.

MOTIVITY, the Power of moving.

MOTLEY [*q. d. medly, of meler, F. to mix*] m'x'd, as a motley Colour.

MOTORII [*in Anatomy*] the third Pair of Nerves which move the Eye.

MOTOS [*motus, Gr.*] a Piece of old Linnen towed like Wool, which is put into Ulcers, and stops the Flux of the Blood.

MOTTE, did mete or measure. *Spem.*

MOTTO [*mot, F. motto, Ital.*] a Word or short Sentence put to an Emblem or Device, or the Coat of Arms of Nobility and Gentry.

MOTUS, Motion. *L.*

MOTUS *Peristalticus* [*among Physicians*] the Peristaltick or quibbling Motion of the Guts.

To MOUCH, to eat up. *O.*

To MOVE [*movere, L.*] to stir, to stir up or excite; to effect or work upon.

MOVEABLE [*mobilis, L.*] that may be moved; also that varies in Time,

MOVEABLE Feasts, are those Festivals which

which though they happen, or are celebrated on the same Day of the Week, yet vary in the Day of the Month, as *Easter, Whitsun-tide, &c.*

MOVE'ABLE Signs [in *Astronomy*], are *Aries, Cancer, Libra, and Capricorn.*

MOVE'ABLES, Personal Goods or Estate.

MOVE'MENT, Motion, Moving.

A MOVE'MENT [among *Clockmakers, &c.*] those Parts of a Clock, Watch, &c. which are in Motion, and which by that Motion carry on the Design, or answer the End of the Instrument.

MOVENT } [moves, *L.*] moving, that

MOVER } which moves or gives Motion.

MOUGHT [mot, *Sax.*] I might.

MOUGHTHES [Möchte, *Teut.*] Modus. *Chaucer.*

MOULD } [molbo, *Sax. mul, Du. MOLD* } [Motten, *Teut.*] Earth mixed with Dung.

MOULD } [Moule, *F.*] a Form in **MOLD** } which any thing is cast; also the Hollows in the upper Part of the Head.

To **MOULD** [mouler, *F. smoulder, Span.*] to cast in a Mould.

To **MOULD Bread**, to work the Mass of Dough with the Hands, and form it into Loaves.

MOULD [of moget, *Goth. Seed.*] Mouldiness.

MOULD'ABLE, that may be put into a Mould or Shape, or be moulded.

To **MOUL'DER**, to fall into Dust, to consume or waste away.

MOUL'DINESS, Hoariness, occasioned by long keeping.

MOULD'INGS [in *Architecture*] are Ornaments either of Wood or Stone; also that Part which bears up an Arch.

MOULDINGS [among *Gunners*] are all the eminent Parts of a Gun or Mortar; as such Squares or Rounds, as serve generally for Ornament, as the Breech-Mouldings, Muzzle-Mouldings, &c.

MOUL'DY [muchtig, *L. S. moist, F. of moidus, L.*] hoary with Mouldiness.

To **MOULE**, to moulder away: also to grow mouldy. *Chaucer.*

MOUL'INET [in *Mechanicks*] a Roller, which being criss'd with two Levers, is usually applied to Cranes, Capsterns, &c. to heave up Stones, Timber, &c. *F.*

MOULT, a Mow or Heap of Corn. *O.*

To **MOULT** } [muyte, *Belg. mset,*

To **MOUL'TER** } *F. of mutare, L.*] to shed the Feathers as Birds do.

A MOUL'TER, a young Duck.

MOUN, may. *Chaucer.*

MOUND [*Misfaw* derives it of *monumentum, L.* or prob. of *maeth, G. Br.* a Stone] a Hedge or Bank, a Rampart or Fence.

MOUND [in *Heraldry*] a Bell or Globe with a Cross upon it.

To **MOUND**, to secure with a Mound to fence about.

MOUNTRE [monfear, *F.*] my Master. **MOUNT** [mont, *F. of mout, L.*] a Mountain or Hill, a Walk raised on the Side of a Garden above the Level of the rest of the Plot.

A MOUNT [in *Fortification*] a Heap of Earth, on which is a Parapet to cover the Cannon planted upon it.

MOUNT of Piety, a Stock of Money which was anciently raised by Contributions and laid up to be lent on Occasion to poor People ruined by the Exortions of the Jews.

MOUNT [of Pleister, of Pavé] the Quantity of 3000 lb. Weight.

To **MOUNT** [monter, *F. of monter, Ital.*] to go, or get up.

To **MOUNT the Guard** [Military Term] is to go upon Duty.

To **MOUNT a Breach**, is to run up or to attack it.

To **MOUNT the Trenches**, is to go upon Guard in the Trenches.

To **MOUNT a Piece** [in *Cannery*] to set it on the Carriage, or to raise it higher.

MOUNT'AGUE [q. d. de mont ague, i. e. of the sharp Mountain] a Scarcity.

MOUNT'AIN [montagar, *F.*] a Heap of Earth raised to a great Height either by Nature or Art.

MOUNTAINEER, one who dwells in the Mountains, a Highlander.

MOUNTAINOUS [montagnus, *F. mountainous, L.*] full of Mountains.

MOUNTAUNCE, } Quantity.

MOUN'TENAUNCE, } *ius, Aus.* also Maintenance, Sustainance. *Class.*

MOUN'TEBANK [montebancus, *F.*] a Quack, or Pretender to Physick.

To **MOUN'TEBANK it**, to set up of a Mountebank. *Shakspeare.*

MOUNTEE, an Alarm to mount upon some speedy warlike Expedition.

MOUN TENANCE, the Quantity of Price which any thing amounts to.

MOURDANT, the tongue of a Snake. *O.*

To **MOURN** [mueran, *San.*] to lament, to bewail, to grieve.

MORNFUL, abounding with occasioning Sorrow.

MOURNFULNESS, Sorrowfulness.

MOURN'ING, grieving, lamenting, black Cloaths worn on the Death of a Relation or Friend.

MOURN'ING of the Uterus [in *Medicine*] a Disease which causes Ulcers in the Liver.

MOUSE [mur, *Sax. mus, Dan. mus, Belg. Maus, Teut. of mus, L.*] a Creature infesting Houses.

MOUSE [*mus*, *Belg.* *mausen*,] to hunt, or catch Mice.
MOUSE-GRAPE, a Beast that is run over by a *Shrew Mouse*, is said to be so.
MUSE-EAR, an Herb. *Pilosella*, L.
MUSE-TAIL, an Herb. *Cauda Maris*, L.
MUSSEL-SKIN, a Distemper in Sheep. C.
MUTH [*muß*, *Sax.* *muß*, *Test.* and *muß*, *Belg.* *Mirbrow* and *Jamus* denotation of *muß*, Gr. a Word] Part of body of a living Creature.
MUTH [in *Geography*] a Place where empties itself, or runs into the Sea.
MOUTH is, to speak after a clownish impertinent manner.
MOUTH [*moep*, *Sax.*] a Stack or Heap of Corn; also the Mouth. *Cbau*.
MOW [*mapan*, *Sax.* *maken*, *Test.*] Hay or Corn.
MOWER, a Drover. *Cont.*
MURRAY, a Surname.
MUR, I may. O.
MURDER, one who cutteth Grass with a scythe.
MURDER, a Cow. *Cont.*
MURDER, the Mouth. *Cbau*.
MURDER, being able. *Cbau*.
MURDER, a sort of Down or Indian Moss, which the Gout.
MURDER [in *Purification*] a little piece raised upon a *re-entering Angle* of Corn, which is too long between the Nodes.
MURDER'D, almost distracted.
MURDER [*of Mule*, L.] a labouring Beast.
MURDER, a Graft or Cyon.
MURDER, Pains. O.
MURDER, high-soled Shoes.
MURDER [*immaculatus*, L.] full of Murders.
MURDER [*mucho*, Span.] a great Quantity.
MURDER between the Cup and the Lip.
MURDER is a good Deterioration from a Dependence upon future Expectations, though very promising; intimating that the most promising Hopes are often in Pieces by the Intervention of Misfortune, and unexpected Accident.
MURDER; *Mala cadunt inter calicem et labra*; and the *Greeks*, *Πολλὰ τὰς ἀνελκόμεναι, καὶ χαλεπὸν ἀνερ.*
MURDER, קְרָחָה עֲלֵיהָ לְבִינָה
MURDER, וְהִדְרָה מִה מְשִׁירָה
MURDER, the Intuition of Roles by the Intuition 'boil'd up to a Syrup.
MURDER [*muscidus*, L.] hoary, musty, or smelly.
MURDER [*mucho*, L.] Mustiness.
MURDER [*cf Macilago*, L.] a viscous matter made of Seeds, Roots, Gums, and Water.

MUCILAGINOUS [*of mucus*, L.] full of Slime or Gravel.
MUCILAGINOUS Glands [in *Anatomy*] Glandules or Kernels about the Joints, that separate the slimy Matter for lubricating of them.
MUCK, moist, wet. M. C.
MUCK [*neox*, *Sax.* Filth, or muck, an Heap] Dung.
MUCK [*mucho*, Ital.] a great deal.
MUCK-BILL, a Dung-bill.
MUCK-WORM, a covetous Person.
MUCKEL, much. *Span.*
TO MUCK'ER [*of muck*, *Sax.* an Heap] to hoard up. *Cbau*.
MUCKETTER [*mucho*, Span. *muc-*
MUCK'ENDER [*ciav lo*, Ital. *mouchier*, F.] an Handkerchief.
MUCKSON up to the Hocks, Dirty up to the Knuckles. *Devon*.
MUCOSITY [*mucositas*, L.] Snottiness, Sliminess.
MUCOUS [*mucosus*, L.] snotty, slimy.
MUCRO Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the lower pointed End of the Heart. L.
MUCRONATED [*mucronatus*, L.] ending in a Point like that of a Sword.
MUCRONATUM Os [in *Anatomy*] the lower End of the Breast-Bone, pointed like a Sword. L.
MUCULENCY [*muculentia*, L.] Snottiness.
MUCUS, Snot, most properly that which flows from the papillary Processes, through the *Os Cribriforme* into the Nostrils. L.
MUCUS Intestinorum, a viscous Matter flowing from the Glandules, whereby the Guts are defended from sharp and hard Things that pass through them. L.
MUD [*moeder*, *Belg.*] Wet, Filth, or Mire.
TO MUDDLE [*muddels*, *Belg.*] to root out with the Bill, as Geese and Ducks do; also to make tipsy or half drunk.
MUDRESSEE'S [among the *Turks*] Person who teach Scholars the publick Service of the Religion, for which they are paid out of the Revenues of the Mosques.
MUD Suckers, a sort of Water-Fowl, which suck out of the Mud of Channels some oily Juices or Slime, wherewith they are nourished.
MUE [*of mue*, F.] a sort of Coop
MEW } where Hawks are kept, when they change their Feathers.
MUES, the King's Stables at *Charing-Cross*, formerly the Place for keeping his Hawk.
A MUFF [*Buff*, *Test.* *maffe*, *muffel*, *Belg.* *muffe*, F.] a Case of Fur to put the Hands in, in cold Weather.
TO MUFFLE [*of muß*, the Mouth, and *pealbian*, to hide, *Sax.*] to wrap up the Mouth or Eyes in Clothes.

TO MUFFLE [*maffle, maffle, Belg.*] to flutter or speak unintelligibly.

MUFFLE [*mufler, Teut.*] among Cby miffs, is the Cover of a Tett or Copper which is put over it in the Fire.

MUFFLER, a Piece of Cloth to be tied about the Mouth or Chin.

MUFFLING-*Cbat*, a Napkin. *Cent.*

MUFFTI, the principal Head of the *Mos-* *tan* Religion, or Oracle of all doubtful Questions in their Law.

MUG [*of mupeto, C. Br.* to make warm] a Cup for warming Drink, &c.

MUG Wort, an Herb; also Worm-wood. *N. C. Artemifia, L.*

MUGGETS, ? Part of the Entrails of **MUGWETS**, 5 neat Cattle, or of Beasts of the Forest, as Deer, &c.

MUGGLETONIANS, the Followers of *Loderick Muggleton*, a Journeyman Taylor, who set himself up for a great Prophet, together with one *Reveries*, about the Year 1657, pretending to an absolute power of Staving and Damning whom they pleased; and that they were the two last Witnesses of God that ever should be upon Earth.

MUGIENT [*muigent, L.*] Lowing or Bellowing.

MUGITUS, is properly the Lowing of Cattle; but by some Physical Authors, it is used to express that inarticulate Sound of the Voice, which Persons utter in Apoplexies, and such like Distempers. *L.*

MULA'TTO, one born of Parents, of whom one is a *Moor*, and the other of another Nation.

MUL'BERRY [*mauberry, of mauil, a Mouth, and berry, a Berry, Teut.* so called, from its sovereign Virtue in curing Ulcers in the Mouth] a Fruit well known.

MULCH, Straw half rotten. *C.*

MUL'CIBER, *Vulcan*, the God of Fire, or Smithery. *L.*

MUL'CIBLE [*multibilis, L.*] which may be appeased.

MULCT [*mulct, F. multa, L.*] a Penalty or Fine of Money, an Amerciement.

MULE [*mu's, L.*] a Beast ingendered between an Ass and a Mare, or a She Ass and a Horse.

MULETIER, } a Driver of Mules. *F.*
MULETTO, }

MULGRONOOK, a kind of Fish.

MULIE'BRIA, Womens Privy Parts, or so much as is called *Cunus*; also their Monthly Courses. *L.*

MULIE'BRITY [*muliebrites, L.*] Womanishness, Femininary, Softness.

MULIER [*in Law*] is a Son born in Wedlock, with relation to one born before it of the same Man or Woman, who must yield the Inheritance to the younger, called *Mulierat a Filius*.

MULIEROSE [*mulierosus, L.*] too much addicted to the Love of Women.

MUMEROSITY [*munerofus, L.*] an lawful Desire of Women.

MULLER'ITY [*mulieratus, L.*] the State or Condition of a *Mulier*, or lawful Wife.

MUL'IO de Fimo, a Cart-Load, or Heap of Dung. *O. L.*

TO MULL [*mulle, L.*] to soften, to make sweet or gentle, to burn, i. e. to make hot, and season it with Spice, Sugar, &c.

MUL'LEAR [*of mulle, F. mulle, mulere, L.* to grind] the Stone which is in the Hand in grinding of Colours.

MUL'LEN, an Herb. *Parhajum, L.*

MUL'LET [*mulles, L.*] a Sort of Fish.

MULLET [*in Heraldry*] a Figure like a Star with five Points, usually the distinguishing Mark for the 3d Branch on a Pedigree.

MULLET [*among Sargens*] an Instrument like a Pair of Pincers, to pluck the thing offensive out of the Eye, &c.

MUL'LIGRUBS, Sullenness, Dullness.

MULLINS [*ex mullu de Maltinge mosh, F. a Mill*] a Surcoat.

MUL'LOCK, Dirt, or Rubbish.

MULSE [*mulsum, L.*] Wine mingled with Honey.

MUL'TA [*Episcopi*], a Fine awarded to the King, that the Bishop might be empowered to have the proving of Wills.

MULTAN'GULAR [*multangulus*] a Figure which has many Angles.

MULTA'CTIOUS [*multactus*] gotten by Mult or Fine.

MULTI'CAVOUS [*multicaues, L.*] of Holes.

MULTIFA'RIOUS [*multifarius, L.*] divers or sundry Sorts.

MULTIFEROUS [*multifer, L.*] many sorts of Things.

MULTIFIDOUS [*multifidus, L.*] many Slits, Clefts, or Crerices.

MULTIFORM [*multiformis, L.*] many Forms or Shapes.

MULTIFORM'ITY, a being of Forms or Shapes.

MULTI'FOURUS [*multiforus, L.*] having many Holes.

MULTI'GEN'EROUS [*multigenus, L.*] of many Kinds.

MULTI'ATERAL [*of multus, lateralis, L.*] having many Sides.

MULTI'LOQUOUS [*multiloquus, L.*] of Talk.

MULTI'LOQUY [*multiloquium, L.*] Talkativeness.

MULTINO'MIAL [*multinomial, L.*] having many Names.

MULTINOMIAL [*Quantitas, L.*] Quantities composed of several or Denominations.

MULTI'PAROUS [*multiparus, L.*] having forth many at a Birth.

MULTIPAR'TITE [*multipartitus, L.*] divided into many Parts.

MULTIPLE [*multiplex*, L.] one Number said to be the Multiple of another, which contains it a certain Number of Times without any Remainder.

MULTIPLE Proportion [*in Arithmetick*] is the Antecedent being divid'd by the Consequent, the Quotient is more than Unity.

MULTIPLE super Particular Proportion [*in Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another more than once, and such an Part more.

MULTIPLE super partient Proportion [*in Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another several times, and some Parts of it

MULTIPLE [*in Arithmetick*] a greater Number containing a less a certain Number of Times without a Remainder.

MULTIPLIABLE } [*multiplicabilis*, L.] that may be multiplied. F.

MULTIPICAND [*multiplicandum*, L.] that which is proposed to be multiplied by another.

MULTIPLICATE [*multiplicatum*, L.] to multiply.

MULTIPLICATION, the Act of multiplying. F. of L.

MULTIPLICATION [*in Arithmetick*] is a Rule, which serves instead of Addition.

MULTIPLICATION Simple, is when the given consist each of them of one Figure.

MULTIPLICATION Compound, is when one or both of the Numbers given consist of more than one Figure.

MULTIPLICATION [*in Geometry*] is the Species, as a Right Line multiplied by a Right Line produces a Rectangle.

MULTIPLICATOR } [*multiplicatur*, L.] is the number multiplied. F.

MULTIPLICITY [*multiplicitas*, F.] muchness, a being manifold.

MULTIPLY [*multiplier*, F.] of multiplying. L. to increase, to be increased, &c.

MULTIPLY [*in Arithmetick*] is to perform work according to the Rule of Multiplication.

MULTIPOTENT [*multipotens*, L.] able to do many things.

MULTISCIOUS [*multiscius*, L.] knowing many things.

MULTIQUOUS Plants [*of mulus*, L.] the same as Cornuculate, bearing many Husks.

MURISONANT [*murisonus*, L.] that which has great Sounds.

MURITUDE [*multitudo*, L.] a great Number of Persons or Things. F.

MURUDINOUS, of or belonging to Murids. *Shaksf.*

MULTIVAGANT [*multivagus*, L.] wandering or straying much abroad.

MULTIVIOUS [*multivox*, L.] that hath many Ways, manifold.

MULTIVOLENT [*multivoxus*, L.] of many Minds, mutable.

MULTO, a Mutton or Wether Sheep. O. R.

MULTONES Auri, Pieces of Gold Coin, so called from their being stamped on one Side with the Figure of a Sheep. L.

MULTURE [*multura*, L.] the Toll or Fee which a Miller takes for the Grinding of Corn. O. L.

MUM [*munim*, Teut.] a strong Liquor brought from Brunswick in Germany.

To **MUMBLE** [*monimble*, Belg. *munimble*, Teut.] to mutter or growl; also to chew awkwardly.

A **MUMMER** [*monimer*, Belg. *munimer*, Teut. *monneur*, F.] a Masker, or more Person in Masquerade.

MUMMERY, Masquerading, Buffoonry.

MUMMY [*arabick*] a Mixture of Bitumen and Pitch, or Jews Lime gliding from the Mountains of Arabia; also the Substance of dead B dies anciently embalmed, and brought from Egypt.

To **MUMP**, to bite the Lip like a Rabbit; also to sponge upon; also to beg.

MUMPER, a genteel Beggar.

MUMPS [*of mumps*, Belg. to mumble] a sort of Quinley, or Swelling of the Chaps.

MUMPISH, angry, and silent withal.

To **MUNCH** [*of minger*, F.] to chew.

MUNCE'RIANS, a sort of rebellious Subjects in Germany, so called from one Muncer their Founder.

MUNDANE [*mundane*, F. of *mundanus*, L.] worldly, or belonging to the World.

MUNDANITY [*mundanitas*, F. of *mundanitas*, L.] Worldliness.

MUNDATION, a Cleansing or Purification. L.

MUN'DATORY, See Purificatory.

MUND'BRETCH [*mondbreice*, Sax.] a Breach of the King's Peace; a Breach of Privileges; a Breaking of Inclosures.

MUN'DICK, a hard, stony Substance found in Tin Ore.

To **MUNDIF'ICATE** [*mundificatum*, L.] to make clean.

MUNDIFICA'TION, a Cleansing. L.

MUNDIFICATIVES, Medicines for cleansing Ulcers.

MUN'DIFY [*mundificari*, L.] to cleanse or purify.

MUNDIVAGANT [*mundivagus*, L.] wandering about or thro' the World.

MUNDUN'GUS, any thing having an ill Scent.

MUN'NERARY [*munerarius*, L.] belonging to Gifts, Liberality, or Bounty.

To MU'NERATE [*muneratum*, L. Sup.] to give Gifts, to reward.

MUNERA'TION, a recompensing or rewarding. L.

MUNICIPAL [*municipalis*, L.] enjoying or belonging to the Freedom of a City.

MUNICIPAL, *Latus*, such as are enjoy'd by the Inhabitants of a free Town or City.

MUNIFEROUS [*munifer*, L.] bringing Gifts.

MUNIFICENCE [*munificentia*, L.] Liberality, Bountifulness. L.

MUNIFICENT [*munificus*, L.] bountiful, liberal.

MU'NIMENT [*munimentum*, L.] a Fortification, military Defence or Fortrefs.

MU'NIMENT-*House*, an Apartment in Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, Castles, &c. for keeping Seals, Charters, Evidence, &c.

MU'NIMENTS [in *Laws*] such as heretick Deeds and Writings, by which a Man is enabled to defend the Title to his Estate.

MUNITION, a Fortification, or Bulwark; also Ammunition. F. of L.

MUNITION *Ships*, Vessels employed to carry Ammunition, to attend upon a Fleet of Ships of War.

MU'NIONS [in *Architecture*] are the short upright Posts or Bars which divide the several Lights in a Window-Frame.

MUNITE [*munitus*, L.] fenced; fortified, made strong.

MUNS, the Face. N.

MUR, } a great Cold, the Poxe.

MURR, }
MURAGE [*Latus Term*, of *murus*, L. a Wall] a Tribute to be paid for the building or repairing of publick Walls.

MU'RAL [*muralis*, L.] belonging to a Wall.

MU'RAL *Crown* [*corona muralis*, L.] a Reward given by the ancient Romans to those Soldiers who first scaled the Walls, and entered the Enemies City.

MURAL *Dials*, such Dials as are set against a Wall.

MURC [*moerct*, *Dan.* dusky] dark, gloomy. N. C.

MURCID [*murcidus*, L.] sallow, dusky.

MURC, } [*Marc*, F.] Husks of Fruit as-
MURK, } ter the Juice is pressed out.

MURR, a Catarrh.

To MUR'DER } [*moerdran*, Sax.
To MUR'THER } [*moerden*, L. S.] to Kill with Malice, Purpose, Design, &c.

MUR'DER } [*moerdran*, Sax. *moerdt*,
MUR'THER } *Belg.* *moetdrat*, *Tent.*] a wilful and felonious Killing of another with Malice penesens.

MUR'DERER } [*moerdrer*, Sax. *moerdrer*,
MUR'THERER } *Belg.* *moerdrer*, O. F.] one who has committed Murder.

MUR'DERING *Pieces*, small Piece-Cannon chiefly made use of in the Forts, Castle, Half-Deck, or Storage of a Ship, and such Shot is called murdering Shot.

MUR'DEROUS, bloody-minded, inclined to commit Murder.

To MURE up [*murere*, F. of *murare*, a Wall] to wall up.

MU'RENGERS, two Officers in the City chosen annually to see that Walls of the City be kept in good Repair.

MURIAT'ICK [*murietum*, L.] who soever partakes of the Nature of Brine, any such like Pickle.

A MU'RICHDE [*muricide*, L.] a Murderer.

MURING [in *Architecture*] the rails of Walls.

MURK'LINGS, in the dark. N. C.

MURKY, obscure, dark. *Shakspeare*.

To MURLE, to cumber. N. C.

A MUR'MUR [*murmur*, F.] a babbling or humming Noise of People discontented.

To MUR'MUR [*murmurare*, F. of *murare*, L.] to grumble or mutter.

MUR'MURING, Muttering, Rumbling, also the Purling of Brooks and Streams.

MUR'NIVAL, four Cards of the Suit, as four Kings, &c. at the Game of Glee.

MUR'RAIN [of *mor*, L. to die, *Minerva*, of *peperino*, Or. to pine or away] a wasting Disease among Cattle.

MUR'REY [of *mur*, *murra*, F. of *mo*, Span. *morello*, Ital. or of *murra*, *Murberry*, q. d. the Colour of *Morus*, or *Morus*, a Moor] a reddish Purple.

MUR'RIAN [*murra*, Ital.] a Sardinian piece.

A MURTH, an Abundance. O.

MUR'THER. See *Murder*.

MUR'THED, made glad. *Chaldean*.

MUSA'BIB [*Al-Masabib*, i. e. a Tower of God] a Name by which the *Throne of David* is called.

MUSACH *Laffa*, a Chest of the Box in the Temple of Jerusalem, where the Kings were wont to sit.

MUSAPH, a Book among the Jews which contains all their Laws.

MU'SARD, a dull, heavy, *Chab.*

MUSCADEL } [*of muscade*,
MUSCADINE } [*muscadine*, *Belg.*]

cause the Grapes which of *Muscadine*, L. Flies which feed on the more than any other, as *Euchalcus*, a sort of rich Wine.

MUSCADINE, a sort of Grape of Musk; also a Sugar-work made by sectioners.

MAT, a large Pear, ripe in *Aspeh*.
MAT, a delicious Grape of a musky
 taste on excellent Pear. *F.*

MEAM [as *Dr. Th. H.* supposes;
Mercurius, *F.* a Fly, or was and
 a Field] a Surnam.

METOL See *Musculatus*.

MUSCLE [muschel, *Test. muscularis*, *L.*]
M. *F.*

MUSCLES [musculus; *L.*] a Bundle of
 spiralled Plates of fleshy Threads or
 Inclosed by one Membrane; an or-
 gan of an animal Body (fram'd of
 one Membrane, striate Flesh, a Ten-
 don, Artery, and Nerve) the chief
 seat of voluntary Motion. *F.*

MUSCLES, are two Veins, one a-
 rises from the Muscles of the Neck; and
 the other from those of the Breast.

MUSCITY [muscositas, *L.*] Musci-
 fication of Mice.

MUSCIOUS [muscosus, *L.*] mossy, or
 like Mice.

MUSCULAR [of muscularis, *L.*] of, be-
 longing to Muscles.

MUSCULOSITY [musculositas, *L.*] Big-
 ness of Muscles.

MUSCULOUS [musculosus, *F.* of muscu-
 lus] of, or full of Muscles.

MUSCULOUS FIBRE [in *Anatomy*] Such
 a Substance of the Heart, and other

MUSCULOUS FIBRE, the first Branch of
 the Ventricle, which is spread about se-
 veral of the Belly and Loins.

MUSCULOUS NERVE [Anat.] a Mus-
 culous, so called, because chiefly
 consisting up Masses of Ships, &c.

MUSCULOUS SKELETON [Anat.] a Muscle
 which is inserted into the Head
 of the Bone called *Scapula*.

MUSCULOUS TENDON [Anat.] to
 move, or think upon.

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 move, or think upon.

MUSEUM, a Study or Library; also a
 College or publick Place for the Resort of
 learned Men.

The **MUSEUM**, a neat Building in the
 City of *Oxford*, founded by *Elias Ashmole*,
 Esq;

MUSHROOM [mushroom or musseron,
F.] an imperfect Plant of a spongy Sub-
 stance, which grows up to its Bulk on a
 sudden. In a figurative Sense, it is used
 for an Upstart.

MUSICAL [musicus, *L.* of musici; *Gr.*]
 belonging to Musick.

MUSICA [in *Musick Books*] Sometimes
 signifies the Art or Science of Musick;
 sometimes the Books or Instruments of Mu-
 sick; sometimes the Melody or Harmony
 of Musick; sometimes the Company of
 Musicians that perform the Musick. *Ital.*

MUSICIAN [musicus, *F.* musicus, *L.* of
 musici; *Gr.*] a Professor or Practitioner of
 Musick.

MUSICK [musique, *F.* musica, *L.* musici;
Gr.] one of the seven Sciences, termed
Liberal, belonging to the *Mathematicks*,
 which considers the Number, Time, and
 Tune of Sounds, in order to make delight-
 ful Harmony; the Art of Singing, and Play-
 ing on all sorts of musical Instruments.

Practical MUSICK, shews the Manner
 of composing all sorts of Tunes or Airs,
 with the Art of Singing and Playing on all
 sorts of musical Instruments.

Theoretical MUSICK, is that which
 searches into the Nature and Properties of
 Concord and Discord, and explains the Pro-
 portion between them by Numbers.

MUSICO, a Musician or Musick-Mas-
 ter, or one who either composes, performs,
 or teaches Musick. *Ital.*

MUSING, a pausing or thinking upon.

MUSING [among *Hunters*] is the pass-
 ing of an Hare thro' an Hedge.

MUSK [musc, *F.* muscio, *Ital.*] a Per-
 fume growing in a little Bag or Bladder of
 an *Indian* Beast like a Roe or wild Goat.

MUSK-Pear, a sort of Pear.

MUSK-Rats, Rats in *America* which live
 in Burroughs like Rabbits, and have the
 Scent of Musk.

MUSK-Rose, a Flower.

MUSKIN [mus, *L.* a Mouse, and *kin*,
Dan. Musken, *Test.* Musken, *L. S.*] a
 Bird called a Titmouse.

MUSQUASH, a Beast in *America* like a
 Beaver.

MUSQUET [musquet, *F.* muscato, *Ital.*]
 the commonest and most convenient sort of
 Fire Arms for Soldiers.

MUSQUET-BASKETS [in *Fortification*]
 Baskets about a Foot and Half high, and
 eight or ten Inches Diameter at Bottom,
 and a Foot or more at Top, which being

gilled with Earth, are placed on low Breast-Works, that the Musquetiers may fire between them, and be pretty well covered against the Enemy's Fire.

MUSQUETEER [*musquetaire*, F.] a Soldier armed with a Musquet.

MUSQUETOON [*musqueton*, F.] a Blunderbuss, a short Gun of a large Bore, carrying small Bullets.

MUS'ROLL [*musaroli*, F.] the Nodband of a Horse's Bridle.

MUSS, a Scramble, or to make a Rush.

MUSSA, Moss, or marshy Ground. O. R.

To MUSSEN [*Hunting Term*] to when a Stag or Male Deer casts his Head.

To MUSSIATE [*mussum*, L.] to mutter often.

MUSSTATION, muttering, or speaking between the Teeth.

MUSSELIN? [*mousseline*, F.] a fine sort

MUSLIN of Cotton Linen Cloth, brought from India, &c.

MUS'ULMAN [i. e. faithful in Religion, Arabic] a Title which the Mahometans take to themselves.

MUST [of *mußen*, Teut.] it behoves, there is need.

MUST [*mustum*, L. Must, Teut.] sweet Wine newly pressed from the Grapes.

MUSTA'CHES [*moustache*, F. *mustaccio*, Ital. of *musca*, Gr.] that Part of the Beard growing upon the upper Lip, Whiskers.

MUSTAPHI'S, Doctors and Prophets, Men of great Learning or Regard among the Turks.

MUSTARD [*moutarde*, F. *mustarda*, Ital. *mustarda*, mustard, *Weiß*, or *g. d. mustum ardens*, L.] a Sauce made of Seed of the same Name, of a sharp and biting Quality.

To MUSTER [*mustern*, Teut. *musten*, Belg.] to take a Review of Forces; also to gather together.

MUSTER [*muster*, Belg. *monstre*, F.] a Review of military Forces, in order to take Account of their Numbers, Conditions, Accoutrements, and Arms.

MUSTER [of Peacocks] a Flock.

MUSTER *Master General* [Central. *Muster Meister*, Teut.] an Officer who takes an Account of every Regiment, as to their Number, Horses, Arms, &c.

MUSTER Rols, Lists of the Soldiers in every Troop, Company, Regiment, &c.

MUSTINESS, a being musty.

MUSTULENT [*mustulentus*, L.] sweet as Must, new, fresh.

MUSTY [*moist*, F. mouldy, *mustidus*, L.] of a stale, mouldy Scent.

MUT, mought, may. Chan.

MUTA Capum [*mute des chiens*, F.] a Kennel of Hounds.

MUTA Rigi, the *Murus* near Charing-Cross, London, formerly the Falconry, or Place where the King's Hawks were kept.

MUTABILITY [*mutabilis*, F. of *mutare*, L.] Changeableness, Inconstancy.

MUTABLE [*mutabilis*, L.] changeable or subject to Change.

MUTARE [*Old Records*] to move.

Hawks in the Time of their Mating.

MUTATION, a Changing, Alteration.

MUTE [*mut*, F. *mutus*, L.] dumb speechless.

MUTE Letters [in Grammar] being yielding no Sound of themselves with Vowels; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.

MUTE Signs [in Astrology] such as Names from Celestial which have no Value as Cancer, Perseus, &c.

To stand MUTE [*Low Phrase*] is when a Prisoner arraigned at the Bar refuses to plead to his Indictment, or does not answer directly.

MUTE [*mutus*, F.] a Kennel or Pack of Hounds.

MUTE [of *mutir*, F. to *mutir*, Belg. Dung] Dung of Birds.

To MUTE [*mutir*, F.] to dumb the Hawks do.

To run MUTE [among Birds] the Hounds are said to do, when they without making any Cry.

MUTEs, certain dumb Persons to the Grand Seigneur's Seraglio, serving Executioners for slaying Offenders.

To MUTILATE [*mutare*, F. mutilare, L.] to maim or mangle.

MUTILATED *Deceit* [in Jests] are certain Degrees in several signs, which threaten the Person who has them dealings with Halting, Lameness, &c.

MUTILA'TION, maiming or mangle of any thing, Castration. F. of *L. mutilare*.

MUTILOUS [*mutilis*, L.] maimed, gelded.

MUTUOUSNESS, Maimedness.

MUTINEER [*mutin*, F.] a factious Person, one engaged in a Mutiny.

MUTINOUS, factitious, apt to mutiny.

MUTINY [*mutinere*, F. *mutin*, Span. *mutin*, Belg. *mutin*, Seditio or Revels from lawful Authority, especially among Soldiers.

To MUTINY [*mutin*, F. *mutin*, L. *mutin*, O. to mutiny] rise up in Arms in an Army.

To MUTTER [*mutter*, Belg. *mutter*, to speak confusedly between the Teeth.

MUTTERING, Grumbling.

MUTTON [*mutton*, F. a Ram or other] the Flesh of Sheep.

MUTUAL [*mutus*, F. of *mutare*, L. alike on both Sides, interchangeable, king equal Returns.

MUTULE [in Architecture] is a square Modillion set under the Cornice.

Order; also a Stay cut of Stone
that bears up the Summer or other

Head of Corn, 25 Minots, or 3 Quar-
ter Hail Bushels.

MEZY, a Quagmire. C.

MUZZLE [*q. d. mouth*; feet, Sixth Min-
ute Haler to tie about the Nose of a
mouth of a Quag, a Device of
to put about the Mouth of a Dog,
to the throat of certain Beasts; the
of a Gun.

MUZZLE *Muzzlings* [of a Gun] are the
that surround the Muzzle.

MUZZLE [of a Gun] the great Circle
that compasses and strengthens the
of it.

MUZZLE [*masoleira*, Ital.] to cover
the Mouth with a Muzzle.

MUTTERING [*μουττηριμωδός*, Gr.]
the noise of a Noise; in *Abetorick*, a close
of Sarcasm or Taunt.

MUTTERING [*μουττηριμωδός*, Gr.] Rottehhels
too much Moisture.

MUTTERING, the Middle of the
of. Cbau.

MUTTERING [*μουττηριμωδός*, Gr.] a too
disturbance of the Apple of the Eye,
makes the Sight dim.

MUTTERING [*μουττηριμωδός*, Gr.] a Mill, the lower
of.

MUTTERING [*μουττηριμωδός*, Gr.] a pair of Muscles which turn the
upward.

MUTTERING [*μουττηριμωδός*, Gr.] a Mus-
cle takes up that Space which is be-
tween the lower jaw; and the Bone called
the.

MUTTERING, a sort of salt Cod.

MUTTERING, a Nun or veiled Virgin.

MUTTERING, threemeth. Cbau.

MUTTERING, Gold. Cbau.

MUTTERING [*μουττηριμωδός*, Gr.] the falling of a small
of the Uvula, so as to resemble the
of a Fly.

MUTTERING [*μουττηριμωδός*, Gr.] a broad
of Expression in the Neck proceed-
ing from the Membrane.

MUTTERING [*μουττηριμωδός*, Gr.] a
of the Muscles.

MUTTERING [*μουττηριμωδός*, Gr.] a Discourse of the
of an animal Body.

MUTTERING [*μουττηριμωδός*, Gr.] Purbblindness.

MUTTERING [*μουττηριμωδός*, Gr.] a Dis-
of the Muscles.

MUTTERING [*μουττηριμωδός*, Gr.] a medicinal Fruit re-
of the Egyptian Dates.

MUTTERING [*μουττηριμωδός*, Gr.] a Medicine to
of Weariness.

MYRTAD [*myrtas*, L. of *μυρτιάς*, Gr.]
the Number of 10,000.

MYRTARCH [*myrtarcha*, L. of *μυρτιάρχης*, Gr.] a Captain of 10,000.

MYRRH [*myrrh*, F. of *myrrha*, L. *μύρρον*, Gr. of *μύρρον*, H.] an Arabian Gum of
the Myrrh-tree of good Use in Physick.

MYRRHINE [*myrrhinus*, L.] belong-
ing to, or made of Myrrh.

MYRTLE [*myrte*, F. *myrtus*, L. of *μύρτος*, Gr.] a kind of Shrub.

MYRTOLIST [*myrtolista*, L. of *μυρτολόγος*, Gr.] a Seller of sweet Ointments
and Perfumes.

MISGLOSID, misinterpreted. Cbau.

MYSTAGOGICAL, belonging to a
Mystagogue.

MYSTAGOGUE [*mystagogus*, L. of *μυσταγωγός*, Gr.] one who interprets divine
Mysteries and Ceremonies; also one who
hath the keeping or shewing of Church Re-
liquies to Strangers.

MYSTEROUS [*mysteriosus*, F.] full of
Mystery, obscure.

MYSTEROUSNESS, the being my-
sterious, or difficult to be understood.

MYSTERIAL [*mysterialis*, L.] mysti-
cal, obscure.

MYSTERY [*mysterium*, F. *mysterium*, L. of *μυστήριον*, Gr.] a thing concealed, a Se-
cret not easy to be comprehended; also an
Art or Trade.

MYSTICAL [*mystique*, F. *mysticus*, L. of *μυστικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Mystery.

MYSWANDRING, uncertain, waver-
ing. Cbau.

MYTHOLOGICAL [*mythologique*, F.]
belonging to Mythology.

MYTHOLOGIST [*mythologiste*, F. *mythologus*, L. of *μυθολόγος*, Gr.] one skilled
in Mythology.

MYTHOLOGY [*mythologie*, F. *mythologia*, L. *μυθολογία*, of *μύθος*, a Fable,
and *λογία*, a Discourse, Gr.] the History of
fabulous Deities and Heroes of Antiquity,
and the Explanation of the Mysteries of the
old Pagan Religion.

N

N signifies Number, as N° 5. Number
five.

NA, no. O.

N. B. for *Nota Bene*; mark well, take
Notice, observe.

NAAM [*naam*, of *neman*, Sax. to take]
a Distress, or taking another Man's Goods.
L. T.

NAAMAN [*naam*, H. i. e. comely, fair]
a Syrian General.

To **NAB**, to surprize, to take one nap-
ping, to arrest; also to cog a Dye.

NAB, a Head, a Hat. Cant. Digitized by Google

NAB-Girdle, a Bridle. *Cant.*
NAB Chees, a Hat. *Cant.*
NABAL [נָבָל] *H. i. e.* a Fool, or mad
 a rich Churl in the Scripture.
NACKER, a Fish with a brown Shell,
 ending narrow.
NA'CRE, Mother of Pearl.
NAD [ג. נָדַד] had not. *O.*
NAD'AB [נָדָב] *H. a Prince* the Son of
 Aaron.
NA'DIR [in *Astronomy*] is that Point in
 the Heavens, which is directly under our
 Feet, and is diametrically opposite to the
Zenith, or Point over our Head. *Arab.*
NÆVI [among *Physicians*] those Marks
 which are made upon the *Facies*, by the
 Imagination of the Mother in longing for
 any thing. *L.*
NAG [נֶגֶג, *Belg.*] a young or little
 Horse.
NAIA'DES, false Goddesses, beloved by
 the Heathens to preside over Fountains and
 Rivers, and to whom they paid some sort
 of Worship. *L.*
NAI'ANT ? [in *Heraldry*] is when
NAI'TANT ? Fishes are drawn in an
 Escutcheon lying at length, as if swimming.
NAIED, denied. *Clea.*
NAIF, that looks quick and natural, a
 Term applied to Jewels. *F.*
NAIL [נָעַל, *Sax.* nagel, *Teut.*] the
 Nail of a Man's Hand; also a Measure,
 the 16th Part of a Yard; also an Iron Pin.
 A **NAIL of Beef**, 8lb. Weight. *Suff.*
 To **NAIL** [נָעַל, *Belg.* nage(n),
Teut.] to fasten with Nails.
 To **NAIL Cannon**, is to drive an Iron
 Spike into the Touch hole, by which means
 the Cannon is render'd unserviceable for the
 present.
NAIL-Wort, an Herb. *Paronychia, L.*
NAI'SANT [in *Heraldry*] a Lion or
 other Beast appearing to be issuing or com-
 ing out of the Middle of any Fesse, or any
 Ordinary. *F.*
NAKED [naced, *Saw.* nactht, *Belg.*
 nacket, *Teut.*] unclothed, bare.
NAKED Fire [among *Chymists*] is an
 open Fire or one not penned up.
NAKED Seeds [among *Botanists*] such
 Seeds of Plants as are not inclosed in any
 Pod or Cafe.
NAKID, made naked, stripped. *Clea.*
NAKONERS, Brazen Horns, *O.*
NALE, Alehouse. *O.*
N'AM, for am not. *C.*
NAMA'TION, a distraining or Taking.
L. T. In Scotland, an Impounding or Put-
 ting in the Pound.
NA'MAZ, the *Turk* common-Prayer.
NAME [nama, *Sax.* name, *Teut.* of na-
 men, *L.*] the Appellation of any thing.
NAME'LESS, without Name, not na-
 med.

NAME'LY, to wit, that is to say.
NAMELICHE, [*Hajmlich*, *Teut.*]
 namely. *Clea.*
NANE, none, none. *Clea.*
NANTIL'LES, Lentils. *F.*
NAP [hnappe, *Sax.* napp, *Den.*]
 hairy and shaggy Part of woollen Cloth.
 To **NAP**, to cheat at Dice. *Cant.*
NAP [of hnappian, *Sax.* to sleep a-
 cle] a short Sleep.
NAPE [hnoppa, *Sax.* napp, *Den.*]
 hinder Part of the Neck, is called
 the soft short Hair growing there like
 Nap of Cloth.
NAPE, ? a wooden Instrument
 NEAP, ? vice to bear up the Fore-
 of a laden Wain or Wagon. *H. G.*
NA'PER of Naps, a Sheep-shear.
NA'PERY [napery, *Ital.*] Table
 Household Linens.
NAPH'THA [נָפְתָה, *Gr.*] Asphalt
 Bitumen, a kind of chalky Clay, which
 takes Fire more easily than Bitumen,
 is harder to be quenched,
NA'PIER's Bones, certain Number
 Rods for performing speedily several Ar-
 metical Operations, invented by that
 Napier, Baron of Merchiston in Scotland.
NA'PLES [Napoli, *Ital.* of napolitani,
i. e. the new City] a City of Campania.
NAP'PITH, maddish. *Clea.*
NAPPY-Ale [*q. d.* such as will
 Persons to take a Nap] pleasant and
 Ale.
NAPRON, an Apron. *Clea.*
NAR, narrowly. *Clea.*
NAR, nearer. *Spen.*
NARCISSINE [narcissum, *L.*] refer-
 ring to a white Daffodil.
NAR'COSIS [narcosis, *Gr.*] a Privi-
 of Sense, as in a Palsy, or in taking
 opium, &c.
NARCOTICAL, ? [narcotico, *It.*]
NARCO'TICK, ? [narcoticus, *L.*]
 [narcotico, *Gr.*] exciting Drowsiness, sleep,
 benumbing.
NARCOTICKS [narcotici, *Gr.*]
 dicines which stupify and take away
 Sense of Pain.
 To **NAR'RATE** [narrare, *F.* of nar-
 rum, *L.*] to relate, &c.
NARRA'TION, a Relation of par-
 ticular Actions and Circumstances.
NARRA'TION [in *Rhetoric*]
 Part of an Oration, in which the
 given Matter of Fact is related.
A NAR'RATIVE [narratio, *F.* of nar-
 ratus, *L.*] a Relation or Recital.
NAR'RATIVE [narrativus, *F.*] de-
 scriptive, expressive.
NARRA'TOR [narrator, *F.*] a
 tor.
NARRATOR [Old Law Word]
 Pleader or Sergeant at Law.

N A

NARREL, a Nostril.

NARROW [*narpapo, narpo, Sax.*] of small breadth.

The **NARROW**, a Channel which runs between the *Marger Sands* and the *Main*.

NARROWNESS, the being of small breadth.

NART, art not. *O.*

NARWE, narrow. *Chew.*

NAS, was not. *O.* Has not. *Spen.*

NASAL [*of nase, L. a Nose*] belonging to the Nose; also a Nose-piece of an Armour.

NASALIA, Medicines to be put up the Nose.

NASCALIA, Medicines to be put into the Nuts of the Matrix.

NASDA [*among Chymists*] a Burich.

NASTA [*on the Back*].

NASH [*acre, Sax.*] watery, tender,

NASH [*weak, puling. N. C.*]

NASORNOUS, [*of naseus and cornus*, having Noses of horny Substance, as the Insects.

NASOR [*in Anat.*] a thin Bone which runs the upper Part of the Nose. *L.*

NASE, drunken. *Cant.*

NASTINESS, Filthiness, Sluttishness.

NASTY, filthy, sluttish.

NAT, know not. *Chew.*

NATALITIA, the Days on which the Christian Martyrs suffered Martyrdom by the Primitive Christians.

NATALITIOUS [*natalitius, L.*] belonging to the Nativity or Birth-day.

NATATTLE [*natalitii, L.*] that swims in water.

NATATION, Swimming. *L.*

NATIVES [*in Anatomy*] two Projections of the Brain, bulching out between the Beds of the Optick Nerves. *L.*

NATHANIEL [*נחמיה*] *H. i. e.* the Gift of God; a proper Name of Men.

NATHLESS, nevertheless. *Spen.*

NATHMORE, nevertheless. *Spen.*

NATION [*of natus, L.*] a People; also Country. *F.* of *L.*

NATIONAL, that which concerns or belongs to a whole Nation. *L.*

NATIONAL *Synod*, an Assembly of the Clergy of a Nation.

NATIVE [*natus, L.*] belonging to a birth-place, natural, inbred. *F.*

NATIVE [*natus, L.*] one born in a certain Place, or who lives in the Country where he was born. In ancient *Deeds*, he is born a Servant.

NATIVE [*in Astrology*] a Person born under a certain Influence of the Stars.

NATIVITY [*nativitas, F.* of *nativitas*, birth, or the being born in Time or Place.

NATIVITY [*among Astrologers*] is the

N A

true Time of a Person's Birth, or a Figure of the Heavens cast for that Time.

NATIVITY [*in Old Law*] Bondage or Villenage.

NATIVITY [*babendo*, a Writ lying for the apprehending a Lord's Villain or Bondsman who is run from him.

NATTA, a great soft Tumour with Pain or Colour, which grows most usually in the Back, and sometimes in the Shoulders; also a Mark which Infants bring into the World.

NATURAL [*natural, P.* of *naturalis, L.*] belonging to, or proceeding from Nature; also easy, free, unaffected.

NATURAL *Day*, the Space of 24 Hours.

NATURAL *Faculty*, an Action whereby the Body is increased, nourished, and preserved.

NATURAL *Philosophy*, that Science which contemplates the Powers of Nature, the Properties of natural Bodies, and their mutual Action one upon another.

NATURAL *Sen*, a Bastard, a base-born Son, born out of Wedlock.

NATURAL *Year*, one entire Revolution of the Sun, comprehending the Space of 365 Days, and almost 6 Hours.

A **NATURAL**, a Changeling, a Fool.

A **NATURALIST** [*naturaliste, F.*] one skilled in Natural Philosophy.

NATURALIZATION [*of naturalizer, F.*] is when one who is an Alien, is made a natural Subject by an Act of Parliament, or Consent of the Estates. *L.*

To **NATURALIZE** [*naturalizer, F.* of *naturalizare, L.*] to admit into the Number of natural Subjects.

NATURALNESS, natural Affection.

NATURE [*natura, L.*] a peculiar Disposition of Parts in some peculiar Body; the Essence of any thing with its Attributes; Condition, Disposition, Humour; the System of the World, the Machine of the Universe. *F.*

Laws of NATURE, are those Laws of Motion, by which all natural Bodies are commonly governed in all their Actions upon one another, and which they inviolably observe in all the Changes that happen in the natural State of things.

NAT *Wilne* [*q. d. not willing*] not desirous. *O.*

NA'VAL [*navalis, L.*] belonging to a Ship or Navy. *F.*

A **NA'VAL**, a Fleet or Navy. *Shakspeare.*

NAVE [*navis, Sax. nave Belg. nabe, Teut.*] that Part in the Middle of a Wheel, where the Spokes are fixed; also the main Part or Body of a Church.

NAVEL [*navel, Sax. navel, nabel, Teut.*] a Part on the Middle of the Belly.

NAVEL *Gall*, a Bruise on the Back of a Horse, or Pinch of the Saddle behind.

only, without the Oak, Bag, Oak, or any contained in it.

NECESSITY, *Cruciat*, *Spencetatis*, *Need*.

NEAVING, Barn or Yard. *L.*

NEAVE, *Sax.* *Nebe*. *Dan.* *nebbe*, *Nebe* in the Bill or Beak of any thing.

NEBHADNEZ ZAR [נבחדנזר] *He* is the Morning of the Generation] a *Yiddish* *Idiom*.

NEBULE, little Clouds [among *Optics* upon the Eyes. *L.*

NEBULE [in *Heraldry*] cloudy, representing Clouds.

NEBULOSA [Chemical Term] the Salt in the water of a Cloud, falling upon the Meadows, and hardened by the heat of the Sun.

NEBULOSE [adjective, *L.*] misty, foggy, hazy.

NEBULON [in *Heraldry*] the Outline of a Bird, Ordinary, &c. something like the Figure of Clouds.

NEBULOUS [adjective, *F.* of *nebulosus*, *cloudy*, misty, foggy, hazy.

NEBULOUS STARS [among *Astronomers*] Stars of a pale and dim Light.

NEBULATION, a killing. *L.*

NECESSARIES [necessaria, *L.*] Things needful for human Life.

NECESSARINESS, Needfulness.

NECESSARIO [in *Musical Books*] signifies the Parts of a Piece of Musick, which throughout the Whole, to distinguish from those which play only in some parts.

NECESSARY [necessarius, *F.* of *necessitas*, *L.*] needful, unavoidable, indispensable.

NECESSITATE [necessitas, *F.*] to compel.

NECESSITOUS [necessitatus, *F.*] indigent, needy, poor.

NECESSITUDE [necessitudo, *L.*] Friendship, Alliance, Affinity.

NECESSITUDINARY [necessitudinari], relating to Friendship, Relation,

NECESSITY [necessitas, *F.* of *necessitas*, *L.*] the State of a Thing that must be; also a Distress, Need, want, Indigency.

NECK [nec, *Sax.* *nech*, *Belg.* *neke*] the Part of the Body between the Head and the Shoulders.

NECK ABOUT, a Woman's Neck. *L.* *N.C.*

NECROMANCER [necromancer, *F.* of *necromancer*, *L.* of *necromancer*, *Gr.*] a Conjuror, or Wizard.

NECROMANCY [necromancia, *F.* of *necromancer*, *L.* of *necromancer*, *Gr.*] a Divination, or Wizardry, by calling up dead Men's Ghosts,

or the Devil; also Conjurament in the general.

NECROMANTIC [necromanticus, *L.* of *necromancer*, *Gr.*] of Necromancy.

NECROSIS [necrosis, *Gr.*] a mortification of a stout Affection.

NECROSIS [in *Surgery*] a perfect Mortification of the hard and stiff Parts of the Body.

NECTAR [necar, *Gr.*] a pleasant Liquor ascribed by the Poets to be the Drink of the Gods, and that whoever drank of it should become immortal. *F.* and *L.*

NECTAR [with *Physicians*] a medicinal Drink of a most delightful Taste, Colour, and Smell.

NECTAREAN [nectareus, *L.*] belonging to Nectar, sweet.

NECTARIN, a sort of smooth Pear.

NEDEFULLY, necessarily. *Cl.* *u.*

NEDELV, necessarily. *Cl.* *u.*

NEEDERS [needer, *Sax.* *Neederen*, *Test.*] Address. &

NEEDMENTS, Necessaries. *Span.*

NEECE [niece, *F.* *niece*, *Ital.* *niece*, *Sax.*] the Daughter of a Brother or Sister.

NEED [neod, *needer*, *Sax.* *neod*, *Belg.* *neoth*, *Test.*] Necessary, Want.

Need makes the old Man trot.

Whether we borrow the Proverb of the French, *Bejoign fait aller trotter*, or the Italian, *Bejoign fa trotter le vecchie*, I shall not determine, being all three the same *verbatim*; but it intimates the great Power of *Necessity*, which does not only make the Young and Lusty go a trotting to relieve their *Necessities*, but also makes old People, who have one Foot in the Grave, to beset their Stumps. *Necessity* makes the Weak strong, the Daring active and nimble, the Cripple walk: It gives Vigour and Life to the most languishing and feeble *Starveling*; makes the Lame find his Legs; excites the most Obdurate to lead or drive at the Will and Pleasure of his Master. *Durum telum necessitas*, say the Latins, and *Amayon vdi Stid paxaras*, the Greeks; tho' that seems to favour too much of a *Stoick Fatalty*.

NEEDFUL [nothwendig, *Test.*] necessary, useful.

NEEDINESS, Want, Poverty.

NEEDLE [neel, *Sax.* *neel*, *Test.* *neel*, *Dan.*] a small Tool to sew withal.

NEEDLE [of a *Mirror*, *Gr.* *neel*] an Iron Wire, touched with a Load-Stone.

NEEDLESS, useless, unnecessary.

NEEDS [needer, *Sax.*] by Constraint or Compulsion; as, *I needs must do it.*

ST. NEEDS [anciently called *Amesbury*, but afterwards *St. Needs*, i. e. the Church of *St. Need*, who died in that Town] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

NEEDY, poor.

NEEP TIDES. See *Neap Tides*.

NEELED [among Mariners] a Ship is said to be *neeled*, when she wants Water, so that she cannot get off the Ground.

NEEZ'WORT an Herb.

NEPANDOUS [nepeus, L. of ne and pandus] not to be spoken of or mentioned; horrible, heinous.

NEPARIOUS [nepeus, L.] cursed, unworthy to live, wicked, villainous.

NEGATION, a denying, a gain saying.

NEGATIVE [negativus, L.] denying.

NEGATORY, ing or qualifying. F.

NEGATIVE [negativus, L.] a denying Proposition or Expression. F.

NEGATIVE Heretic [in the Spanish Inquisition] is one who, notwithstanding his Heresy has been proved upon him by sufficient Witnesses, refuses to confess, and avers himself a good Orthodox.

NEGATIVE Proposition [in Common Law] is a Negative implying an Affirmative.

NEGATIVE Quantity [in Algebra] are Quantities having the Negative Sign Minus (—) prefixed, as — *ab* is a Negative Quantity.

NEGATIVE Sign [in Algebra] is thus marked (—), and is directly contrary to Affirmative ones.

NEGLECT [negligere, L.] Omission, Disregard, want of Care.

To **NEGLECT** [negligere, F. neglectum, L. of nec and lego, i. e. eligo] not to take care of, to disregard, to slight, to let slip.

NEGLECTION, Neglect. Shakspeare.

NEG'IGENCE [negligentia, L.] Disregard, Carelessness, Remissness. F.

NEG'IGENT [negligens, L.] careless, neglectful, slack in Business. F.

NEG'IGENTNESS, the being negligent.

NEGOCE, Trading, Dealing. F.

To **NEGOTIATE** [negociare, F. negotium, L.] to trade or traffick; to transact or manage.

NEGOTIATION, a Merchandizing or Trafficking; also the Management of publick Treaties and Affairs; also a Concern or Treaty managed.

NEGOTIATOR [negotiator, F.] a Manager of Affairs.

NEGOTIATORY, belonging to Trade or Management of Treaties.

NEGOTIATRICE [negotiatrice, F.] a Woman Manager of Business.

NEOTIOUS [negotiosus, L.] full of Business.

NEGR found first in *Nigeria* in Africa, or of *niger*, L. black] a Niger, a Black-moor, or Black-laved.

NEHEMIAH [נְחֵמְיָה] he rested, and in the Lord. He is the Rest of the Lord] a Prophet and Ruler of the Jews.

NEIFE [Lavo Term] a Bond-Woman. F.

Writ of NEIFTY, a Writ whereby the Lord of the Manor claimed such a Woman for his *Neife*.

To **NEIGH** [neigan, Sax. nehen, Du. nieren, Ital. bisnare, L.] to cry or make a Noise as a Horse does.

NEIGH'BOUR [of neah, neih, and ge-burt, an Inhabitant, Sax.] one who dwells or is seated near to another.

NEIGH'BOURHOOD, a Place near to that one lives in; also the whole Body of Neighbours.

NEIGH'BOURING, adjoining, bordering upon.

NEIGH'BOURLINESS, dealing friendly, like a Neighbour.

NEIGH'BOURLY, as becomes a Neighbour, friendly.

To **NEIGHIN**, to approach, draw near. Chau.

NEIGH'ING Bird, a little Bird which imitates the Neighing of a Horse.

NE injunctio vexes, a Writ forbidding the Lord to distrain the Tenant, having formerly prejudiced himself by doing or paying more than he needed. L.

NEITHER [neither, or neither, Sax.] not one of the two.

NEIVE, ? A Fish. N. C.

NEIFE, ? A Fish. N. C.

NELD [nec, Dr. Dan.] a Needle. C.

NELSON [y. d. the Son of Mail] a Surname.

NEME, an Unkle, *Stafford*, a Gilly, a Comper, *Warwick*, and N. C.

To **NEME**, to name. O.

NE'MESIS [nemesis, Gr.] the Goddess of Revenge. L.

NEM'INE *Contradictio*, [i. e. non contradicthit] a Term commonly used in Parliament, when any Matter is carried with the universal Assent. L.

NEM'ORAL [nemoralis, L.] belongs to a Wood or Grove.

NEMORIVAGOUS [nemorosus, L.] wandering in the Woods and Groves.

NEMOROSE [nemorosus, L.] full of Woods or Groves.

NEMOROUS, Woods or Groves.

NEMOROSITY [nemorositas, L.] Fullness of Woods, Woodiness.

NEMPND, named. Chau.

NEMPT, named. Chau.

NENE, Noon. Chau.

NENU'FAR [Arab.] Water-lily.

NENU'PHAR [among Chymists] Spirit in the Air.

NEOMENIA [neomenia, of neo, new and mene, a Moon, Gr.] the new Moon or Beginning of the Lunar Month.

NEOPHYTE [neophytus, L. of neo, of new, and phytos, a Plant, Gr.]

NETHERLANDS; the Low Countries of *Flanders, Holland, Zealand, &c.*

NETHERLANDS; *nevertheless*. *See* **NEITHER**.

NETHERMOST [*Neidermſte*, Sax.] the furthest off.

NETTING, Chamber-lee, Urine N. C. **NETTING**, for a Strip of small Ropes fastened together in the Form of a Net, used up to draw the Netfish on Shore, &c.

NETTLE [*Netel*, Sax.] *Nettle*, Test. I a flowering Herb [*Urtica*] with stinging

Stems. **NETTLE** (probably *Urtica*) *See* to sing with Nettles; also to stirr (hike) Ooze of Vexis [*Urtica*] *See* **NETTLE**.

NEUMERI [*neupre*, Sax.] not even, *See* **NEUTR**.

NEUTR [*neupre*, Sax.] of the new Town; a Surnamer.

NEVOVITY [*neuvofity*, U.] Speckled, *See* **FRACKLED**.

NEURETICK, of or pertaining to the Nerves.

NEUROSES [*neupre*, Gr.] a set of Impetuous Fences; so called by Dr. Will.

NEUROLOGY [*neuprelogia*, of *neupre* & *logos*, Gr.] a Description or Discourse of the Nerves in a human Body.

NEUROTICKS [*neupreoticks*, Gr.] Remedies against the Diseases of the Nerves.

NEUROTOMIST, an Anatomist who dissects human Bodies on account of their Nerves.

NEUROTOMY [*neupreotoma*, of *neupre*, and *tomos*, to cut, Gr.] a Section or Cutting of the Nerves.

NEUTER, neither. To be neuter, it is to be of neither Party. *L.*

NEUTER *Gen* [*in Grammar*] a Gender in the Greek and Latin Tongue, which is neither Masculine nor Feminine.

NEUTRAL [*neupre*, L.] neither the one nor the other; that is of neither Party or Side.

NEUTRAL Salts [*among Chymists*] such Salts as partake both of the Nature of an Acid and an Alkali.

NEUTRAL Spirits [*among Chymists*] certain Spirits, so called by Mr. Boyle because he found them very different in Quality from other common Spirits.

NEUTRALITY [*neupre*, F.] a not doing with either Party, Indifference.

NEUTRO *Puffue Verbs*, Verbs Neuter having their Preter-perfect Tense formed of a passive Participle.

NEW [*nipe*, *neupre*, Sax. *netto*, *Fr.* *neuf*, *Fr.*] fresh, of late Days, of little standing, never used or worn before.

NEWBURY [*neupre*, and *burg*, Sax. *g. d.* New Down; raised out of the Ruins of the old Town anciently called Springham] a Town in *Berkshire*, 47 Miles West by South from London.

NEWCASTLE [before the Time of

William the Conqueror, called *Wick* after, because it appertained to the Monastery of *Port Town* in *Northumberland*, 40 Miles N. by W. from London]

NEWE, now *See* **NEW**.

NEWEL [*neupre*, F.] a Water Pipe.

NEWENDON [called *Andrew's* after, and also *Bractenden*, *See* *Willis* Valley of *the North*] a Town in *Kent*.

NEWFANGLESSE, Overland Lodges *See* **NEW**.

NEWING, *See* **NEW**.

NEW [*neupre*, *Fr.*] *See* **NEW**.

NEW [*neupre*, *Fr.*] *See* **NEW**.

NEWS [*neupre*, *Fr.*] new Tidings of Affairs. *See* **NEWS**.

NEW, a small former Tidings.

NEW [*neupre*, *Fr.*] *See* **NEW**.

EXILITY [*exilium*, *Fr.*] *See* **EXILITY**.

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NIPPLE *Wort.* an Herb, *Lemysia*. **NIS**, is not. *Span.*

NI SI *Petus* (i. e. unless first) is a Writ judicial, which lies in a Cafe where the Inquest is pannelled, and returned before the Justices of their Bench; the one Party or other making the Petition to have this Writ for the Rate of the County. *L.*

NIST we wit! knew, &c.

NPSUS [among *Philosophers*] an Inclination of one Body towards another. *L.*

A NITHING, an idle, abject, vile Fellow, a Coward.

NITHING, fearing of no, Nothing of no Pains. *N. G.*

NITID [nitidus, *L.*] bright, neat, clean, trim, gay.

NITIDITY nitiditas, *L.* Cleanness.

NITRE *nitrum*, *L.* *argor*, *Gr.* a Salt impregnated with abundance of Spirits out of the Air, which render it volatile. *F.*

Spirit of **NITRE**, a very sharp and corrosive Liquor extracted from Saltpetre.

NITROUS [nitreus, *F.* nitrosus, *L.*] full of Nitre, or of the Nature of Nitre.

NITTLE, handy, neat. *N. G.*

NIVAL [nivah, *L.*] pertaining to Snow, white as Snow.

NIXIDII, certain Deities among the Romans, supposed to be the Helpers of Women in their Child-birth Throws.

NIXTE, next. *Chau.*

NUZZY, a Fool, or silly Fellow.

NO [no, *Sax.* na, *F.* no, *Span.* and *Ital.*] Adverb of denying.

NO'AH [Noe, *L.* a. ceasing or resting] a proper Name of Men.

To **NOBILITATE** [nobilitas, *L.* Sup.] to make noble or famous.

NOBILITY [nobilitas, *F.* nobilitas, *L.*] the Quality or Degree of a Nobleman, Nobleness of Birth; the whole Body of Nobleman; Fame, Reputation, Renown.

NOBLAY, Nobility. *Chau.*

NOBLE [nobilis, *L.*] great, renowned, generous; and free; costly, stately; raised above the Commonalty and Gentry. *F.*

A NOBLE, an ancient Coin, in Value 6 s. 8 d. A Scots Noble, in Value 6 s. Farthing *Englsh.*

A NOBLE [nobilis, *L.*] a Nobleman a Person of Honour, as a Duke, Marquis, Earl, &c.

NORIE *Petus* [of the Body] the Brain, Heart and Liver.

NOBLENESS [nobilitas, *F.* nobilitas, *L.*] Nobility, or the State of a Nobleman.

NOCENT [nocens, *L.*] guilty of some Crime, harmful, mischievous.

NOCTIVE [noctivus, *L.*] nocturnal.

NOCTAMBULATION, a walking in the Night, or in one's sleep. *L.*

NOCTAMBULO, one who walks in his sleep, or in the Night. *L.*

NOCTIFEROUS [noctifer, *L.*] bringing.

NOCTILUCA, each Nocturnal brings the Night. *L.*

NOCTILUCE [among *Comets*] certain Substances prepared, which reflect itself in the Dark.

NOCTIVAGANT [noctivagus, *L.*] wandering by Night.

NOCTURLA [nocturla, *L.*] an Instrument to find the Motion of North Star about the Pole.

NOCTURN [nocturnus, *L.*] a Church Service for the Night.

NOCTURN [nocturnus, *F.* nocturnus, *L.*] nocturnal, nightly.

A NOCTURNAL [nocturnus, *L.*] mathematical instrument for finding Height or Depression of the Sun, Moon, or Stars, and through which those Signs and Planets are to be, by which position, Quantity of Moisture and Dryness.

NOCTURNAL [nocturnus, *L.*] that Space in the Heaven, where the Moon, or Stars, rise through, and Rising to their Setting.

NOCTURNAL [nocturnus, *L.*] Hurt, Damage.

NOCTURNAL [nocturnus, *L.*] a Knot of the Hair.

To **NOD** [nodus, *L.*] to move the Head; also, to nod.

NODATED [nodatus, *L.*] a particular kind of Hypocrite, who turning round, casts off a Knot.

NODATION, Knotting the Knots. *L.*

NODDLE, the Head.

A NODDY [nodus, *F.*] a Knot.

A NODE [nodus, *L.*] a Knot, a Knot or Noose.

A NODE [in *Dialling*] the Angle of a Dial; a Hole in the Ceiling on the Face of Glass in a Window, or Dial on the Floor, Wall, or Ceiling.

A NODE [Nodus, *L.*] a swelling, caused by the Motion of mowers between the same and the Knot.

NODES [in *Astronomy*] the Points of the Intersection of the Orbits of the Planets with the Ecliptic; and when a Planet passes out of the North side into the Southern, is called a Node, or *Ascending Node*; and when it passes from the Southern into the Northern, is called a Node, or *Descending Node*.

NODDSE [nodus, *L.*] a Knot.

NO'DOUS [of Knots] a Knot.

NOBOSKEY [noboskey, *L.*] a Knot.

NODULE [nodulus, *L.*] a small Knot.

NODULUS [in *Astronomy*] a small Knot.

NOBILITATE put into Beer of Wine, is that whereof the Patient is to drink.

NOBILIS [of nobilis, L.] a Superlative.

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NOMINATIVE Case [nominativus, L.] the first Case of a Noun in Grammar.

NOMOGRAPHER [νομογραφος, of νόμος, the Law, and γραφω, to write, Gr.] a Writer of the Law, a Legislator.

NOMOTHETA [νομοθετης, of νόμος, and τιθημι, to put, Gr.] a Lawgiver. L.

NOMOTAREIL [i. e. matchless; Νηποταρις, F.] one of the least sorts of Printing-Letters.

NOMPERE, an Umpire, Arbitrator. Cb.
NON-ABILITY [in Law] an Exemption against a Person that disables him to commence a Suit.

NONAGE [in Law] all that Time of a Man's Age under 21 in some Cases, and 14 in others, as Matrimony.

NONAGESIMAL Degree [in Astronomy] is the 90th Degree, or the highest Point in the Ecliptick.

NONAGON [in Geometry] is a Figure having nine Sides and Angles. Gr.

NON Appearance, a Default in not appearing in a Court of Judicature.

NONASPHERA [in Astronomy] the ninth Sphere, usually termed the *Primum mobile*, which finishes its Revolution in 24 Hours.

NONCERTAIN, Uncertainty. Cb.

NON Claim [in Law] a Man's not claiming within the Time limited by Law.

NON Compos Mentis [i. e. not of sound Understanding or Memory] signifies in Law, 1st, an Idiot born; 2dly, one who by Accident has lost his Memory and Understanding; 3dly, a Lunatick; and 4thly, a Drunkard. L.

NON CONFORMIST, one who does not conform to the Church of England, with respect to its Discipline and Ceremonies.

NON CONFORMITY, the State and Condition of such Non-Conformists.

NONE [nullus, L.] one of the seven Canonical Habits in the Church of Rome.

NANESUCH, a Flower.

NON diffrenendi [i. e. not diffrening] a Writ containing under it divers Particulars, according to divers Cases. L.

NON Entry [in Philosophy] the Quality of a Thing that is not in being.

NONES of a Month [among the Romans] are the next Days after the Calends or first Days of every Month, and are so called, because from the last of the said Days to the Ids, were always nine Days.

NON of culpabilit [he is not blameable] is the general Plea to an Action of Trespass, whereby the Defendant doth absolutely deny the Fact imputed to him by the Plaintiff. L.

NON of factum [it was not done] is an Answer to a Declaration, whereby a Man denies

denieth that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded.

NON impleitendo aliquem de libere tenementis sine brevi, is a Writ to forbid Bailiffs, &c. from distraining any Man without the King's Writ touching his Freehold. *L.*

NON ignotus [it does not appear plain] a Verdict given by a Jury, when a Matter is to be referred to another Day of Trial. *L.*

NON in-examinat-Verdicta, a Writ commanding the Justices to inquire whether the Officers of such a Town do sell Villanous Goods, or by Retail, during their Office.

NON inoffensus, a Writ which lets the Man who is molested contrary to the King's Protection granted him.

NON-Naturalis [among Physicians] Things that enter not into the Nature of Diseases, though they are Causes of them, viz. Air, Mists, Drink, Sleep and Weather, Motion and Rest, Retention and Excursion, and the Passions of the Mind.

NON obstant [notwithstanding] a Clause often used in Statutes and Letters Patent. *L.*

NON Omittas, a Writ lying where the Sheriff delivereth a former Writ to a Bailiff of a Franchise, in which the Party on whom it is to be served dwelleth, and the Bailiff neglecteth to serve it. *L.*

NON Organical Part [in Anatomy] is a Part of the Body, which has an Use, but performs no Action.

NON-PAREIL [in Confessionary] a Sort of Sugar-plums.

NON-Parit, that has no Equal, not to be paralleled.

NON-Placet [Law Term] is when Land is not to be given in due Time.

NON-Plus [no more] an Extremity beyond which a Man cannot go. *L.*

To **NON-Plus**, to stop one's Mouth so that he hath nothing more to say; to puzzle, to perplex.

NON procedis in Affairis & Juratis, is a Writ granted in divers Cases to Men, for the freeing them from Affairs and Juries.

NON procedas ad officium Rege intervenit, is a Writ to stop the Trial of a Cause appertaining to one who is in the King's Service, &c. until the King's Pleasure be further known.

NON-Proficiency, the not improving.

NON-Resident [in Law] is when Spiritual Persons are not resident upon, but absent themselves from, their Benefices.

NON Residentia in Clericis Regis, a Writ directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to molest a Clerk employed in the King's Service, for his Non-Residence.

NON sana Memoria [not of sound Memory] an Exception taken to an Act declared by the Plaintiff to be done by another, implying that the Party who did that Act was not well in his Wits. *L.*

NON solvendo pecuniam, ad quæ Cleri-

ci et mulieres pte non residentia, is a Writ prohibiting an Ordinary to take a benefice which is imposed upon a Clerk of the King for Non-Residence.

NON-Servat [non-servat, *L.*] not able to pay.

NON-Suit, a concerning, or letting fall the Suit by the Plaintiff.

To **NON-Suit** one, is to send him trial fall the Suit.

NON sua informatione, on demand made by an Attorney, when he has nothing more to say for his Client. *L.*

NON Tenere, an Exception to a Gift or Devolution, by saying he holds not the Lands contained therein.

NON-Terms, the Vacation Time between Term and Term.

NON-Tempo Progre [in Right Suit] signifies not too quick, and Non-est non est not too slow.

NOON-PLA [in Right Suit] a writ peculiar to Eggs, &c.

NOOK [nook, arch, *S. Dutch*, *Dutch*, *L. S.*] a Corner.

NOOK of Land, the fourth part of a Yard Land.

NOON [noon, *Lat.*, noon, *Eng.*, noon, *Mid-Day*].

NOOSE [noose, *Eng.*, of *nois*, *L.*] a sliding Knot of a Cord; also a term of To NOOSE, to ensnare.

NOP, a Bird, called also a Bullfinch.

NOR [of *or*, *L.* not, and *or*] neither.

NOR, more, so not also *L.*, i. e. more than 1. *N. C.*

NORBERTINES, Monks founded by Norbert Bishop of Magdeburgh, in 1120.

NORE, Nothingness, Convent. *S.*

NORICE [Noric, *Lat.*] a Native of Noric.

NORIE [of *noir*, *F.*], a Native of the Forth Child. *Chas.*

NOR-MAL [normalis, *L.*] perpendicular.

NORMANS [q. d. *Normanni*] is the Inhabitants of Normandy, *Dutch*, *Normans*, anciently called,

NORMANS, the People of Normandy a Province in France.

NORREY ? [q. d. *Norrey*, *S.*]

NORROY [North Roy] a given to the third King of Scotland.

NORTH [North, *F.* North, *Lat.*] as North-Pole, &c.

NORTH Light, a wonderful Light seen in the North, which is said to consist of Pillar, or Beam of Fire.

NORTHAM [of North, and *am*, *Lat.*] a Northern Habitation, called early Northampton, *Lat.* of North-Founder, or a River of that Name upon *Lat.*, *q. d.* the upper part of a Town in Northumberland.

NORTH-THERN Sign [an Affirmation] these are Signs of the Zodiac which are

itation] a County Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 87 Miles N. N. W. from London.

NOTWITHSTAND'ING, nevertheless.

NOVA'LE [in *Old Records*] Lands newly ploughed, that in the Memory of Man had not been tilled.

NOVA'TIANS [so called from *Novatus* their Founder, *A. C.* 215] Hereticks who held that Persons fallen into Sin, ought to be received into Communion without Penance.

NOVA'TION [in *Civil Law*] an entering into a new Obligation, to take off a former; also the transferring an Obligation from one Person to another. *L.*

NOVA'TOR [*novateur*, *F.*] he that makes a thing new, a Changer of the State or Usurper. *L.*

NOVEL [*novelle*, *F.* or *novelle*, *Ital.*] new, new-fangled.

NOVEL [*novellus*, *L.*] an ingenious Relation of a pleasant Adventure or Intrigue; a short Romance.

NOVEL Assignment [*Law Term*] the Assignment of Time, Place, or the like, otherwise than it was assign'd before.

NOVEL Diffisin [*Law Term*] a Writ which lies for one ejected out of his Land or Tenement in time of Peace.

NOVELIST [*novelliste*, *F.*] a Newsmonger or Intelligencer.

NOVELRIE, Novelty. *Chau.*

NOVELS [*novelles*, *F.*] 168 Volumes of the Civil Law, added to the Codex by the Emperor *Justinian*, little Romances.

NOVELTY [*novelty*, *F.* of *novitas*, *L.*] the State of that which is new, Newness, Innovation, or Change.

NOVEN'BER [*of novem*, *L.* nine] the ninth Month from *March*. *L.*

NOVEN'ARY [*novenarius*, *L.*] belonging to the Number Nine.

NOVEN'DIAL [*novendialis*, *L.*] of nine Days space or Continuance.

NOVEN'NIAL [*novennis*, *L.*] of nine Years Space.

NOVER'CA, a Mother-in-law, or Step-Mother. *L.*

NOVER'CAL [*novercalis*, *L.*] of or belonging to a Step-Mother.

NOUGHT [*nopiz* or *nophiz*, *San.*] not at all, nothing, no whit, nothing worth.

NOV'ICE [*novitius*, *L.*] a new-Beginner in any Art or Profession; a raw, unexperienced, or unskilful Person. *F.*

NOVICIATE } [*noviciatus*, *F.*] the
NOV'ICESHIP } Time during which one is a Novice

NOVLU'NIUM, the new Moon,

NOV'ITY [*novitas*, *L.*] Newness.

NOUL, the Crown of the Head. *Span.*

N'OUL, would not. *Span.*

NOUN [in *Grammar*] the first Part in Speech, denoting the Name of a Thing.

To NOUR'ISH [*nourrir*, *F.* *nurire*, *L.*] to feed, to keep or maintain.

NOU'RISHMENT [*nourriture*, *F.*] Food which turns to the Substance of the Body.

To NOUR'SLE, to nurse. *Span.*

NOURS'LING, a Nurse, or what is nursed. *Span.*

NOUTHE, now. *Chau.*

NOW [au, *San.* *nouth*; *Belg.*] at this Time.

NOW'ED [in *Heraldry*] incut, set with Knots.

NOW'ELL [*Noel*, *F.*] Christmas.

NOWL [hnol, *San.* perhaps of *Knoll*] a Bottom of Thread, Yarn, &c. being generally round, *Text.*] the Top of the Head.

NOW'THER, not, neither. *Chau.*

NOX'IOUS [*noxius*, *L.*] hurtful, mischievous, offensive.

NOX'IOUSNESS, Hurtfulness, Offensiveness.

NOY'ANCE, Harm, Nuisance. *Span.*

NOY'D, annoy'd or hurt. *Span.*

NOY'OUS, hurtful. *Span.*

NUB [likely of *Nube*, *L.*] the Nether

NUBECULÆ [with *Physicians*] Particles, which mutually, but loosely, mix with one another, and swim upon Water.

NUB'ING, hanging. *Cent.*

NUB'ING-Chest, the Gallow.

NUB'ING-Cover, the Hangings.

NUB'ING-Kan, the Scottish House.

To NUB'BLE. See *To Knit*.

NUBIFEROUS [*nubifer*, *L.*] bringing or causing Clouds.

NUBIG'ENOUS [*nubigenus*, *L.*] born by Clouds.

NUBIG'EROUS [*nubiger*, *L.*] born by Clouds.

NU'BILOUS [*nubilus*, *L.*] cloudy, cast, gloomy.

NU'CEOUS [*nucis*, *L.*] of Nuts.

NUCHA (in *Anatomy*) the hinder or Nape of the Neck. *Arab.*

NUCLE'EROUS [*nucifer*, *L.*] nut-bearing.

NUCIO'SITAS, Parblindness, as at *Myopia*. *L.*

NUCKIANÆ Glands [*n. glandulae*] certain Glands first discovered by *Dr. Nuck* a Physician in *Holland*.

NUCLEUS [in *Architecture*] the Core which they put between a Lay of Pebbles, &c.

NUCLEUS [in *Astronomy*] the Core of a Comet; also the central or middle of a Planet.

To NU'DATE [*nudatum*, *L.*] to bare or naked.

NUDA'TION, a making bare or naked.

To NUD'DLE along, to go carelessly, knocking down the Head, and in *Haste*.

NUDE [*nud*, *F.* *nudus*, *L.*] naked.

NU *Contract* [*Law Term*] a bare Pro-
of a thing without any Consideration.
NU *Memo* [*In Law*] a naked Allee-
of a thing done, to be proved only by
ack, and not by Record, or other Spe-
cial Writing under Seal.

NU *Wheels*, Pledgets dipped in Ointment
for or Diseases in the Womb.

NU *WIT* [*auditor*, F. of *auditor*, L.]
Wit.

NU *WIT* [*among Painters*] a Picture
of a naked Person.

NU [*with Architects*] the Spindle of
the Stair-case.

NU *CITY* [*negatus*, L.] See *Nega-*

NU *QUALITY* [*negatus*, L.] Trifling-
Qualification.

NU *QUALITY*, a Trifling. L.

NU *GA* *TOR*, a Trifler. L.

NU *GA* *TORY* [*negatorius*, L.] trifling,
trifler.

NU *SE* [*Back, Tent*] the hinder Part
of a Head, the Noddle.

NU *SE* [*void*, F. of *nullus*, L.] void.

NU *SE*, made void.

NU *SE* *TY* [*of nullus*, L. no-where]
[no where.

NU *SE* *TY* [*nullus*, L.] Nullity,
null.

NU *SE* *TY* *AN* [*of nullus, and fides*, L.]
No Faith, Religion, or Honesty.

NU *SE* *TY* [*of nullus, and facio*, or
to make null or void.

NU *SE* *TY* [*nullus*, F. of *nullitas*, L.]
Null, void, or of no Effect.

NU *SE* *TY*, a Cypher, or Character which
signifies nothing.

NU *SE* *TY* [*nombre*, F. of *numerus*, L.]
Number of Units.

NU *SE* *TY* [*numerus*, F. of *numerus*,
number or reckoning.

NU *SE* *TY* } [*Arithmetick*] a
Number } Number that can
be measured
by itself, or by Unity, without
any Remainder.

NU *SE* *TY* } [*Arithmetick*] a
Number } Number that
is divided by some Number less
than Composite itself, but greater than
1.

NU *SE* *TY* [*In Algebra*] is every
Number, whether it be a whole
or a Fraction, or whole Number
or a Fraction.

NU *SE* *TY* [*In Astronomy*] a Pe-
riod of Years, at the End of which
the Sun and Moon return to the same Sta-
tion.

NU *SE* *TY* [so called from its giving an
account of the numbering of the *scanties*]
[so called of *scanties*.

NU *SE* *TY* [*In Algebra*] are

all Numbers which are expressed by Figures
and Cyphers, not having any Letters joined
to them.

NUM *BLES* [*numbles*, F.] the Entrails
of a Deer, &c.

NUM *ERABLE* [*numrabilis*, L.] that
may be numbered.

NUM *ERAL* [*numeralis*, L.] of or be-
longing to Number. F.

NUM *ERAL* *Letters*, those Letters of the
Alphabet which are generally used for Fi-
gures, as V for 5, X for 10, &c.

NUM *ERALS* [*In Grammar*] those Letters
which express Numbers, as C 100, D 500.

NUM *ERATE* [*numeratum*, L.] to
count or number.

NUM *ERATION*; the Art of reading or
expressing any Number set down in Figures,
and is commonly taught as the first Rule in
Arithmetick.

NUM *ERATOR* [*numeratur*, F.] one
who numbers or counts, an Arithmetician,
an Auditor. L.

NUM *ERATOR* [*of a Fraction*] is the
Number placed above the separating Line,
and expressing the Number of the Parts of
Unity in any Fraction, as 5.6ths.

NUM *ERICAL*, belonging to Number;
also particular, individual.

NUM *ERICAL* *Algebra*, that which
makes use of Numbers instead of Letters of
the Alphabet.

NUM *ERICAL* *Difference* [*In Logic*]
that Difference by which one individual
thing is distinguished from another.

NUM *ERO* [*In Number*, L.] a Term
prefixed by Merchants or others, to a certain
Number of Things, marked thus: N^o.

De NUM *ERO* [*i. e.* by Tale] as Pay-
ment of a Pound de *numeros*, is just 20s.

NUM *EROSITY* [*numerositas*, L.] Nu-
merousness. Abundance.

NUM *EROUS* [*numerosus*, F. *numerosus*,
L.] abounding in Number, manifold.

NUM *EROUSNESS*, Largeness of Num-
ber.

NUN [*non*, *San.* notice, L.-S. and *Tent.*
nonne, F. q. *non nupta*, not married] a Vir-
gin that hath bound herself by Vow to a
single and chaste Life in a Monastery.

NUN *CHION*, an Afternoon's Repast.

NUN *CIATURE*, the Office of a Nuncio.

NUN *CIO* [*nuncius*, L.] the Pope's Am-
bassador. *Ital.*

To NUN *CUPATE* [*nuncupatum*, L.]
to call by Name.

NUN *CUPATION*, a pronouncing or
declaring in solemn Form.

NUN *CUPATION* [*In the Civil Law*]
is the Form of publishing and declaring one's
last Will.

NUN *CUPATIVE* [*nuncupativus*, L.]
called, named, expressly declared by Word
of Mouth.

NUN'CUPATIVE Will, is when the Testator makes his last Will before sufficient Witnesses by Word of Mouth.

NUN'DINAL [*nundinalis*, L.] belonging to a Fair or Market.

NUN'DINARY [*nundinarius*, L.] the same as Nundinal.

NUN'NERY, a Cloister of Nuns.

NUPER Obitt, is a Writ which lies for a Coheir being deforced by a Copartner of Lands or Tenements, whereof any of their Ancestors died seized of an Estate of Fee Simple.

NUPTIAL [*nuptialis*, L.] pertaining to a Wedding or Marriage. *F.*

NUPTIALIST, a Bride, Bridegroom, or one that makes Matches.

NUPTIALS, Marriage or Wedding

A NURSE, [*nourrice*, *F.* of *nutrix*, L.] one who takes care of Persons sick, Children, &c.

To NURSE [*nourrir*, *F.* of *nutrire*, L.] to take care of, to nourish, feed, &c.

To NURSEL, to encourage or uphold.

NUR'SERY, the Room where Children are nursed; also the Person nursed.

NURSERY [with *Gardeners*] a Plot of Ground for raising Trees or Plants.

NURSUS'LY, the Flower *Narcissus*.

NURTURE [*nourriture*, *F.*] a nourishing, instructing, or bringing up in good Manners.

NUSANCE [*nuisance*, *F.*] Annoyance; as when a Man does any thing on his own Ground to the Damage of his Neighbours, stops Water, &c.

NUSH'D, starved in the bringing up. *C.*

NUT [*hnux*, *Sax.* Nutz, *Yent.*] a sort of Fruit; the Worm of a Screw; also Part of an Anchor, Cross-bow, &c.

NUTA'TION, nodding. *L.*

NUT'MEG [*nux moschata*, L.] a well known Spice.

Male NUT'MEG, a Nutmeg that differs from the common in that it is longer and weaker.

NU'TRIMENT [*nutrimentum*, L.] Nourishment, Food.

NUTRITION, nourishing. *F.* of *L.*

NUTRI'TIOUS [*nutritius*, L.] nourishing or cherishing.

NUTRITIOUS Juice [in *Anatomy*] a Juice which affords Nourishment to several Parts of the Body.

NU'TRITIVE [*nutritif*, *F.*] apt to nourish, or that serves for nourishing.

NUX, a Nut; also a Pain in the Head which afflicts a Place as big as a Nut.

To NUZZLE [*g. d. nestle*] to hide the Head as a young Child does in its Mother's Bosom.

NYCTHE'MERON [*νυκθημερον*, *Gr.*] is the Space of twenty-four Hours, an intire Night and Day.

NYCTALOPIA [*nyctalopia*, of *nyct*, by Night, *αλας*, *ad*, blind, *Gr.*] a sort of Dimness of Sight.

NYE [of *Pheasants*] a Flight or great Company of those Birds.

NYMPH [*nymph*, *F.* *nymph*, *L.* *νυμφ*, *Gr.*] a Goddess of Waters, Rivers, Springs, and Lakes; fresh or River Water.

NYMPHÆ [in *Anatomy*] little Pieces of Flesh in the *O. Pubis*, in the Neck of the Womb.

NYMPHÆAL belonging to Nymphs.

NYMPHOMANIA, the same with *Furor Uterinus*.

NYMPHOTOMY [of *νυμφ* and *τομή*, *Gr.*] a cutting of the Nymphs.

O

O An Interjection of Calling, &c.
O, O, one. *Chas.*

OAF, a Fool, or silly Fellow.

OAFISH, foolish, silly.

OAFISHNESS, Foolishness, Sillyness.

OAK [*Aach*, *Sax.* *Eik*, *Id.* *Yent.*] one of the Mast-bearing Trees.

OAK of Jerusalem, an Herb.

OAK'AM, } old Rapes untwisted,

OAK'HAM, } pulsed out again

OAK'UM, } loose Hemp like

of Flax, to be used in the Calking of Ships, &c.

OAK'EN-Pin, a sort of Fruit, so called from its Hardness, that yields an excellent Juice, and comes near the Nature of *Westbury Apple*, though not in Shape.

OALE Gavel, Rent Ale, a Duty for brewing Ale.

OAR } [One, *Sax.* of *Clare*, *Id.*

ORE } [*ορυζα*, *Gr.* to dig] Metal

refined, as it is mixed with the Earth of Mine.

OARS, Instruments used in the Boats; also a Boat rowed by two Paddles.

OAST, a Kilm. *S. C.*

OATMEAL, Meal or Flour of Oats.

OATS [*Aven*, *Sax.* of *Straw*, *Id.*] eat, because it is Forage for Horses usually, and sometimes Provision for Man, sort of Grain.

OAT-Thistle, an Herb.

OATH [*Að*, *Sax.*] a Swearing, firming a Thing by Swearing.

OAZ } [of *Ora*, *Sax.*

OAZY Ground } [*g. d. kaly*] low, or muddy Ground.

OAZINESS, Sliminess, Muddiness.

OBADIAH [*עבדיה* of *עבד* and *יה* the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Servant of the Lord] a proper Name of Men.

To OBAM'ULATE [*obambulare*]

to walk up and down.

ORAMBULATION, a walking up and down. *L.*

TO ORAY, to abide. *Q.*

ORUCTION, a Covering or laying out. *L.*

ORDURATE [*obduratus*, *L.*] hardened, obdurate.

ORDURATION, ? Hardness of

ORDURATENESS, ? Heart, Ob-

duracy, Stubbornness.

OBEDIENCE [*obsequia*, *F.* of *obedi-*
entia, *L.*] Dutifulness, Submission, Subjec-

tion. *F.*

OBEDIENCER, Obedience. *Chas.*

OBEDIENT [*obediens*, *L.*] dutiful, sub-

missive.

OBEDIENTIA [in *Canon Law*] the

Administration of an Office. *L.*

OBEDIENTIAL [*obediens*, *F.*] be-

longing to Obedience.

OBEDIENTIALS, those who execute

an Office under Superiors, and with Obedi-

ence to their Commanders.

OBEDIENTNESS, the being obedient.

OBESANCE [*obsequia*, *F.*] a Congee,

or Rice Bow.

TO OBELISK, to obey. *Chas.*

OBELISK [*obeliscus*, *F.* *obeliscus*, *L.*

obeliscus, *Gr.*] a huge solid Piece of Mar-

ble, or fine Stone, four Square, and all of

the same, growing smaller from the Bot-

tom, and ending in a Point at the Top like

a Pyramid. Set up for a Monument, &c.

OBELISK [among *Printers*] is this

mark (†).

TO OBEQUITATE [*obsequium*, *L.*]

to ride up and down.

OBESQUITATION, a Riding up and

down.

OBERRATE [*oberratum*, *L.*] to

wander up and down.

OBERRATION, a Wandering up and

down. *L.*

OBESSE [*obesus*, *L.*] fat, gross,

obesity [*obesitas*, *L.*] Fatness, Gross-

ness, Corpulency.

TO OBEY [*obire*, *F.* of *obedire*, *L.*] to

be obedient or dutiful, to submit.

OBEYING Sign [in *Astrology*] the last

of the Signs of the Zodiac.

OBJECT [*obect*, *F.* of *objectum*, *L.*] any

thing which is opposed to our Sight, or any

other Senses; also Subject or Matter.

TO OBJECT [*objectum*, *F.* of *objectare*,

L.] to make an Objection, to oppose, to

be against.

OBJECT-Glass, a Glass in a Telescope

or Microscope, placed at the End of the

Tube which is next the Object.

OBJECT-Plate, the Plate on which the

Object is placed.

OBJECTION, a Difficulty raised against

an Assertion. *F.* of *L.*

OBJECTION [in *Rhetoric*] is a Figure

when the Words of an Opponent are pro-

nounced in order to answer them.

OBJECTIVE [*objectif*, *F.* of *objecti-*
us, *L.*] of or relating to the Object.

OBJECTIVELY, considered as an Ob-

ject of the Mind.

OBJECTOR, one who opposes, or

brings an Argument against. *L.*

O'BIT [*i. e.* a coming to or meeting,

scil. Death, *L.*] Death or Decease; a Funeral

Solemnity or Song; an Office for the Dead

held annually; an Anniversary appointed in

Remembrance of the Death of any Person.

OBITUARY [*obituaire*, *F.*] a Register-

Book, in which Priests in a Monastery en-

tered the Obits of their Benefactors.

OBJURATION, a binding by Oath. *L.*

TO OBJURGATE [*objurgatum*, *L.*] to

chide or reprove.

OBJURGATION, a chiding or repro-

ving. *L.*

OBJURGATORY [*objurgatorius*, *L.*]

pertaining to chiding or rebuking.

OBLAT' [*oblatus*, *L.*] a Soldier dis-

abled in the Prince's Service, who had the

Benefit of a Monk's Place given him in the

Abbey; also the Maintenance itself.

OBLATA. Things offered in the Ex-

chequer, old Debts brought from foregoing

Years, and put to the Account of the pre-

sent Sheriff. *L.*

OBLATÆ, consecrated Wafers distri-

buted to Communicants in the Mass. *L.*

OBLATION, an Offering; more espe-

cially that which is offered by religious Per-

sons to the Church, or to pious Uses; also a

Toll or Satisfaction. *F.* of *L.*

OBLATIONS of the Altar, customary

Offerings presented by Parishioners to the

Priest, and solemnly laid upon the Altar.

O. R.

Funeral OBLATIONS, Offerings to

atone for the Defaults of the deceased Par-

ty in paying Tithes, or other Ecclesiastical

Duties.

TO OBLATRATE [*oblatratum*, *L.*] to

bark or rail against one.

OBLAT'S of St. Jerom, a Congregation

of secular Priests, founded in Italy by Charles

Bismas.

OBLECTION, a Recreation, De-

light, Pleasure. *L.*

OBLESION [*of ob*, and *lesio*, *L.*] an

Injury done to any Part.

OBLIGAMENT. Obligation, a being

obliged.

TO OBLIGATE [*obligatum*, *L.*] to bind

or tie.

OBLIGATI [in *Musick Books*] signifies

necessary, express, or on Purpose, as, *A*

doi violini obligati, on purpose for two Vi-

olins; *con fagotto obligati*, on purpose for the

Bassoon; *con il violoncello obligati*, means

that the Violoncello Part is very necessary to

be

be perform'd, and therefore ought not to be left out. It also sometimes signifies the same as the Word *Necessarij* or *Concertante*; which see. *Ital.*

OBLIGATION, Duty, Engagement, Tye, a Bond or Writing obligatory. *L.*

OBLIGATORINESS, Bindingness.

OBLIGATORY [*obligatoire*, *F.* *obligatorius*, *L.*] of Force to oblige, binding.

To **OBLIGE** [*obliger*, *F.* of *obligare*, *L.*] to bind; constrain, or engage; also to do a Kindness or good Turn.

OBLIGEE [*Law*] a Person to whom a Bond or Writing obligatory is made. *F.*

OBLIGING [*obligans*, *L.*] civil, courteous, kind; also the Act of obliging, binding. *Gr.*

OBLIGINGNESS, Courtesy, Civility.

OBLIGEOR [*Law Term*] one that enters into a Bond for Payment of Money.

To **OBLIGURATE** [*obliguratum*, *L.*] to spend all one has on Belly-cheer.

OBLIMATION, a Plastering or Daubing over. *L.*

OBLIQUATION, causing Obliquity. *L.*

OBLIQUE [*obliquus*, *L.*] crooked, awry. *F.*

OBLIQUE Angle [in *Geometry*] any Angle, either acute or obtuse, that is greater or lesser than a right one.

OBLIQUE-angled Triangle, is any Triangle which is not right-angled.

OBLIQUE Cases [in *Grammar*] are the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative.

OBLIQUE Force, is that whose Line of Direction is not at right Angles with the Body on which it is impress'd.

OBLIQUE Line [in *Geometry*] a Line which lies unequally between its two extreme Points.

OBLIQUE Planes [in *Dialling*] are such Planes which recline from the Zenith, or incline to the Horizon.

OBLIQUE Sailing [in *Navigation*] is when a Ship runs upon the same Rhumb between any of the four Cardinal Points, and makes an oblique Angle with the Meridian, and then she continually changes both Longitude and Latitude.

OBLIQUE Sphere [in *Astronomy*] is when the Pole is raised any Number of Degrees less than 90.

OBLIQUENESS, Crookedness.

OBLIQUITY [*obliquité*, *F.* of *obliquitas*, *L.*] Crookedness, going askant.

OBLIQUUS Superior [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Head inserted sideways to the *Oc. Occipitus*. *L.*

OBLIQUUS Inferior Oculi [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Eye, going up obliquely over the *Depressors*, and ending in the *Tunica Sclerotica*, &c. *L.*

OBLIQUUS major Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which pulls the Eye forwards, and obliquely downwards. *L.*

OBLIQUUS minor Oculi [in *Anat.*] Muscle drawing the Eye forward, and obliquely upwards. *L.*

OBLIQUUS descendens, a large Muscle the Belly, descending obliquely from *Serratus inferior pectus*. *L.*

OBLIQUUS Aëris, a Muscle of the entering the *Tympanum*, in a very oblique winding Passage. *L.*

To **OBLITERATE** [*oblitterare*, *L.*] blot out, to raise out of Memory.

OBLITERATION, a blotting out, cancelling an abolishing. *L.*

OBLIVIAL [*oblivialis*, *L.*] causing oblivion.

OBLIVION, Forgetfulness. *L.*

OBLIVIOUS [*obliviosus*, *L.*] forgetful.

OBLIVIOUSNESS, Forgetfulness.

To **OBLLOCATE** [*oblocutus*, *L.*] to set out to Hire.

OBLLOCATION, Oblody.

OBLLOCUTOR, a Gaiety, or Slanderer. *L.*

OBLONG [*oblongus*, *L.*] that is a Figure commonly called a *Long Square*.

OBLIQUE [*obliquus*, *L.*] a crooked, evil against, backbiting, slander.

OBLIVIOUSNESS [of memory] a holding one's Peace.

OBLIVIOUS [*obliviosus*, *L.*] forgetful.

OBLIVIOUSNESS the being to Punishment.

OBLIVIOUS [*obliviosus*, *L.*] liable to, properly liable to be punished.

OBLIVIOUS [*obliviosus*, *L.*] liable to, properly liable to be punished.

To **OBLUNATE** [*oblunatus*, *L.*] make dark with Clouds, to obscure.

OBLUNATION, a darkening, scouring with Clouds.

To **OBLUNCIATE** [*oblunciatus*, *L.*] to tell or shew ill Tidings, or to be unlucky.

OBLUNCIATION [of Affairs] solving them upon Foreknowledge of the issue of all Success. *L.*

OBLUNCI [in *Musick Books*] a Hoboy.

OBLUNCI or Hoboy.

OBLUNCI [*oblunatus*, *L.*] shadowed. *Chau.*

OBLUNCI, a creeping in.

OBLUNCI [*oblunatus*, *L.*] has been cunningly stolen; obtained in a subtle Manner.

To **OBLUNCI** [*oblunatus*, *L.*] to proclaim a contrary Law for the sake of the former.

OBLUNCI [*oblunatus*, *L.*] clean, unchaste, lewd, smutty.

OBLUNCI, cleanliness.

OBLUNCI [*oblunatus*, *F.* of *oblunatus*, *L.*] unclean Speech or Action.

OBLUNCI, Ribaldry.

OBLUNCI [*oblunatus*, *L.*] darkened all but one little light.

by means a Glass to transmit the Rays of Ob-
jects to a Piece of Paper, or white Cloth. *L.*

OBSCURATION, a making dark or
dim.

OBSCURE [*obscurus*, *L.*] dark, gloomy,
hard to be understood; also private, reti-
red, hid, mean. *F.*

To **OBSCURE** [*obscurare*, *F.* of *obscurare*,
L.] to darken, to make unintelligible; to
deter down the Merit of another.

OBSCURENESS, Darkness, the being
dark.

OBSCURITY [*obscuritas*, *F.* of *obscuri-
tas*, *L.*] Darkness; Difficulty to be under-
stood; also a retired Life.

To **OBSECRATE** [*obsecratum*, *L.*] to
beseege earnestly.

OBSECRA'TION, earnest Intreaty. *L.*

OBSEQUIBLE [*obsequibilis*, *L.*] obedi-
ent, at Command.

OBSEQUIES [*obseques*, *F.*] Funeral Rites
and Solemnities.

OBSEQUIOUS [*obsequiosus*, *L.*] very
eager to obey, dutiful, careful to please,
obedient.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, Readiness to o-
bey, Complaisance.

OBSERA'TION, a locking or shutting
up with Key or Bolt. *L.*

OBSEV'ABLE [*observabilis*, *L.*] fit,
worthy, or worthy to be observed.

OBSEV'ABLENESS, the being fit or
worthy to be observed.

OBSEV'ANCE [*observantia*, *L.*] Per-
formance; also Respect, Regard. *F.*

OBSEV'ANCES, the Rules or Customs
of a Monastery. *F.*

OBSEV'ANT [*observans*, *L.*] having
regard to, respectful.

OBSEVANTINES, a Branch of the
Order of *Franciscans*, or *Grey Friars*.

OBSEVATION, an observing, note-
ing a Note or Remark. *F.* of *L.*

OBSEVATOR [*observator*, *F.*] an
observer of the People's Manners; also a
Monitor in a School. *L.*

OBSEVATORY [*observatoire*, *F.*] a
place where Astronomical Observations are
made, as the *Royal Observatory in the Park*
at Greenwich.

To **OBSEV'** [*observare*, *F.* of *obser-
vare*, *L.*] to keep, to follow a Rule, Law,
&c. to take Notice of, to consider.

To **OBSEV'** [in *Navigation*] is to
take the Height of the Sun or Star with an
Instrument.

OBSESSED [*obsessus*, *L.*] beset, haunt-
ed by an evil Spirit.

OBSESSION, a besieging or compassing
of. *F.* of *L.*

OBEDIA'NUM Marmor, the Touch-
stone.

OBEDIENTIAL [*obedientialis*, *L.*] belong-
ing to a Subject.

OBEDIENTIAL [*obedientialis*, *L.*] belong-
ing to a Subject.

OBEDIENTIAL [*obedientialis*, *L.*] belong-
ing to a Subject.

OBEDIENTIAL [*obedientialis*, *L.*] belong-
ing to a Subject.

OBEDIENTIAL [*obedientialis*, *L.*] belong-
ing to a Subject.

OB'SOLETE [*obsoletus*, *L.*] grown old,
or out of Use.

OB'SOLETENESS, the being grown out
of Use.

OB'STACLE [*obstaculum*, *L.* of *obsto*, to
stand in the Way] Hindrance, Bar, Lett,
or Rub. *F.*

To **OBSTE'TRICATE** [*obstetricatum*,
L.] to act the Part of a Midwife.

OBSTETRICAT'ION, the doing the
Office of a Midwife. *L.*

OBSTINACY [*obstinatio*, *F.* of *obsti-
natio*, *L.*] a stubborn Resolvedness to do
any thing right or wrong; a Fixedness in
maintaining an Opinion; Willfulness.

OBSTINATE [*obstinus*, *F.* of *obstinatus*,
L.] wilful, resolute, stubborn.

OBSTINATENESS, Stubbornness.

To **OBSTIPATE** [*obstipatum*, *L.*] to
stop up Chinks.

OBSTIPA'TION, a stopping up Chinks.

OBSTREP'EROUS [*obstreperus*, *L.*] ma-
king a loud Noise, bawling, full of Noise
and Din.

OBSTREP'EROUSNESS, Noisiness.

To **OBSTRUCT'** [*obstruere*, *L.* of *ob* and
struo, to build up against] to stop up, to hinder.

OBSTRUC'TION, Stoppage, Hindrance,
F. or *L.*

OBSTRUC'TION (in *Physick*) the shut-
ting up the Passages in a human Body.

OBSTRUC'TIVE, apt to stop up, or
cause a Stoppage.

OBSTRUC'TIVENESS, the being apt
to obstruct, or stop up.

OBSTRUEN'TIA, Medicines, Drugs, or
other Things that are of a stopping Quality.

OBSTUPEFACTION, a stupefying, a-
stonishing, or making abashed.

To **OBTAIN'** [*obtinere*, *F.* of *obtinere*,
L.] to succeed in the Pursuit of a Thing, to
get or gain.

To **OBTEN'PERATE** [*obtemperatum*,
L.] to obey.

To **OBTEN'EBRATE** [*obtenebratum*, *L.*]
to darken or make dark.

OBTENEBRA'TION, a making dark. *L.*

OBTENTION, an obtaining. *F.*

OBTESTA'TION, an earnest or press-
ing Request. *L.*

OBTRECTA'TION, a Backbiting or
Slandering. *L.*

To **OBSTRU'DE** [*obstrudere*, *L.* to thrust
or force in upon, to impose.

OBTRUNCA'TION, a cutting off the
Head. *L.*

OBSTRU'SION, a thrusting in or upon.

OBTURA'TION, a stopping, shutting,
or closing up. *L.*

OBTURA'TOR *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] a
Muscle which turns the Thigh outward. *L.*

OBTURA'TOR *Internus* [in *Anatomy*]
the same as *Musculus*. *L.*

OBTURBA'TION, a troubling or dis-
turbing. *L.*

OBTURBA'TION, a troubling or dis-
turbing. *L.*

OBTUSAN'GULAR [in *Geometry*] belonging to, or having an obtuse Angle.

OBTUSE [obtus, F. of *obtusus*, L.] blunt, having a dull Edge; also heavy or dull-witted.

OBTUSE Angle [in *Trigonometry*] any Angle which is greater than a right one, or that consists of more than ninety Degrees.

OBTUSE-angled Triangle [in *Trigonometry*] is such as hath one Angle obtuse.

OBTUSE'NESS, Bluntness.

OBVALLA'TION, encompassing with a Trench. L.

OBVENTIONS [in *Law*] Offerings; also Rents or Revenue. L.

To **OBVERT'** [obvertus, L.] to turn back or against.

To **OBVIATE** [obvius, F. *obviatum*, L.] to prevent or hinder.

OBVIQUS [obvius, L.] easy to be perceived or understood, plain, common.

OBVIOUSNESS, Easiness to be perceived or met with.

To **OBUM'BRATE** [obumbratum, L.] to overshadow.

OBUMBRA'TION, an overshadowing. L.

To **OBVOLVE'** [obvolvare, L.] to turn or fold round about.

OCCECA'TION, a blinding. L.

OCCESSION, Season, convenient or fit Time to do any thing; also Cause, Reason, Necessity, or Want. F. of L.

OCCESSIONAL, belonging to Occasion; also casual.

OCCESSIONARI [in *Law*] to be fined, to be made subject to occasional Penalties.

OCCESSIONS, Affairs, Concerns.

OCCESSION, a harrowing or breaking of Clods. L.

OCCESSIONS [in *Old Records*] are Offences committed in a Forest, by rooting up Trees, Affarts, &c.

OCCEIDENT [occidens, L.] the West.

OCCEIDENT Equinoctial, that Point of the Horizon where the Sun sets, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

OCCEIDENT Aestival [in *Cosmography*] the Summer-west or North west.

OCCEIDENT Hybernal [in *Cosmography*] the Winter-west or South west.

OCCEIDENTAL, [occidentalis, L.] belonging to the West, Western. L.

OCCEIDENTAL [in *Astronomy*] a Planet is said so to be, when it sets in the Evening after the Sun.

OCCEIPITAL [of *scriptus*, L.] belonging to the hinder Part of the Head.

OCCEIPITALIS [in *Anatomy*] a short, broad, fleshy Muscle lying in the hinder Part of the Head.

OCCEIPITIS Os [in *Anatomy*] a Bone of the Skull that lies in the hinder Part of the Head, being shaped almost like a Lozenge, with its lower Angle turned towards L.

OCCE'SER [occisor, L.] a Slayer or Murderer. *Gloss.*

OCCESSION, a killing. F. of L.

OCCELU'SION, a shutting up hid, or stopping. L.

To **OCCECATE** [occacum, L.] to blind, spoil the Sight, &c.

OCCECA'TION, a blinding. L.

OCCECALA'TION, a trampling upon. L.

OCCEULT' [occultus, F. of *occultus*, L.] hidden, secret.

OCCEULT Qualities [among the ancient Philosophers] a Term commonly used as a *Assium* for their Ignorance, who, when they could give no Account of a *Phænomenon*, were wont to say, it was by an occult Quality.

OCCEULTA'TION [in *Astronomy*] is the Time when a Star or Planet is hid from our Sight by the Interposition of the Moon, or some other Planet.

OCCEULT'NESS, the being hidden or secret.

OCCEUPANCY, the Possession of such Things as at present belong to nobody, but are capable to be made so.

OCCEUPANT [occupans, L.] one who takes Possession, a Possessor.

OCCEUPA'TILE Field [in *Law*] a Field, which being left by its proper Owner, is possessed by another.

OCCEUPA'TION, a Business or Employment, a Trade. F. of L.

OCCEUPATION [in *Law*] the possession of a Man out of his Freehold in a Time of War; also a Tenure or Use.

OCCEUPATIVE [occupativus, L.] employed, used, or possessed.

OCCEUPA'VIT, is a Writ which ejects him who is ejected out of his Land or Tenement in a Time of War.

OCCEUPIER, one who occupieth or possesseth.

OCCEUPIERS [of *Walling*] Officers of the *Cheshire* Salt-works, annually chosen by the Right done between Lord and Tenant, and all Persons concerned.

To **OCCEUPY** [occupare, F. of *occupare*, L.] to fill or take up a Space, to be in or in Possession of; to deal or trade.

To **OCCEUR'** [occurrere, L.] to come in the Way, offer or present itself.

OCCEURRENCE, a casual Meeting, Encounter, or Conjunction of Persons, also News. F.

OCCEUR'SION, meeting, &c. F.

OCEAN [saurus, L. of *sauros*] is that vast Collection of Waters, or Sea, which surrounds the whole Globe of the Earth.

The *Atlantic* OCEAN [in *Geography*] lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on the one side, and *America* in the East.

The *Hyperborean* OCEAN, anciently

Land, which is situated towards the North Pole.

Therapist OCEAN, flows between the Continents of America and Asia.

The South OCEAN, incloses *Magellanica* and the Continent under the South Pole.

OCEANOUS [*oceanus*, L.] belonging to the Ocean.

OCEMA [*oxya* Gr.] a Liquor or Mixture wherein Medicines are mingled.

OCHOCRACY [*ochocratia*, of *ochos*, to drink, and *cracy*, Power, Gr.] a Form of Government, wherein the Multitude common People bear Rule.

OCIOUS [*ociosus*, L.] idle.

OCKAMY [*g. d. ockamy*] a sort of Iron Metal.

OCEHAM [*q. d. Ockham*, i. e. Oak-Ham, from the Abundance of Oaks growing there] a Town in Surrey, where *William of Ockham* (Author of the Sect of Nominalists) was born.

OCKLEY [of *oc*, Oak, and *leah*, a Brook, Sax.] a Village in Surrey.

OCTEBS [*Low Term*] as *Ochobis* Hilary, i. e. the 8th Day inclusive after the Festival of St. Hilary.

OCTAEDRON [*octaedrus*, F. of *octaedrus*, Gr.] a Solid Geometrical Figure consisting of 8 equal Sides, and is one of the 14 Platonick Bodies.

OCTAGON [*octagonum*, of *octo*, and *gonos*, a Corner, Gr.] a Figure consisting of 8 equal Sides.

OCTANGULAR [*octangulus*, L.] having 8 Angles.

OCULIST [in *Astrology*] is an Aspect.

OCULE [when a Planet is distant from the 2d Part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees from the Center.

OCTASTYLE [*octastylus*, of *octo*, 8, and *styla*, a Pillar, Gr.] a Building with eight Pillars in Front.

OCTAVE [*octava*, L.] the 8th Day after some particular Festivals of the Year. F.

OCTAVE [in *Music*] an Eighth, or an Interval of 8 Sounds. F.

OCTAVO [i. e. in eighth] a Book is so called in *Libraries*, when a Sheet is folded into 8 Leaves.

OCTENNIAL [*octennius*, of *octo*, eight, and *annis*, of a Year, L.] containing the 8th or 8th Year.

OCTOBER [*Octobris*, L. of *octo*, eight] the 8th Month from March.

OCTODRICAL, having 8 Sides.

OCTOGENARY [*octogenarius*, F. of *octo*, 8, and *genus*, L.] that is 80 Years old.

OCTONARY [*octonarius*, L.] belonging to the Number eight.

OCULAR [*ocularis*, F. of *oculus*, L.] relating to the Eyes or Sight.

OCULAR Demonstration, is that Evidence which we have of any thing, by see-

ing it done or performed with our own Eyes.

OCULARNESS, Visibility.

OCULUS [among *Botanists*] is the Bud of a Tree or Plant just putting forth, or the Knorout of which the Bud rises. L.

OCULATE [*oculatus*, L.] eyed, full of Eyes.

OCULATION [in *Botany*] the taking away of superfluous Buds. L.

OCULIST [*oculus*, F.] one skilled in curing the Diseases of the Eyes.

OCY [*oxy*, L.] I wish. O.

OCY, **OCY** [of *occidere*, L. to kill] the Nightingale's Note. *Chaucer*.

ODADASSA'S, Officers of the Turks, who are equivalent to a Sergeant or Corporal.

ODAXISMUS [*odaxismus*, Gr.] the itching of the Gums, when Children breed Teeth. L.

ODD [old Belg. *odd*, Teut. *strange*, *saivete*] uneven Number.

ODDNESS, Unevenness in Number; also Unusualness.

ODE [*ode*, Gr.] a Poem sung to the Harp; or a Copy of Lyrick Verses. F. of L.

O'DELET, a short or little Ode.

ODER, others O.

O'DIBLE [*odibilis*, L.] odious, that may or deserves to be hated.

O'DIO [*Alia*, a Writ sent to the Under-Treasury, to inquire whether a Man committed to Prison, under Suspicion of Murder, be committed upon Malice, or just Suspicion.

O'DIOUS [*odiosus*, F. of *odiosus*, L.] hateful, heinous.

O'DIOUSNESS, the being odious, Hatred, fulch.

O'DIUM, Hatred, Grudge, Bitterness, or Censure. L.

ODONTAGOGOS [*odontagogos*, Gr.] an Instrument for drawing Teeth.

ODONTAGRA [*odontagrus*, Gr.] an Instrument to draw Teeth.

ODONTAL'GIA [*odontalgia*, Gr.] the Tooth-ach. L.

ODON'TICKS, Medicines for the Tooth-ach. Gr.

ODONTOIDES [*odontoides*, Gr.] a Part of a Bone shaped like a Tooth.

ODONTOLITHOS [*odontolithos*, a Tooth, and *lithos*, a Stone, Gr.] a stony Concretion that grows upon the Teeth.

ODONTOTRIMMA [*odontotrimma*, Gr.] a Medicine to rub the Teeth.

ODORAMENTUM [in *Pharmacy*] a Perfume; a Medicine applied for the Benefit of its Smell.

ODORAM'INOUS [of *odorem*, L.] odoriferous.

ODORATION, a Smelling or Savouring. L.

ODORIFEROUS [*odorifera*, F. of *odoriferus*, L.] bearing Odours or Perfumes, sweet-scented.

O'DOROUS [*odorus*, L.] that has a sweet Scent or Smell.

O'DOROUSNESS, Sweet-scentedness.

O'DOUR [*odour*, F. of *odor*, L.] Scent or Smell, any sweet Perfume.

O'ECONOM'ICAL [*oeconomicus*, L. of *oikonomia*, Gr.]

O'ECONOM'ICK [*oikonomikos*, Gr.] belonging to Oeconomy or Family Government.

O'ECONOM'ICKS [*oecconomica*, L. of *oikonomia*, Gr.] a Part of Moral Philosophy, which treats of the Management of the Passions.

O'ECONOMIST [*oecconomus*, L. of *oikonomos*, Gr.] one who governs or rules a Family, a Steward.

O'ECONOMY [*oeconomia*, F. *oecconomia*, L. of *oikonomia*, of *oikos*, a House, and *nomos*, to distribute, Gr.] the ordering a House or Family; also Thriftiness, good Husbandry.

O'ECONOMY [in *Architectura*] is the Method which shows how to take Measures rightly for giving the Fabrick a convenient Form and Bigness.

O'ECONOMY [among *Rhetoricians*] is Order in the Disposal of Parts necessary for Orators or Poets.

OECUMEN'ICAL [*oecumenicus*, F. *oecumenicus*, L. of *oikoumenikos*, Gr.] belonging to the whole habitable World; general, universal.

OEDAS'TICK [*oedasticus*, L.] cunning in the Knowledge of Weights and Measures.

O'EDEMA [*oedema*, Gr.] any Tumour or Swelling; but more strictly, a white, soft, insensible Tumour, proceeding from pituitous-Matter.

O'EDEM'ATOUS, belonging to an Oedema.

OENOP'OLIST [*oenopolus*, of *oinos* Wine, and *polis*, to sell, Gr.] a Vintner.

O'ERTHRAW, overthrown, *Chen*.

OESOPHAG'US [*oesophagus*, Gr.] the Gullet, or a long, large and round Canal, descending from the Mouth to the left Orifice of the Stomach, through which the Meat passes from the Mouth to the Stomach.

OES'TRUM [*oenuris*, a Name given to the *Clitoris*, from the lascivious Titillation it is capable of, L.]

O'E'SYPUS [*olus*, Gr.] a certain oily Substance hogged out of a particular Part of the Fleece, used most to sweat.

OF [*ap. Sax. af, Bulg.*] belonging to; **OFF**, from.

OFFA Alba [among *Chymists*] a white, elocted Substance, which will arise, if an equal Quantity of highly-rectified Spirit of Wine and Spirit of Urine be shaken together.

OFFAL, Refuse or Drofs.

OFFALS [*q. d. off-shells*] Outrage Fragments of Meat.

OFF'CHURCH [*q. d. Off's Church*, *Offa*, King of the *Mercs*, who built it] Town in *Warwickshire*.

OFF-SETTS [in *Gardening*] young Shoots which spring and grow from Roots that are round and tuberous, or bulbous.

OFF-WARD [See *Town*] when a Ship being aground by the Shore, inclines to the Side towards the Water, she is said to be to the Offward.

OFFENCE [*offensa*, F. *offensa*, L.] Transgression, Fault, Injury, Wrong, Scandal.

To **OFFEND** [*offendere*, F. *offendere*, of *ob* and *ferre*, to strike against] to sin against, to commit a Fault, to hurt, injure, annoy, to displease.

OFFEN'SIOUN, Offence. *Chen*.

OFFEN'SIVE, displeasing, hurtful, injurious; also fit to attack an Enemy.

OFFEN'SIVENESS, the being offensive or injurious.

To **OFFER** [*offerre*, F. *offerre*, of *ob* and *ferre*, to bring before, L.] to present, tender, to propound, to bid.

OFFERING [*offerre*, F. *offerre*, *Dei*] a Sacrifice or any thing offered to God or the Church.

OFFERTO'RIUM [*Old Low*] a Piece of Silk or fine Linnen anciently made up of wrap up the occasional Offerings made to the Church.

OFFERTORY [*offertorium*, F. of *offerre*, L.] a Place where Offerings are made, also a Part of the *Papists* Mass.

OFFICE [*officium*, L.] the Part or Duty of that which bests, or is to be expected from one; a Place or Employment; a good or ill Turn. *F.*

OFFICE [among *Ecclesiasticks*] the Divine Service; especially a Part of the *Mass-Book*.

OFFICE [in *Law*] is an Inquiry made to the King's Use, by virtue of his Commission who inquires.

An **OFFICE** [*officium*, L.] a Place where any Business is managed.

To **return an OFFICE** [*Law Term*] to return that which is loaned by virtue of Office.

To **transact an OFFICE**, is to make the Inquiry taken of an Office.

OFFICER [*officiarius*, F.] one who has an Office.

Commission OFFICERS, those who are authorized by the King's Commission.

Field OFFICERS [in an *Army*] those who have Command over a whole Regiment.

General OFFICERS, such who have only Command over one Company, or Regiment, but in general over a considerable Body of military Forces.

Subaltern OFFICERS, Lieutenants, Signals, and Cornets.

OFFICERS, } such who have
OF **OFFICERS**, } not the King's
 Council, but are appointed by Colonels
 and Captains.

OFFICIAL [*officialis*, L.] in the Civil
 Law, is the Minister or Apparitor of a
 Judge.

OFFICIAL [in the *Canon Law*] is he to
 whom the Bishop does generally commit
 the Charge of his Spiritual Jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL [in the *Common Law*] is a
 Judge whom an Archdeacon substitutes for
 executing his Jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL, officious. *Shakspp.*

OFFICIALIS *non facienda vel amove-*
nda is a Writ directed to the Magistrates of
 a Corporation, willing them not to make
 such a Man an Officer, and putting him
 out of the Office he hath, until Inquiry be
 made of his Members. L.

OFFICIATE [*officiarius*, F.] to do the
 Duty belonging to one's Office.

OFFICIAL [of *officina*, L. a Shop]
 pertaining to a Shop, sold in Shops.

OFFICIALS, such Drugs, Plants,
 Fish, Medicines, &c. as are usually sold
 in Apothecaries Shops.

OFFICIOSITY [*officiositas*, L.] Offici-
 ousness.

OFFICIOUS [*officius*, F. of *officius*,
 ready to do one a good Office, service-
 able, very obliging.

OFFICIOUSNESS, Readiness to assist,
 obliging.

OFFING [*See Term*] the open Sea, or
 a Part of it which is at a good Distance
 from Land.

OFFING [*See Phrase*] a
 Ship is said to do, when she keeps in the
 Mouth of the Channel.

OFFING [*See Phrase*]
 when a Ship is ready to sail from the
 Mouth of the Channel into the main Sea.

OFFERING, an Offering. O. F.

OFFER, to offer. *Chauc.*

OFFSCOURING, the Refuse of any
 thing.

OFFSPRING, that which is sprung of,
 derived by another, as Children, Fruit,

OFFUSCATE [*offuscus*, F. *offusca-*
re] to make dark or cloudy.

OFFUSCATION, a making dark or
 cloudy. L.

OFF } [*off*, Sax. *afre*, Dan, *offt*,
OFFTEN } *Faint*] frequently.

OFFENESS, Frequency.

OFF *Sin*, many Times. Q.

OFF [*Off*, a Mock] King of *Basen*.

OFFTICK [of *offtick*, Gr.] an E-
 nemy or Scourge consisting of 8 Verber.

OFF } [in *Archibuteus*] a Member
OFF } of a Moulding, consisting of
 a solid and a Hollow.

OFF [*Offen*, Belg.] Eyes. *Cam.*

To **OFF**, to look hard at; commonly
 to look amorously at.

OFFGRESSES } [in *Heraldry*] round black
OFFGRESSES } Figures resembling Balls.

OIL [*Ole*, Sax. *oel*, *Test. built*, F. *ole-*
um, L.] the Juice of Olives, &c.

OIL [among *Chymists*] is one of the five
 Principles.

OIL of Antimony, a Mixture of Anti-
 mony with an acid Spirit.

Philosophers OIL [among *Chymists*] a Pre-
 paration of Brick-bats heated red hot,
 soaked in Oil of Olives, and afterwards
 distilled in a Retort.

OIL of Tartar [*per deliquium*] the fixed
 Salt of Tartar, dissolved by exposing it to
 the Air in a cool moist Place.

OIL of Vitriol, the more fixed Part of
 the Spirit of Vitriol made caustick by a
 vehement Heat of Fire.

OIL-Beetle, } an Insect which sends forth
OIL-Click, } a great Quantity of fat Sweat.

OYLET-Hole } [*aillet*, of *ail*, F. an Eye]

EYLET-Hole } an Hole in a Garment,
 wherein a Point is put.

OINTMENT [*ointment*, F. *unguentum*,
 L.] an Unguent.

OISTER [*huître*, F. *ostrea*, L. S. *Auf-*
stet, *Test. ostreum*, L.] a Shell-Fish well
 known.

OISTER-Green, an Herb.

OISTER-Lait, the Herb otherwise call'd
 Snake-weed.

OKE, a certain *Turkish* Weight of which
 there are three Sorts, the lesser Oke of
Smyrna is 13000. 200. the middle Oke is 110.
 11000. 600. and the greater 210. 11000. 300.
English.

OKENYATE [of *oak* and *gate*] a small
 Village in *Shropshire*.

O'KER [*ochra*, L. *ὄχρα*, Gr.] a Mineral.

OK'HAM, Tow or Flax, to drive into
 the Seams of Ships.

OLD [*Gal'd*, Sax. *alt*, *Test.*] stricken in
 Age; also stale; also worn.

OLD Mr. Gory, a Piece of Gold. *Can-*
ting Term.

OLD Land, Land which has lain untilled
 a long time, and is now ploughed up. *Suff.*

OLEA'GINOUS [*oleagin-us*, F. of *olea-*
ginus, L.] oily or pertaining to the Na-
 ture of Oil.

OLEA'GINOUSNESS, Oiliness.

OLECRA'NUM [*ὀλέκρανον*, Gr.] the
 greatest Process of the first Bone of the Arm,
 called *Ulna*.

OLENE, the Cubit or great Foetal Bone.

OLERON Laws [made at *Oleron*, an
 Island of *France*] maritime Laws, made
 when King *Richard I.* was there.

OLFACTORY [of *olfactus*, L.] per-
 taining to the Sense of Smelling.

OLFACTORY Nerves [in *Anatomy*]
 those which give the Sense of Smelling.

OLIDITY [*oliditas*, L.] a strong Savour, Rankness.

OL'FAUNTES, Elephants. *Chau.*

OLIGARCHICAL [*oligarchicus*, F. *oligarchicus*, L. of *ὀλιγαρχικός*, Gr.] belonging to an Oligarchy.

O'LGARCHY [*oligarchie*, F. *oligarchie*, L. *ὀλιγαρχία*, of *ὀλίγος*, a few, and *ἀρχή* Dominion, Gr.] a Form of Government, where the supreme Power is lodg'd in the Hands of a few principal Persons; such are the States of *Venice* and *Genoa*.

OLIGOTROPHY [*ὀλιγοτροφία*, of *ὀλίγος*, a little, and *τροφή*, Food, Gr.] a Decrease of Nutrition, or a very small one.

O'LIO [in *Cookery*, *Olla*, Span.] a rich Pottage made of Beef, Veal, Mutton, and Gammon, with Ducks, Partridges, Pigeons, &c.

OLITORY [*olitorius*, L.] belonging to a Kitchen Garden.

OLIVA'RIA Corpora [in *Anatomy*] two Knobs of the under Part of the Brain, so called from the Resemblance to an Olive.

O'LIVE [*oliva*, L.] a Stone-Fruit which yields Plenty of Oil.

O'LIVE Bit, a sort of Bit for Horses.

OLIVER [*olivier*, F. of *oliva*, L. an Olive-tree, an Emblem of Peace] a proper Name of Men.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

This Proverb in *terminis* is modern, and owes its Rise to the Cavaliers in the Time of the Civil Wars in England, who by way of Rebuff gave the antimonarchical Party a General Monk for their *Oliver Cromwell*; but as to the Matter of it, it seems to proceed from the ancient *Lex Talionis*, or Law of Retaliation, *An Eye for an Eye, and a Tooth for a Tooth*; and *Par pari retuli*, say the Latins; and of *Homer's* *Ὀὐρανὸν καὶ ἕρως, τοῖον καὶ ἐπαύσατο*, Gr. Many make a Handle to return *Railing* for *Railing*; but Christians ought to be of a better Spirit, maugre the private Revenge either of hard Words, or rude Action, as say the Hebrews **אֶתֶּר לֹד הָרָא דְרִיחֵי לֹא תִיחֹשׁ תְּרוֹן עֲוִיר לֹךְ פְּרוֹמֵבִי**

OLIVERES, Olive-trees. *Chau.*

OL'LA Padrida, a Hatch-Patch of several Meats together. *Span.*

OLLA Cerevisia, a Pot or Flaggon of Ale or Beer. *O. L.*

OLLET [q. d. *Ellet*, of *elan*, *Sax.* to burn] Fuel. *S. C.*

OLYM'PIAD [*ὀλυμπιάς*, Gr.] the Space of four complete Years, an Account of Time much used by the ancient *Greeks*: This Way of reckoning was brought in by *Ipbitus*, taking its Rise from the Olympick Games; the first Olympiad began *A. M.* 3174.

OLYM'PICK Games, were first instituted by *Pelops*, and celebrated every fifth Year

for five Days together, in the Plains of *Elis*, near the City of *Olympia*, in Honour of *Jupiter Olympius*, by five kinds of Exercises, Leaping, Running, Wrestling, Quoiting, and Whirl-Bats.

OMA'GRA [with *Physicians*] the Gout in the Shoulder.

OM'BER, ? [*Al Hambro*, Span.] a Span.

OM'BRE, ? *nish* Game at Cards.

OME'GA [*ω, ω*] the last Letter of the *Greek Alphabet*; also metaphorically, it is used for the End of any thing.

O'MELET, a kind of Pancake. *F.*

O'MEN, a Sign or Token of good or bad Luck. *L.*

OMEN'TUM [in *Anatomy*] the Caul, a double Membrane spread over the Entrails. *L.*

O'MER [מֶרֶץ *H.*] a Hebrew Measure, about three Pints and a Half.

OMI Land, mellow Land. *N. C.*

To **OM'INATE** [*ominatum*, L.] to signify bode or forebode.

OM'INOUS [*ominus*, L.] ill-boding, or portending ill Luck.

OM'INOUSNESS, the being ominous.

OMIS'SION, a neglecting, or letting a thing pass. *F. of L.*

To **OMIT** [*ometto*, F. of *omitto*, L.] to pass by or over, to take no notice of, leave out.

OMNIFA'RIOUS [*omnifarius*, L.] various, sundry, of all sorts.

OMNIFEROUS [*omnifer*, L.] bearing or bringing all things.

OMNIFIC [of *omnia* and *facere*] making or producing all things.

OM'NIFORM [*omniformis*, L.] of one Shape.

OMNI'GENOUS [*omnigenus*, L.] of very kind.

OMNIM'ODOUS [*omnimodus*, L.] in manner of sorts.

OMNIPARENT [*omniparens*, L.] bringing or bringing forth all things.

OMNIP'OTENCE ? [*omnipotentia*]

OMNIP'OTENCY ? Almighty Power, Allmightiness.

OMNIP'OTENT [*omnipotens*, L.] mighty, All powerful.

OMNIPRESENCE [of *omnis* and *presentia*, L.] a being present in all Places.

OMNIPRESENT [of *omnis* and *presentia*, L.] that is every where present.

OMNISCIENCE [of *omnis* and *scientia*] the Knowledge of all things.

OMNISCIENT [of *omnis* and *scientia*] knowing all things.

OMNIV'AGANT [*omnivagus*, L.] doing every where.

OMNIV'ALENT [*omnivorus*, L.] to eat all things.

OMNIVOROUS [*omnivorus*, L.] devouring or eating all kinds of things.

OMINOLOGY [*omologia*, L. of *ὁμολογία*, Gr.] Agreeableness.

OMOPLA'TA, the Shoulder-blade.

OMPHACIUM [*ὀμφάκιον*, Gr.] the Juice of four Grapes; also it is now applied by some to that of wild Apples or of the Ve-juice.

OMPHALOCYCLE [of *ὀμφαλον*, the Navel, and *κύκλος* a Swelling, Gr.] a Rupture at the Navel, when the Caul or Intestine protrudes in that Part.

OMRI [רמיה *M. i. e.* a rebellious or bad People] a King of Israel.

ON [ὄν, *Test.*] upon.

ONIEDDE, to abide. *Chau.*

ONDE, Wrath or Fury. *Chau.*

ONNE 'ene or an, *Sax.* *sen*, L. S. and *en* *Test. an*, F. of *anus*, L.] 1.

ON-BERRY, the Herb *Paris*. *Solanum* *officinale*, L.

ON-Blade, an Herb. *Monophyllum*, L.

ONEDER, the Afternoon. *Chsb.*

ONEHED, [Einheit, *Test.*] Unity. *Chau.*

ONELY [anli, *Sax.* *Einzig*, *Test.*] only.

ONERANDO *pro rata Portione*, a Writ which lies for a joint Tenant, or Tenant in common, who is distrained for more Rent than the Proportion of the Land amounts to.

ONERARY [*onerarius*, L.] serving for hire or Carriage.

ONERATR [*oneratus*, L.] to burden or load.

ONERATION, a burdening or loading.

ONEROSE [*oneratus*, F. of *oneratus*, L.] burdensome, weighty.

ONEROSITY [*onerofitas*, L.] Burdenedness.

ON-ES, apoc. O.

ONID, made one. *Chau.*

ONION [signus or signum, F.] a well-known Root.

ONOCENTAURS, fabulous Monsters, having the upper Parts like a Man and the lower like an A's. L.

ONOMANCY [*ὀνομαντία* of *ὄνομα*, a Name, and *μαντία*, Divination, Gr.] Divination by Names.

ONOMATECH'NY [of *ὄνομα* a Name, and *τέχνη*, Gr. Art] the Art of Prægnation from the Letters of a Person's Name.

ONOMATOPOE'IA [*ὀνοματοποιία*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where a Word is used to imitate the Sound of the thing expressed, as the *Flus brux*, *Taratantara*, for the Sound of a Trumpet. L.

OPPRESS, downwards. O.

OPSET [of *on* and *set*, *Emstet*, *Test.*] to set.

OP-SLOUGHT, a Storming, a fierce Attack upon a Place. *Du.*

OPTOLOGY [*ὀπτολογία*, Gr.] an Art of Beings in the Abstract.

ON'WARD [ονωρδ, *Sax.* *Forwärts*, or *Anwärts*, *Test.*] forward.

O'NYX [ὄνυξ, Gr.] a precious Stone, somewhat like the Colour of a Man's Nail.

OOSTE [bôte, Fr.] an Host. *Chau.*

O'ZY, moist, wet, plashy.

OPA'CITY [opacitè, F. of *opacitas*, L.]

Non-transparency, not transmitting Light.

OPA'COUS [opaque, F. of *opacus*, L.]

OPA'QUE } shady, obscure, dark, that is not transparent.

OPACOUS Bodies [among *Philosophers*] such whose Pores lying in an oblique Position, hinder the Rays of Light from specifically piercing and passing thro' them.

O'PAL [opalus, L. of *ὀπάλος*, Gr.] a precious Stone of almost all Colours.

OPEN Land [g. d. open or loose Land] Ground ploughed up every Year. *Suff.*

To **OPEN** [openian, *Sax.* *apene*, *Belg.* *offnen*, *Test.*] to unfold, expose, explain, &c.

OPEN [open, *Sax.* *open*, *Belg.*] plain, clear, &c.

OPEN-Asè [open æng, *Sax.*] a Medlar, a Fruit.

OPEN-Head, bare-headed. O.

O'PENING Flank [in *Fortification*] is that Part of the Flank which is covered by the *Orillon*.

OPENING of Gates [among *Astrologers*] is when one Planet separates from another, and presently applies to a third, bearing Rule in a Sign opposite to that ruled by the Planet with which it was joined.

OPENING of Trenches [*Military Term*] is the first Breaking of Ground by the Besiegers, in order to carry on their Approaches to the Place.

OPERA, is a sort of Entertainment of Musick on the Stage or Theatre. *Ital.*

OPERA'RII [*Old Law*] Tenants who hold small Portions of Land, by the Performance of servile Works for their Lord.

To **OPERATE** [operer, F. *operatum*, L.] to work, to effect, or bring to pass.

To **OPERATE** [among *Physicians*] to work or stir the Humours of the Body.

OPERA'TIO [in *Old Records*] is one Day's Work performed by an inferior Tenant for his Lord.

OPERA'TION, a labouring or working. F. of L.

OPERATION [in *Chymistry*] is any chymical Process.

OPERATION [in *Surgery*] is any thing performed by the Hand of a Surgeon.

OPERATIVE, apt to work.

OPERATIVENESS, the being of an operative Quality.

OPERA'TOR [operator, F.] a Workman; also a Mountebank. L.

OPERATOR for the Teeth, one skilled in cleansing and drawing Teeth, and making artificial ones.

OPERATOR [in a *Gaming-House*] the Dealer at *Farow*.

OPEROSE [*operosus*, L.] laborious, that costs much Pains and Trouble; also busy, active.

OPEROSTTY [*operositas*, L.] too much Nicety, great Pains or Labour.

OPERTI Games [*Old Law*] Dogs not having the Balls of their Feet cut out. L.

OPHPASIS [*ὀφθαλμική*, Gr.] a Disease where the Hair grows thin, and falls off.

OPHITES, a sort of Hereticks in the second Century, who honoured a Serpent.

OPHIUSCUS [*ὀφίους*, Gr.] one of the Northern Constellations.

OPHTHALMICK [*ophthalmicus*, F. *ophthalmicus*, L. of *ὀφθαλμικός*, Gr.] belonging to or proper for the Eyes.

OPHTHALMICK Nerves [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the fifth Pair of Nerves that move the Eye. L.

OPHTHALMICKS [*ὀφθαλμικά*, Gr.] Medicines good for Diseases of the Eyes.

OPHTHALMY [*ophthalmia*, F. *ophthalmia*, L. of *ὀφθαλμία*, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Coats of the Eye, proceeding from artitious Blood got out of the Vessels, and gathered together in those Parts.

OPIATE [*opiat*, F.] a Medicine made of *Opium*, or other Drugs of the like Nature, to cause Sleep, and ease Pain.

OPIFEROUS [*opifer*, L.] helping, or bringing Help.

OPIFICE [*opificium*, L.] Workmanship.

OPINABILITY [*opinabilitas*, L.] a Thinking.

OPINABLE [*opinabilis*, L.] that may be conceived in Opinion.

To **OPINE** [*opinari*, F. of *opinari*, L.] to think, to be of Opinion; to give one's Opinion or Judgment about a Matter.

OPEN-Head, bare-headed. *Chen*.

OPINIATER [*opiniator*, F. of *opinator*, L.] an obstinate or stubborn Person.

OPINIATRETTY } [*opiniatretus*, F.] an obstinate persisting in one's Opinion.

OPINIONATIVENESS } F.] an obstinate persisting in one's Opinion.

OPINION, Mind, Thought, Belief, Esteem, Judgment. F. of L.

OPINIONATE. See *Opinionative*.

OPINIONATIVE, } wedded to his own

OPINIONATED, } Opinion, stubborn, self-willed.

OPINIONISTS, a Name given in the Time of Pope *Paul* to a Sect who boasted of Poverty, and held, that there could be no Vicar of Christ upon Earth, who did not practise that Virtue.

OPIOLOGY, a Description or Treatise of *Opium*. Gr.

OPIPAROUS [*opiparus*, L.] sumptuous.

OPISTHOTONUS [*ὀπισθότῳ*, Gr.] backward, and *τῳ*, the Tone, Gr.]

a kind of Cramp or stretching the Muscles of the Neck backward.

OPITULATION, a helping or adding.

OPIUM [*ῶπιον*, Gr.] the Juice distilled from the Heads of Poppies in *Egypt*, &c.

O'PLE, Water-Elder, a Shrub.

OPOBALSAMUM [*ὀποβάλσαμον*, Gr.] Balm of *Gilead*, the Juice of a Gum distilled from a Shrub called *Balsamon*.

OPO'PANAX [*ὀποπανᾶξ*, Gr.] the Juice of *Panax*, or the Herb *All-heal*.

OPPIDAN [*oppidanus*, L.] a Town.

OPPIGNORATED [*oppignoratus*, L.] pawned.

To **OPPIGATE** [*oppiere*, F. of *oppiere*, L.] to cause a Stoppage in some Part of the Body.

OPPIGATION, Obstruction, Stoppage. F. of L.

OPPIGATIVE, apt to obstruct.

OPPLETE [*oppletus*, L.] filled.

OPPLETION, a Filling. L.

To **OPPO'NE** [*opponere*, L.] to oppose.

OPPONENT [*opponens*, L.] one who maintains a contrary Argument in Schools, or opposes in Disputation.

OPPORTUNE [*opportunus*, L.] convenient, seasonable. F.

OPPORTUNITY [*opportunitas*, F. of *opportunitas*, L.] convenient Time or Place.

To **OPPOSE** [*opponere*, F. of *opponere*, L.] to set against, to put in Opposition to withstand or thwart.

OPPOSITE [*oppositus*, L.] that is against, contrary. F.

OPPOSITE Coars [in *Geometry*] Cones of the like Quality, which are geometrically opposite, and have the same *Axis*.

OPPOSITE Sections [in *Geometry*] the two Hyperbolas which are geometrically opposite, and have the same *Axis*.

OPPOSITE Planes [in *Geometry*] two Planes cutting both those Cones.

OPPOSITES [in *Logic*] are those which are relatively opposite or contrary, as Master and Servant.

OPPOSITION, Contrariety, Objection, Hindrance, Stop. F. of L.

OPPOSITION [in *Astronomy*] the Planets, being distant 180 Degrees, from one another diametrically opposite.

To **OPPRESS** [*oppressere*, F. of *oppressere*, L. of *ad* and *pressere*] to be oppressed, over-burden, to crush by Authority or Violence.

To **OPPRESS**, to oppress.

OPPRESSION, over-burdening by Authority. F. of L.

OPPRESSIVE, apt to oppress.

OPPRESSIVENESS, the quality of being oppressive.

OPPRESSOR [*oppressor*, F. of *oppressor*, L.] one who oppresses.

STONED *Lapis* [i. e. the Stone of Smeath] a Stone erected in the City of London, to which whatever Debtors who, openly declaring Imability to pay their Debts, are to be freed from Prosecution. *L.*

STROBRIUS [*approbrius*, *L.*] reproachful, injurious.

STROBRIUSNESS, the being opprobrious.

STROBRIUM [*approbre*, *F.*] the Shame which attends a lewd villainous Act; Injury, Blasphe. *L.*

STROBRIUM [*approbare*, *L.*] to fight with, to oppose, to reject or confute an opinion.

STUDY [*studium* of *studium*, late, *Gr.*] a learning in old books, learned, *Gr.*

STUDY, a Catering. *L.*

STUDY [*studibilis*, *L.*] desirable.

STUDY, a desiring. *L.*

STUDY [*studium* in *Grammar*] is that use of a Verb, which expresses an earnest Desire that such a thing may be or do.

STUDY [*opticus*, *F.* *opticus*, *L.* of *optus*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Sight.

STUDY Glasses, Glasses contrived for viewing of any Object, as Microscopes, &c.

STUDY Nerves [in *Anatomy*] the second Pair of Nerves, which convey the Sight to the Eye.

STUDY Place of a Star [in *Astronomy*] the Part or Point of its Orbit, which our Astronomers, when the Star is there.

STUDY [*opticus*, *F.* *optica*, *L.* of *optus*, *Gr.*] a Science which treats of the Light in general, explaining the Properties Effects of it.

STUDY [*optimatus*, *L.*] the Government of a Commonwealth by the Nobility.

STUDY [*optimus*, *L.*] Excellency.

STUDY, a Choice, a Liberty of acting or refusing a thing. *F.* of *L.*

STUDY [*opulens*, *F.* of *opulentia*, *L.*] Riches, Wealth.

STUDY [*opulentus*, *L.*] wealthy, very rich. *F.*

STUDY [*opulens*, *L.*] a small Work.

STUDY, *Trut.* either.

STUDY, *F.*

STUDY [in *Heraldry*] the Colour of Gold.

STUDY [*arabica*, *F.*] a Pot-herb.

STUDY [*oraculum*, *L.*] an ambiguous Answer, which the Heathen gave to the People about things to come, making them believe that God spoke by their Mouth.

STUDY, an Answer or Counsell given by God, the Holy Scriptures.

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ORACULAR, belonging to Oracles.

O'RAL [of *os*, *oris*, *L.* the Mouth] delivered by the Mouth or Voice. *F.*

ORAN'DO *pro Rege & Regno*, a Writ requiring the Bishops and Clergy to pray for the Peace and good Government of the Realm, and for a good Understanding between the King and Parliament.

OR'ANGE [*aurantia*, *Ital.* *aurantium*, *L.* of *aurus color*] a well-known Fruit. *F.*

OR'ANGEADE, a cooling Liquor made of the Juice of Oranges, Lemons, Water, Sugar, &c.

ORAN'GERY, a sort of Perfume; also a sort of Snuff; also a Place in a Garden where Orange-trees are kept.

ORANO'CO, a sort of Tobacco.

ORA'TION [*oraison*, *F.*] a Discourse or Speech pronounced in publick. *L.*

OR'ATOR [*orator*, *F.*] an eloquent Speaker or Pleader. *L.*

ORATOR'ANS, an Order of regular Priests established A. C. 1564, so called from the Oratory of St. Jerome in Rome, where they used to pray.

OR'ATORY [*oratoire*, *F.* of *oratorius*, *L.*] belonging to an Orator.

ORATORY [*oratoria*, *L.*] the Art of Oratory, the Science of Rhetorick, or the Art of making publick Speeches.

AN OR'ATORY [*un oratoire*, *F.* *oratorium*, *L.*] a private Chapel, or Place set apart for Prayer.

ORB [*orbis*, *F.* of *orbis*, *L.*] a hollow Sphere.

ORB [in *Astronomy*] the Defect of a Planet, commonly called its Sphere.

ORBA'TION, a Depriving. *L.*

ORBICULAR [*orbicularis*, *F.* of *orbicularis*, *L.*] round, like a Ball or Globe.

ORBICULAR Bone [in *Anatomy*] one of the little Bones of the inner Part of the Ear.

ORBICULARIS Musculus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle that draws the Lips together, and is the same as *Osculatorius*, a kissing Muscle. *L.*

ORBICULARIS Palpebrarum [in *Anat.*] a Muscle whose Fibres encompass the Eyelids circularly, and are inserted in them.

ORBICULATED [*orbiculatus*, *L.*] made round.

ORBIS Magnus [in the System of Copernicus] is the Orbit of the Earth in its annual Revolution round the Sun. *L.*

OR'BIT [*orbis*, *F.* of *orbis*, *L.*] the Tract or Mark of a Chariot or Cart-wheel.

ORBIT [in *Anatomy*] is the Extent of any Part which is of a round Figure.

ORBIT [in *Astronomy*] is the Course in which any Planet moves.

OR'BITER *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] is the Hole in the Cheek bone below the Orbit. *L.*

ORBITER, an Answer or Counsell given by God, the Holy Scriptures.

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ORBITER [*Intervius* in *Anatomy*] a Hole in the coronal Bone of the Skull, within the Orbit. *L.*

OR'BITY [*orbitas*, *L.*] the Want of Children by Parents, or Parents by Children, any Want of Privation.

Concentrick ORBS [in *Astronomy*] are several Orbs one within another, which have the same Centre.

Eccentric ORBS [in *Astronomy*] are Orbs within one another, or separate, which have different Centres.

OR'CHAL, } a Mineral Stone like Al-
OR'CHEL, } lum.

OR'CHANET the Herb *Athanas*, or *Spa-*
nish Bugloss. *Archuse*, *L.*

OR'CHARD [corr. of *orch* gotten, *Test.*
H.-G.] a Piece of Ground inclosed and planted with Fruit trees.

ORCHE'TRE [*orchestra*, *L.* of *orchestra*,
Gr.] a Place where the Chorus danceth, or where Musicians sit.

OR'CHIS, a Plant, called also *Satyria*.

OK'CIO [about *Florence*] an Oil Measure, containg 8 Gallons and a Quarter *English* Measure.

To ORDAIN [*ordinar*, *F.* of *ordinare*,
L.] to command, to appoint, to confer
Military Orders.

OR'DAL, Ordeal. *Chas.*

ORDA'LIAN Law, a Law which esta-
blished the ancient Way of Ordeal, or Trials
by Fire and Water. *Sc.*

OR'DEAL [*ordal*, of *ep*, great, and
OR'DAL] *ordal*, Judgment, *Scav.*] cer-
tain particular Ways of Trial, by which

Persons accused of Crimes were to clear
themselves; of which there were four se-
veral Ways. This was instituted long be-
fore the Conquest, and continued till the
Time of King *John*, in whose Days it was
abolished.

ORDEAL by Combat, was when the Per-
son accused of Murder was obliged to fight
the next Relation, &c. of the Person de-
ceased.

ORDEAL by Fire, was when the Party
accused undertook to prove his or her In-
nocence by walking blindfold and barefoot
between nine red hot Plough-shares, laid at
unequal Distances one from another; or by
holding a red-hot Iron in his or her Hand.

ORDEAL by cold Water, was a being
bound and thrown into a River or Pond,
like the Trial of Witches.

ORDEAL by hot Water, was by putting
the Hands or Feet into scalding Water.

ORDEFFE, } Ore or Metal lying under
ORDE'FE, } Ground; also the Claim
made on it.

ORDEIN'LY [*ordentlich*, *Test.*] order-
ly. *Chas.*

ORDER [*ordo*, *F.* of *ordo*, *L.* *Ordnung*,
Test.] a disposing of things in their proper
Place; Custom or Manner, Rule or Discipline.

ORDER of Battle, is the Disposition
the Battalions and Squadrons of an Army
in one or more Lines, according to the
nature of the Ground; either to engage
Enemy, or to be besieged.

ORDER [in *Architecture*] is a Rule
to be observed for the Proportion of Parts,
and for the Form of certain Parts apper-
taining to them; or in a more general sense
that which gives each Part of the Building
a convenient Signific.

ORDER [in *Military Discipline*] is
equal Distance of one Rank or File from
another.

OR'DERLINESS, the being orderly
Regularity.

OR'DERLY, acting according to Rules
regular.

OR'DERS [in general] signify all things
commanded by superior Officers; which
sometimes only taken for the Will.

ORDER [in *Theology*] the Priesthood.

OR'DINABLE, capable of being
ordered, *Chas.*

OR'DINABLE [*ordinabilis*, *L.*] capable
of Order.

ORDINAL Numbers, are taken from
the Order of Things, as First, Second,
Third, &c.

An OR'DINAL, a Book of Orders
for Bishops in giving Holy Orders; a
Book containing the Orders and Ceremo-
nies of a religious House or College.

ORDINANCE [*ordinantia*, *F.* of
L.] a Decree, Statute, or Law.

ORDINANCE [probably of *d.* *ordinatio*,
L. among the Banks of *Sutton*]
artillery, great Guns.

ORDINANCE [of the *Forest*] a Law
made about Forest Causes, *Am. Stat.*
ward 1.

ORDINANCE [of *Parliament*] a
temporary Act, which may be altered by
Commons alone.

Clerk of the ORDINANCE, one
whose Business is to record the
all Officers, and all Orders and Laws
given for the Government of the Kingdom.

Surveyor of the ORDINANCE, one
whose Charge is to survey all the King's
nances, Provisions, and Stores of
the Tower.

OR'DINARY [*ordinarius*, *F.* of
us, *L.*] common, usual, indeterminate.

An OR'DINARY, a Vicar, where
Persons may eat at the same
Meal.

An ORDINARY [of *Affairs*] is
a Deputy of the Bishop of the Diocese
appointed formerly to give Matrimony,
Nuptial Verbes, and to judge whether
read or not; also to perform Divine
for them, and assist in preparing for
Death.

AN ORDINARY [in the Civil Law] is a Judge who has Authority to take Cognizance of Causes in his own Right, as he is Magistrate, and not by Deputation.

AN ORDINARY [in the Common Law] is a Bishop of the Diocese, or he who hath Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical.

ORDINARIES [in Heraldry] are the Charges that properly belong to that Art, and are commonly used therein, viz. the Crest, Chief, Pale, Bend, Fesse, Escutcheon, Chevron, Quarter, and Bar.

ORDINATE [in Conick Sections] is a Line drawn at right Angles to the Axis, not reaching from one Side of the Section to the other.

ORDINATE [in an Ellipsis] is a right Line drawn in an Ellipsis or Oval, from one Side to another, parallel to a Tangent which passes through one of the Ends of the Diameter to which it is an Ordinate.

ORDINATE [in a Parabola] is a Line drawn through the Axis and Diameter parallel to the Tangent; half of this Line is sometimes called the *Ordinate*, and the whole the *double Ordinate*.

ORDINATE [in an Hyperbola] is a right Line drawn in an Ellipsis, from one Side to the other, and divided into two equal Parts by the Axis of the same Hyperbola.

ORDINATE Figures, are the same as Equilateral ones, that is, they are Equilateral and Equiangular.

ORDINATION, the Act of ordaining or joining into Holy Orders. F. of L.

ORDINATION Days, certain Days appointed for the ordaining of Clergymen, viz. the second Sunday in Lent, Trinity Sunday, and the Sunday following the next Wednesday September 14, and December 13.

ORDINATIONE contra Servientes, is a Law which lies against a Servant for leaving his Master.

ORDINES [Old Law] a general Chapter or solemn Meeting of the Religious of a particular Order.

ORDINES Majores, the Holy Order of Priests, Deacons, and Sub-Deacons.

ORDINES Minores, the inferior Order of Monks, Priests, Reader, &c.

ORDLES, as Oaths and Odes, i. e. the taking of civil Oaths, and determining Order within a particular Precinct.

ORDONANCE, all sorts of Artillery of War. See *Ordinance*.

ORDONANCE, Order, ordering or settling. F.

ORDONNANCE [in Architecture] the Design to all the Parts of a building the just Proportions and Dimensions which they ought to have according to the Model.

ORDRE, a Point, a Beginning. Chau.

ORDURE [*ordure*, Ital.] Filth, the Dung of Man or Beast. F.

O'REB [Orrey H. i. e. a Crow] a Prince of the *M. danica*.

O'RENGES [in Heraldry] little Balls usually of Orange Colour.

OREUM, a Barn of Corn. O. L.

OREWOOD, Oar, a Sea Wood.

OREXTS [*ipeic*, Gr.] a Stomach or natural Appetite to Meat.

ORFGILD [of off, Cattle, and gift, Payment, Sax.] a Delivery or Restitution of Cattle; or a Restitution made by the Hundred or County of any Wrong done by one who was in Plledge.

OR'FRATES [q. d. Or, Gold, F. and Prize] frizzled Cloth of Gold, anciently much worn by Kings and Nobles.

ORFRET, overspread. Chau.

ORFT, a sort of Chub-Fish.

OR'GAL, the Lees of Wine dried. &c.

ORGALLOUS [*orgueilleux*, F.] proud. O.

ORGAN [*orgas*, F. *orgel*, Tent, *organum*, L. of *organon*, Gr.] the noblest of musical Instruments, commonly used in Churches.

ORGAN [*Organs*, F. among Naturalists] an Instrument of some Faculty in an animal Body; as the Ear is said to be the Organ of Hearing, &c.

ORGAN-Ling, the greatest Sort of the ORGEYS, } North Sea Fish.

ORGANICAL [*organica*, F. *organica*, L.

ORGANICK [*cus*, L. *organicus*, Gr.] belonging to the Organs of the Body, instrumental, or serving as a Means.

ORGANICAL Description of Curves, is the Method of describing them upon a Plane, by the regular Motion of a Point.

ORGANICAL Point [among Naturalists] that Part of a living Creature or Plant which is designed for the Performance of some particular Function or Action.

ORGANIST [*organista*, F. *organista*, L. *organist*, Tent. one who plays upon Organs.

ORGANIZA'TION, the forming of Organs, or instrumental Parts. L.

To **ORGANISE** [*organiser*, F.] to furnish with proper Organs.

ORGANIZED [*organise*, F.] furnished with proper Organs.

ORGANO, an Organ, Ital, as *Organo Piccolo*, a small or Chamber Organ.

OR'GANY, } the Herb *Wild Marjoram*.

OR'GAIN, }

ORGASMUS [*ipponus*, Gr.] Violence, Force, Onset.

ORGASMUS [with *Physicians*] a quick Motion of the Blood or Animal Spirits, whereby the Muscles are convulsed, and move with uncommon Force.

OR'GIA [*ippon*, Gr.] certain Feasts and Revels in Honour of *Bacchus*.

ORGILLOUS [of *orgueilleux*, F.] proud, haughty, arrogant, presumptuous. *Sbshelp*.

ORQUES [in Fortification] many Harquebusses linked together, or divers Musquet Barrels laid in a Row, so that they may be discharged either all at once, or separately; also long, and thick Pieces of Wood with Iron Plates at the End, hung over a Gate to stop it up instead of a Port Cullice.

OR'GYIA *ὄργυια*, Gr.] a Grecian Measure containing two Yards.

O'RIEL College; probably *q. d. aurea quæla*, L. a Golden Hall, or as others will have it, of orientis, from its Eastern Situation] a College in the University of Oxford.

O'RIENT [orientis, L.] the East, F.

ORIENT *Equinoctial* [in Geography] the Point of the Horizon the Sun rises upon, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

ORIENT *Æstival*, the Summer East, or North East.

ORIENT *Hybernal*, the Winter East, or South East.

ORIENT *Pearl*, a Pearl of great Lustre and Brightness, such as are found in the Eastern Countries.

ORIENTAL [orientalis, L.] belonging to the East, Eastern. F.

ORIENTAL [in Astronomy] a Planet is said to be *oriental*, when it rises in the Morning before the Sun.

ORIFICE [orificium, L.] the Mouth, Entry, or Bore of any thing, especially that of the Stomach, Womb, a Vein, Wound, &c. F.

ORIFLEMB *oriflame*, F. *q. d. aureum flammum*, L.] the Standard of St. Denis, or Royal Banner of the Kings of France in their Wars against the Infidels.

ORIGENISTS, a Sect of Hereticks, so called, because they held some Errors drawn from *Origen's* Book concerning Principles.

ORIGIN [origines, F. *origo*, L.] the first Rising or Source of a thing; a Stock or Pedigree.

ORIGINAL [originalis, L.] belonging to an Original, primitive, first.

ORIGINAL Sin [among Divines] the Guilt derived from our first Parents.

AN ORIGINAL [originalis, L.] the first Beginning or Rise of a thing; the first Draught or Pattern of a thing; also a Stock or Pedigree; the Derivation of a Word, &c. F.

ORIGINA'LIA [Law Term] are Transcripts or Records in the *Exchequer*, sent thither from the *Chancery*.

ORILLON [in Fortification] is a Mass of Earth faced with Stone, built upon the Shoulder of a Bastion, which hath Casemates to cover the Cannon of the retired Flank.

ORION [*Ὠρίων*, Gr.] a Southern Constellation, consisting of 39 Stars.

OR'ISON [*oraison*, F. of *oratio*, L.] a Prayer.

ORK, a monstrous Fish, called also a Whirlpool; also a Hulk, a large Sea Vessel; also a Butt for Figs or Wine.

OR'LE [in Architecture] the same as Plinth.

ORLE [in Heraldry] is an Ordinary almost the Figure of an Escutcheon.

OR'LOGE [horologium, L.] a Clock, Watch, &c. Chas.

OR'LOPE [Sea Term] the uppermost Space or Deck in a great Ship, from the Main-Mast to the Mizzen.

OR'NAMENT [ornamentum, F. of *ornamentum*, L.] Beauty, Grace, Finery, &c. Rhetorical Flourish.

OR'NAMENTS [in Architecture] are the *Architraves*, *Friezes* and *Coronæ* of several Orders; also Leaves, Chandeliers, &c.

ORNATENESS, Trimness, being neat and well apparelled.

OR'NATURE [ornatura, L.] an adorning, Wreaths, &c.

ORNDORNS [for *enderies*] Afornish Drinkings. N. C.

ORNITHOLOGY [ornithologia, L. *epithologia*, of *epith*, a Bird, and *logos*, Speech, Gr.] a Description of the several Natures and Kinds of Birds.

ORNITHOMANCY [ornithomancy, of *epithomancy*, of *epith*, a Bird, and *mancy*, Prediction, Gr.] a Divination by Flight of Birds.

OROBOR'DES [among Physicians] a tlement in Urine like Vetches.

OR'PED, gilded. O.

OR'PHAN [*orphanus*, L. of *orphanos*, Gr.] a fatherless and motherless Child.

OR'PHANISM, the State of an Orphan.

OR'PHELIN, F. an Orphan. Chas.

OR'PIMENT [*q. d. auri pigmentum*, F.] a yellow kind of *Arsenick*. F.

OR'PIN, a sort of Herb. *Teucrium*.

OR'PINGTON [probably of *orpin*, Plant growing there in great Plenty, run, Sax.] a Town in Kent.

OR'RACH, an Herb good in Palsy.

O'RAGE, *Sc. Atriplex*, L.

OR'RERY, an Astronomical Machine giving a clearer Account of the Solar System.

OR'RIS, a Flower called also *iris*.

OR'TELL [in Fortification] See *Ortell*.

OR'TELLI [Fors Law] the Clerk of a Dog's Foot.

ORTHOCOLON [*orthocolon*, Gr.] preternatural Straightness of Joins.

ORTHOD'ORON [*orthodoron*, Gr.] Measure of about 8 Inches.

ORTHODOX [*orthodoxus*, F. of *orthodoxus*, L. of *orthodoxos*, Gr.] that is of right Opinion or Belief.

ORTHODOXY [*orthodoxia*, L. of *orthos*, of *orthos*, right, and *doxa*, Opinion, Gr.] Soundness of Judgment, true Belief.

ORTHODROMICKS [in *Navigation*] the Art of Sailing in the Arch of some great Circle.

ORTHODROMY [*ὀρθόδρομος*, of *ὀρθός*, straight, and *δρομή*, a Course, *Gr.*] Sailing in the Arch of a great Circle.

ORTHOGONAL [*orthogonus*, *L.* of *ὀρθός*, of *ὀρθός*, and *γωνία*, an Angle, *Gr.*] at right angles.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL ? [*orthographus*.

ORTHOGRAPHICK } *cus*, *L.* of *ὀρθόγραφος*, *Gr.*] belonging to Orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL Projection of the Sphere, a Delineation of the Sphere upon a Plane that cuts it in the Middle, the Eye supposed to be vertically placed at an infinite Distance from it.

ORTHOGRAPHIST } [*orthographus*.

ORTHOGRAPHER } *L.* of *ὀρθόγραφος*, *Gr.*] one skilled in Orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHY [*orthographia*, *F.* or *ὀρθογραφία*, *L.* of *ὀρθόγραφος*, of *ὀρθός* and *γραφία*, *L.* of *γράφω*, the right or true Way of Writing, Spelling, or Describing.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Architecture*] is the Representation of the Front of a Building according to the Rules of Geometry, or geometrically drawn.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is the Height of a Work, shewing the Breadth, Thickness, Height, and Depth, as it would appear if perpendicularly cut from the highest to the lowest Part.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is the Delineation of the Fore-right Plane of any Object.

ORTHOPNOIA [*ὀρθοπνοία*, of *ὀρθός*, and *πνοή*, to breathe, *Gr.*] an ill Respiration, when the Person affected cannot breathe with his Neck erect.

ORTHOSTATÆ [in *Architecture*] Pillars, Buttresses, or Supporters of a Building. *L.* of *Gr.*

ORTIVE [*ortivus*, *L.*] easterly, rising.

ORTOLAN, a delicate Bird. *F.*

ORTS [*ort*, *Test.* a fourth Part] Fragments, Learnings, Marmosetts.

ORTYD, an Orchard.

OSAL, the Herb Clary. *Scalera*, *L.*

OSFETAN, an Estuary, good a great Port, so named from the Invention of a Mountebank at *Orvis* in *Italy*.

OSWELID, overwhelmed. *Osau*.

OSYAL [*Old Records*] a Cloister, Porch, locked Room in a Monastery.

OSORN [of *pur*, an House, and *os*, a Child, *Sax. g. d.* a Family] a proper Name.

OSCILLATION, a Swinging up and down; also a Vibration like the Pendulum in a Clock. *L.*

OSCITANCY [*oscitantia*, *L.*] Negligence, Sluggishness.

OSITATION, a slight convulsive Mo-

tion of the Muscles, a yawning or gaping. *L.*

OS'cula [with *Anatomists*] are the Openings of Vessels of an Animal Body at their Ends. *L.*

OSCU'lation, a Kissing. *L.*

O'SIER, the Red, or Water-Willow. *F.*

OSKEN of *Land*. See *Oxgang*. *N. C.*

OSMONDS, the Ore of which Iron is made. *O. S.*

OS'MUND [of *pur*, an House, and *mund*, Peace, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

OSP'rey [*osprey*, *L.* a Bone-breaker] a Bird with a very strong Beak.

OSSA [*ossæ*, *L.* with *Anatomists*] two large Bones situated on the Sides of the *Os Sacrum*. *L.*

To OSSE [*offer*, *F.*] to offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do. *Ch/b.*

OS'SELETS, *i. e.* little Bones [among *horses*] certain hard Excrescences in the Knees of Horses. *F.*

OS'SICLE [*ossiculum*, *L.*] a little Bone.

OSSICLE [among *Botanists*] the Stone of a Cherry, Plum, &c.

OS'SIFICATION, is said of the Bones, as in Children, when they harden from a softer cartilaginous Substance into one of a firmer Texture.

OS'SIFRANGENT ? [*osifragus*, *L.*] Bone-breaking.

OS'SUARY [*ossuaria*, *L.*] a Charnel House, a Place where dead People's Bones are kept.

OST, } a Vessel upon which Hops are
OOST, } Malt is dried.

OSTENTA'TION, making a fair shew outwardly, Vain Glory; excessive Boasting, Braggling, Vaunting. *F.* of *L.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS, } made for Shew.

OSTENTA'TIVIOUS, } Vain-glorious.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, } Vain glori-
cuseless.

OSTENTA'TIVE, apt to boast, to make a shew of. *F.*

OSTENTIFEROUS [*ostentiferus*, *L.*] bringing Monstres.

OSTENTIVE [of *ostendere*, *L.*] that serves to shew.

OSTEOCOL'LA [*ὀστεκόλλα*, *Gr.*] the Grew-bone Stone; a soft Stone said to be of great Virtue for the uniting broken Bones.

OSTEOLOGY [*osteologie*, *F.* *ὀστεολογία*, *Gr.*] a Description of Bones. *Anat.*

OSTIARY [*ostiarius*, *L.*] a Door-keeper.

OSTLER [*ostler*, *F.*] one who takes Care of Horses in an Inn.

OST'LERY, an Inn for Travellers.

OSTRACISM [*ostracisme*, *F.* *ostracismus*, *L.* of *ὀστρακισμός*, *Gr.*] a Sort of Banishment among the *Athenians*.

OSTRICH ? [*ostru-bis*, *F.* *ostrichus*, *L.*] a large

OSTRIDGE } *camelus*, *L.*] a large
African Fowl.

OSTRIPEROUS [*ostrifer*, L.] Oyster-bearing, producing Oysters.

OSTROGOTHS, Goths, who, coming out of the East, invaded the Southern and Western Parts of Europe.

OSTRYE, a Lodging. Chas.

OSWALD [of Dyr, an House, and wald, Tower, Sax. i. e. a House-Ruler] a King of Northumberland.

OSWALD's Laws, the turning out of the married Priests, and the bringing Monks into Churches, by Oswald, Bishop of Worcester.

OSWALD'SAW [*q. Oswald's* Sax. of Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, who begged the Institution thereof of King Edgar, and Sax. Water] in Worcestershire.

OSWESTRE [formerly called Oswald's tree, in the C. B. *Etoit Oswald*; Oswald's Cross, from Sax. a Town, and St. Oswald, King of Northumberland, who was there slain by Penda, a General of the Mercii] a Town in Shropshire, 130 Miles N. W. by W. from London.

OSWY [of Dyr and wic, consecrated, Sax.] a King of Northumberland, the Founder of the Cathedral at Litchfield.

OTACOUS TICKS [*otacous*, Gr.] Instruments which help to improve the Sense of Hearing.

OTALGIA [*otalgia*, Gr.] a Pain in the Ears.

OTENCHYTES [*otenchy*, Gr.] an auricular Clyster; a little Syringe or Squirt to inject Medicines into the Ear.

OTHER [open, Sax.] another.

OTHER, over, Teut.] or. O.

OTHERWHILE [openpile, Sax.] ever-and-again, now-and-then.

OTHERWISE, after another Manner.

OTHERWISED, falling out contrary to Expectation. Chas.

OTICA [*otica*, Gr.] Medicines for Distempers in the Ear.

OTTADINI, the ancient Name of the Inhabitants in Northumberland.

OT TAVA, an Octavo, an Eighth, or Interval of eight Sounds. Ital.

OTTER [over, Sax. otter, Teut.] a Sort of amphibious Creature.

OTTOMAN, belonging to the Turks.

OVAL [ovalis, L.] of the Shape of an Egg.

OVAL Windows [in Arct.] one of the Holes in the Hollow of the Ear.

OVAL [in Architecture] a Member.

OVOLO, so called from its Figure resembling an Egg.

OVAL [in Geometry] a round, but longish Figure; so that the Lines drawn to the Centre from its utmost Superficies, are not equal, yet answer well enough to each other for its opposite Sides.

OVARIA [in Anat.] the Testicles of

Females, so named, because they breed Kind of Eggs, that have the same Use as the Lathers or Collections of Eggs in the Bodies of Fowls.

OVATION, a petty Triumph for a Victory won without spilling much Blood; or for the defeating Rebels, Slaves, &c. L.

OVIBUT, a Sort of hairy Caterpillar.

OUCH [of och, F. to cut] a Collar of Gold formerly worn by Women; also golden Buttons set with some Jewels.

OVELTY of Services [Law Term] Equality of Services, as when the Tenant Pays as much to the Lord, as the Lord does to the Lord Paramount.

OVEN [oven, Belg. Overt, F. S. ren. Teut.] an hollow Place for baking Bread in.

OVER [open, Sax.] placed upon, or above, beyond.

To **OVER-ALL**, to act beyond one's Commission.

To **OVER-Balance**, to exceed in Weight.

To **OVER-Bear**, to prevail over, oppress or crush.

To **OVER-blow** [See Term] is when the Wind blows so hard, that the Ship cannot carry no Sails.

OVER-Board, into the Sea.

To **OVERCAST**, to grow dark and cloudy; to whip a Scam as Salesmen do.

An **OVERCAST** [in Bowling] a Throw beyond the Jack.

To **OVERCOME** [opencomen, Sax. of uberkommen, Teut. to get, to conquer] to get the better of, to bring under, to defeat.

To **OVERCRAW**, to grow over, to overtake.

OVER Cycled [Old Low Term] convicted or proved guilty of a Crime.

To **OVER-GLANCE**, to over-look, to look over. Shakspeare.

OVERGRASS, over-grown with Grass.

OVERGROWN Sea [among Sailors] when the Waves swell to an extraordinary Height.

OVER-free, over spread. O.

OVERIST [over, Teut.] supposition.

To **OVER-haul** [See Term] to haul the contrary Way, when it is too stiff.

OVER-haul, overtook. Spenser.

OVER-herst, Contumacy, Stubbornness, Disobedience. O.

OVERKERVE, to divide, to cut.

OVERLAID [openlaide, Sax. overlaid and lert, Teut.] stuffed, or imbedded.

OVER-masted [among Sailors] a Ship said to be over-masted, when her Mast is too big for her Bulk.

To **OVERLOOK** [of, uben, Teut. luche, Helvet.] to look over, to have one's eye upon, to look after; to take as Mother

to wink at; to look upon with Contempt.

OVER-PLUS, an exceeding, or something over and above.

OVER-poise, to out-weight.

OVERALLY, utterly. *O.*

OVERLY, carelessly, slightly.

To **OVER-raise** [among *Sailors*] the
Vessel said to over-raise a Ship, when
she is in, and wash her from one End
to the other.

An **OVER-reach**, a Strain, a Swelling of
the Jaw of an Horse.

To **OVER-reach** [among *Jackys*] to hit
the Feet with the hinder, or some
other.

To **OVER-reach**, to hurt one's self with
going too far; also to coax or cheat.

OVER-ripe, too rigorous, too severe.

To **OVER-rule** as *Objection* [Law Term]
to allow it, to reject it.

To **OVER-run** [uberrunnet, *Test.*] to
run beyond, to invade every where.

To **OVER-run** a Page, &c. [among
Sailors] is to run it over again; to dispose
of it in another Manner.

OVERSAMESA [Old Law Term] a
summons imposed upon those who
being of a Murder or Robbery, did not
bring the Malefactor.

To **OVERSEE** [übersehen, *Test.*] to
superintend the Management of.

To **OVERSET**, to over turn.

To **OVERSHOOT**, to shoot beyond the
mark; to go too far in any Business.

An **OVERSWIGHT** House - Wife, a
Sore. *N. C.*

OVERT [overt, *F. of apertus*, *L.*]
open, manifest.

OVERT-DE [in Law] a plain Matter
of Fact, serving to prove a Design.

OVERT Word, an open plain Speech.

To **OVERTAKE**, to come up to.

To **OVERTHROW**, to turn topsy-
turvy; to defeat or rout, to disappoint.

To **OVERTHROWN** [among *Sail-
ors*] a Ship is said to be so, when, being
drifted aground, she falls over on her Side.

OVER-Turner, across, or from Side to
Side.

OVERTIMELICHE, unseasonable. *Ch.*

OVER-TURE [overture, *F.*] an open-
ing or disclosing of a Matter; also a Flou-
r of Musick before the Scenes are open'd
to a Play.

OVER-weening, presumptuous, self con-
fident, having too great an Opinion of one's
self.

To **OVER-weaken** [Open. Ahpy fan,
that is over over, to plunge and sink in.

OVER-weat, over-gone, overwhelmed,

MARY OVERY [*q. d. St. Mary
Over*, i. e. *Mary-over*, or on the other
side of the Water] a Street or Parish in
the Borough of Southwark.

OUGH [ohre, *Sax.*] somewhat.

UGHT, owed, *Spn.*

UGHTRED [of Uhu, early, and pre-
ban, to give Counsel, *q. d.* one who gives
reasonable Advice; but Dr. Th. H. derives
it of *Uoch*, *Du. high*, and *prebe*, Counsel,
Sax. q. d. noble Counsel] a Surname.

OVIDUCTUS [in *Anatomy*] the Egg
Passage, the *Tuba Fallopiana*.

OVIPAROUS [ovipara, *L.*] that breeds
by Eggs or Spawn.

To **OVIRLEDE**, to over-load. *Oxen.*

OVIUM, a Pain in the Head, settled in
a Place about the bigness of an Egg.

OVOLO [in *Architecture*] is a Part of
the Ornaments or Mouldings of the Cornice
of a Pillar.

OUNCE [once, *F. of uncia*, *L.*] in Troy
Weight, the 12th Part of a Pound.

QUINER [in *Apothecaries Weight*] is
eight Drains.

OUNCE [Averdupois Weight] the 16th
Part of a Pound.

OUNCE [once, *F.*] a Kind of Beast.

OUNDING, rising like Waves. *O.*

OUN'DLE [*q. d. Aven's Dale*, from the
River *Aven*.] a Town in Northamptonshire,
54 Miles N. N. W. from London.

OUNDY and *Crisp* [Old Phrase] streaked
and curled.

OUR [ohn, *Sax.*] belonging to us.

OURANOGRAPHY [of *ouranos*, Hea-
ven, and *grapho* a Description, *Gr.*] a De-
scription of the Heavens.

OUR'LOP [probably of *Overlopp*, *Du.*] a
Fine anciently paid to the Lord of the
Manor by the inferior Tenant when his
Daughter was debauched.

OUSEN, *Oxen. N. C.*

OUS'TED [Law Term] as ousted out of
Possession, i. e. removed or put out of the
Possession. *F.*

OUSTER *La Main* [in *Chancery*] a
Judgment given for the Delivery of seized
Land out of the King's Hand. *F.*

OUT'ER *Le Mir* [Law Term] an Excuse
for not appearing in Court, after a Sum-
mons, upon Account of being beyond Sea. *F.*

OUT [ure, *Sax.*] with ut.

To **OUT** [utian, *Sax. ant. Belg. ut*,
L. S. ausse, *Test.*] to put out, to displace.

OUTACOUSTICON [of *otē*, an Ear,
and *akouo*, to hear, *Gr.*] an Ear pipe.

To **OUTBID** [ausbieten, *Test.*] to bid
more than another.

To **OUTBRAVE**, to vaunt more than
another, to silence or dash.

An **OUTCAST**, a Person cast off as forlorn.

OUTDO, to excel.

OUT'ER, outward.

OUTERMOST, most outward.

OUTFANGTHEF [of *ut*, *fang*, and
foeg, *Sax.*] a Privilege enabling a Lord to
bring to trial, in his own Court, any Man
living in his own Fee, that is taken for
Felony in any other Place.

OUT-Hop, } the Summoning of Sub-
OUT-Horn, } jets to Arms by the Sound
 of a Horn.

OUT'IN, out- *Chen.*

OUT Land, Land let out to any Tenant,
 merely at the Pleasure of the Lord.

OUTLANDISH [außerbisich, *Test.*]

Foreign, of another Land.

OUTLAW [Utlaga, *Sax.*] deprived of
 the Benefit of the Law, and the King's
 Protection.

To **OUT'LAW** one, [*Law Term*] to sue
 one to an Outlawry.

OUT'LAWRY, is the Loss of the Bene-
 fit of a Subject, and the King's Protection.

Clark of the **OUTLAWRIES,** an Officer
 whose Business is to make out the Writs of
Capias Utlagatum, after Outlawries.

OUTLICKER [is a *Ship*] is a small
 Piece of Timber made fast to the Top of
 the Poop, and standing right out a-stern.

OUTMOST [ytemæst, *Sax.* äußerst,
Test.] the outermost.

OUT Pankers [in *Scotland*] a Sort of
 Thieves who ride abroad and fetch in such
 Things as they can light on.

OUTRAGE, a grievous Injury or Af-
 front, a violent Assault. *F.*

OUTRAGEOUS [outrageux, *F.*] cruel,
 fierce, highly injurious, violent.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, the being in a
 violent Rage.

OUTRANGE, Destruction, Extremity. *O.*

OUT'RAYEN, to grow outrageous. *Ch.*

OUTRIDERS [in *Law*] Bailiffs errant,
 employed by the Sheriff, to ride to the far-
 thest Places of the County, to summon Per-
 sons to their County or Hundred Courts.

OUTWAIL, a very sorrowful Thing.

OUTWAIL, an Outcast. *Chen.*

OUTWARD [utward, *Sax.* außwärtig,
Test.] to the Outside.

OUTWELL, to flow out, yield out,
 discharge. *Spem.*

OUTWORKS [in *Cookery*] are the Cov-
 ers of Dishes set on the Outside of the Table.

OUTWRONGEN; wrong or squeezed
 out. *Chen.*

OVUM Philosophicum [among *Chymists*]
 a Glass round at Bottom, with a long Neck,
 used in Chymical Operations.

OUZE, a Sort of miry Sedge.

OUZ'EL, [Orle, *Sax.* Amfel, *Test.*] a
 Blackbird.

OUZY, moist, wet, plashy.

OWCHES, Bosses or Buttons of Gold.

To **OWE,** to be indebted to.

OWELTY. See *Ovalty*.

OWEN [of *Eugenius*, *L.* according to
Cainder] a proper Name.

O Where, any-where. *O.*

OWL [Ule, *Sax.* Ulu, *Dan.* Uule, *Test.*]
 a well known Night Bird.

OWL'ER [*g. d.* one who goes abroad
 at Nights like an Owl] one who conveys

Wool or prohibited Goods by Night to the
 Sea-side, to be shipped off contrary to Law.

To **OWN** [Eigennian, *Sax.*] to have the
 Property of, to lay claim to, to possess.

OWN [Agen, *Sax.* eigen, *Test.*] prop-
 erty, belonging to.

OWNER, one who owneth or hath a
 Property in.

OWR [Aur-Ocht, *Test.*] a Kind of
 wild-Bull.

OWSE [probably of *Orr*, a Scale] the
 Bark of young Oak beaten small, and used
 by Tanners.

OWSER, the Bark and Water in a
 Tanner's Pit.

OX [oxa, *Sax.* oxe, *Dan.* Ox, *Test.*] a
 well known Beast.

OX-Bane, an Herb.

OX-Boose, an Ox-Stall, or Stable for
 Oxen. *C.*

OX-Foot [in a *Horse*] is when the Horn
 of the hind Foot cleaves just in the very
 Middle of the Forepart of the Hoof, from
 the Coronet to the Shoe.

OX-House, an Ox-Stall. *N. L.*

OX-Eye [Ochlen Auge, *Test.*] a Little
 Bird; also an Herb. *Buphthalmum. L.*

OX-Fly, an Insect.

OXFORD [Oxenford, *Sax.* o. d. the
 Ford of Oxen, as the *Great Berkeley*, or of
 Oxle, the Name of the River, and Ford]
 an University, begun *A. C.* 1206. having
 three Colleges built by King *Alfred*, 47
 Miles W. from London.

OX Gang [of *Land*] as much Land as
 may be ploughed by one Team or Gang of
 Oxen in one Day; 13 Acres.

OXTER, an Arm-pit. *N. C.*

OX-Tongue [Ochlen Zunge, *Test.*] an
 Herb. *Buglossum. L.*

OXYCRATE [oxycratum, *L.* of *oxy-*
cratus, of *oxy*, Vinegar, and *cratus*, to
 mingle, *Gr.*] a Mixture of fair Water and
 Vinegar.

OXYCROCEUM, a Plaster made of
 Vinegar, Saffron, and other Ingredients.

OXYCON [oxygonium, *L.* of *oxy-*
gon, of *oxy*, sharp, and *gonia*, a Corner, *Gr.*]
 a Triangle having three acute Angles.

OXYGO'NIAL, belonging to an Oxy-
 gon.

OXYMEL [oxy-mela, of *oxy*, and *mela*
 Honey, *Gr.*] a Portion of Syrup made of
 Honey, Vinegar, and Water boiled together.

OXYMORON [oxy-moron, *Gr.*] a Fi-
 gure in Rhetorick, in which an Epithet of
 a quite contrary Signification is added to
 any Word.

OXYPO'RIMUM [oxy-purum, of *oxy*, and
puron, a Passage, *Gr.*] a Medicine causing
 an easy Digestion, or that is of other quick
 Operation.

OXYREGMIA [oxy-regmia, of *oxy*,
 sour, and *regma*, a Belching, *Gr.*] an acrid
 sour Belch from the Stomach.

PA [n. hear, F.] a Law Word and used for what we now call *Affixes*.
PA and Terminer [i. e. to hear and determine] a special Commission granted to Judges to hear and determine criminal Cases. F.

PAER de Record, is a Petition made in Court, that the Judge, for better Proof's sake, will be pleased to hear and look upon the same. F.

PAER [yea, F. hear ye] a Word used by the Criers, when they make Proclamations of anything.

PAER [i. e. Gr.] is sometimes used to signify speech in the Mouth.

PAERNA [i. e. of i. e. Gr.] an old Name for the Inside of the Nostrils.

PAER [ofer, F.] a sort of Willow-tree.

P.

[in Music Books] stands for *Piano*. It sometimes stands for *Physica*, as *P. Physic Doctor*, L. Doctor of Physick; or *Philosophia*, as *P. D. Philosophia*, L. Doctor of Philosophy.

P is put in Prescriptions for a *Pagil*, which is the eighth Part of a Handful.

P [among Physicians] signifies *partes*, i. e. equal Parts.

P signifies [among Astronomers] *post*, i. e. L. i. e. Afternoon.

P [among Physicians] is used in Prescriptions for *pateris patrum*, i. e. Jesuits' order.

P. P. [in Music Books] stands for *pianissimo*. Ital.

P. P. P. is an Abbreviation of the Word *perpetuum*. Ital.

PABULAR [*pabularis*, L.] belonging to Pastures or Forage.

PABULATION, grazing, feeding of Cattle. L.

PABULOUS [*pabulosus*, L.] the same as *Pabular*.

PABULATORY [*pabulatorius*, L.] the same as *Pabular*.

PABULUM [among Physicians] such as our common Aliments as are necessary to recruit the Animal Fluids; as any Matter that continues the State of a Disease. L.

PACAL [*pacalis*, L.] bringing Peace; amicable.

PACARE [in Old Records] to pay.

PACATION, an appealing, pacifying, soothing. L.

PACE [pas, F. *passo*, Ital. *passus*, L.] a Rate, or Manner of going.

PACE, a Measure of two Foot and an Inch; but a Geometrical Pace five Foot.

PACE of Affes, a Head or Company of Affes.

PACIFEROUS [*pacificus*, L.] that brings

PACIFICATION, Peace-making, Mediation, or treating for Peace. F. of *L. PACIFICATOR* [*pacificator*, F.] a Peace-maker, a Mediator. L.

EDIT of PACIFICATION, a Decree published by a Prince on State, for the pacifying of all Parties.

PACIFICATORY [*pacificatorius*, L.] belonging to Peace-making.

PACIFIC [*pacificus*, F. of *pacificans*, L.] making Peace, appeasing.

A PACK [pack, Belg. and L. S. and *Taus-pagur*, F.] a Bundle or Parcel of Commodities packed up; also a Company.

PACK of Cards, a Set.

To PACK up [*packen*, L. S. *Aufpacken*, Teut.] to bundle up.

PACK of Wool, a Quantity of about 240 lb. a Horse-Load.

PACK'ER, one whose Business or Trade is to pack up Merchants Goods.

To PACK up his Arms [of sich *packen*, Teut. to be gone] to prepare to march off, to go away in Haste.

PACK'ING Whiten, a sort of Cloth.

PACQUET [*pacquet*, F.] a Bundle or Parcel.

PACT [*pactum*, L.] a Bargain, Covenant or Agreement. F.

PAC'TION, the same as *Pact*, F. of *L. PAC'TITIOUS* [*pactitius*, L.] done upon Condition or Agreement.

PAD, a Bundle, O. the Highway, Cant. **PAD Nag**, a Horse that goes easy.

To PAD [probably of *pes*, *pedis*, a Foot, or *pedarius*, L. a Footman] to travel on Foot; also to rob upon the Road on Foot.

A PAD'DER [probably of *pedarius*, L. a Foot-PAD] one who robs upon a Road on Foot.

To PAD'DLE [*patrasiller*, F.] to move the Water with Hands or Feet.

PAD'DLE Staff, a long Staff with an Iron Spike at the End of it, used by Mole-Catchers, &c.

PAD'DOCK, a great Toad or Frog. *Effex.* **PADDOCK Course**, a Place in a Park

paved in for Hounds to run Matches in.

PAD'DOW Pipe, an Herb.

A PAD'LOCK, a Lock to hang on the Outside of a Door.

PADYSTOW [q. d. *Petrach's Stow*, i. e. the Place or Church of St. *Petrach*, a British Saint] a Town in Cornwall, 194 Miles W. by S. from London.

PÆ'AN, an Hymn, a Song of Praise made to *Apollo* at such a time as any Plague or Pestilence raged.

PÆD'AGOGUE [*paedagogus*, F. *paedagogus*, L. of *παιδαγωγος*, Gr.] a School-Master, an Instructor of Children.

PÆD'AGOGY [*paedagogia*, F. *paedagogia*, L. of *παιδαγωγία*, Gr.] the teaching of Children; Instruction, Discipline. **PÆDAR-**

PAEDARTHROCA'CE [among *Sar-
gones*] the corrupting a Bone in the Joint.

PAEDO-Baptism [*paedon baptis-
mus*, Gr.] Infant Baptism.

PAEDOPICA, a Part of Physick which
concerns the Management of Children.

PAGAN [*pagan*, F., *paganus*, L.] an
Heathen.

PAGANISM [*paganismus*, F. of *pa-
ganus*, L.] the Principles and Practices of
the Pagans.

PAGE [*page*, F. of *pagina*, L.] one Side
of the Leaf in a Book.

PAGE, a young Gentleman who at-
tends on great Persons at ceremonial Vi-
sits, &c.

PAGEANT [*Skinner* derives it of *Ma-
gen*, L. S. and *Teut* a Chariot] a Trium-
phal Chariot or Arch, or other pompous
Device, usually carried about in publick
Shews.

To **PAGEANT** it, to appear in Pomp
and Pageantry. *Shakesp.*

PAGEANTRY, P. mp, Shew, Osten-
tation, fine Appearance.

PAGOD [q. d. *Paganus* God] an Image
worshipped by the *Indians* and *Chinese*, or
the Temple belonging to such an Idol; also
a Piece of *Indian* Coin worth about 2s.
Sterling.

PAIL'GLES, Cowslips, Flowers, E. C.
Paralyti, L.

PAIE, Content. *Chau.*

PAIL [*pailla*, Span. *willla*, Gr.] a Milk
Pail; a Vessel to hold liquid Things.

PAIN [*paire*, F. *pin*, *San.* *pain*, *Teut.*
pain, L. *paen*, Gr.] Toil or Labour of
Body, Disquiet of Mind, Torment, Torture.

PAIN of the Body [among *Naturalists*]
is defined to be of the Sense of a more violent
and sudden Solution of Continuity, made
in the Nerves, Membranes, Canals, and
Muscles.

PAIN [*pagen*, F. of *paganus*, L. a Hea-
then] a Surname.

To **PAIN** [*pinen*, F. *plintz*, *Dan.*] to
affect with Pain.

PAIN Fort et Dure [*Low Term*] a Punish-
ment commonly called pressing to Death. A.
PAINED affected with Pain.

PAIN'FUL, causing Pain, laborious.

PAIN'FULNESS, the being affected with
Pain.

PAINE [*paine*, F.] Endeavour. *Chau.*

PAINE Mains [q. d. *de Matin*, F.] white
Bread, &c.

PAIN'IMS [of *pagen*, F. a *Pagan*] Hea-
thens so called, because when their Temples
were taken from them, and consecrated to
Christ, they used to sacrifice in *pagis*. L.
i. e. in Villages.

PAINS [among *Farriers*] an ulcerous
Scab breeding in a Horse's Pastern.

PAINS [in *Cookery*] divers Meats made
of Bread, stuffed with several Farces and
Ragoes, proper for Side-Dishes. F.

To **PAINT** [*peindre*, F. of *pingere*]
to design, to daub with Colours.

PAINT [*pinguamentum*, L.] Oil
Painting.

PAINTER [*peintre*, F. of *pingere*]
one who paints.

PAINTER Stainer, one who paints
of Arms, and o her Things belong-
ing to Heraldry; also one who paints and
Linen Cloth, &c.

PAINTING [*la peinture*, F. of
L.] the Art of representing Things
proper Colours and Figures.

A **PAIR** [*paire*, F. *par*, *Teut.*
of *par*, L.] a Couple, Fellow,
Gloves, &c.

PAIRE, Damage, Hurt. *Chau.*

PAISAGE, a Draught of any Part
Country, as a Landscape. F.

PAIS'D, [*paix*, F.] pointed. *Span.*

PAIS'O [*Old Low*] a Liberty be-
longing to run in Forests to feed on Mall.

PAL'ACE [*palais*, F. of *palatium*,
Palatium, *Teut.*] a Court or Palace
of a Prince.

PAL'ADIN, a Knight of the
Table. F.

PALANKA [in *Fortification*] a
made of great Poles or Beams.

PALANQUIN, a Chair of State
great Personages in India are seated
upon Mens Shoulders.

PALASINS, Ladies of Honour.

PALASTER [*palastros*, L.]
where Games or Exercises are played.

PAL'ATABLE [of *palatum*, L.]
able to the Palate; pleasant to eat.

The **PAL'ATE** [*palat*, F. of
the Roof of the Mouth; the *Palatum*, L.]

PALATI'Os [in *Anatomy*] a
almost square Bone, which makes
Part of the Roof of the Mouth.

PALATINATE [*palatinus*, F.
palatinus, L.] the Country or Seat of
Palatine, or Chief Officer in the
Court of an Emperor or Sovereign.

Electoral PALATINE, one of the
of Germany.

PAL'ATINE Mount, one of the
Hills of Rome, on which stood the
Marsion-house, from whence the
Word *Palatium* or Palace

PALA'TO-Salpingans [in *Anatomy*]
Muscle arising broad and ending
the Edge of the lunate Part of the
Pebis, &c.

PALA'TO-Stephibianus [in *Anatomy*]
same as *Pterigostephibianus* *Linnaeus*.

PALE [*pale*, F. of *peindre*]
whitely look'd.

To grow **PALE** [*paler*, F. of *pale*]
to grow wan or whitely.

PALE'NESS [*paler*, F. of *pale*]
Whiteness, Whiteness of Countenance
weak or faint Colour.

PALL, in the English Pale in Ireland, that is, within the English formerly liv'd apart themselves by Laws of their own.

PALL [*pall*, L. *psall*, *Tes.*] a Stake or Wand.

PALL, a Spangle. *O.*

PALL [in *Heraldry*, *pall*, F.] one of the Honourable Ordinaries, representing a Cloth placed upright.

To **PALE** [*palliser*, F.] to fence with a Stake.

To **PALE** [*pallere*, L.] to be of a wan or white Aspect.

PALED Flowers [in *Botany*] such as have leaves about a Head or Thrum.

PALENESS [*pallor*, L.] Wanness.

PALESTINE [פָּלֶשְׁתִּינָה *H.*] one of the last Divisions of Syria, the Holy Land.

PALESTRICAL [*palestricus*, L. *palæstricus*, Gr.] of or belonging to Wrestling.

PALESTREY [*palestrey*, F. *palestra*, C. Br.] a Place of State for a Prince's, or great Lord's, riding Horse.

PALESTROGY [*palestrotis*, L. of *παλαιο-γυμνασία*, *palaios*, again, and, *gymnasia*, to say, Gr.] a Game is Rhetorick, in which the same is repeated.

PALENDROME [παλινδρομος, of *παλιν*, again, and *δρομος*, to run, Gr.] a Verse or Poem, which is the same read backwards as forwards; also a Regurgitation of Humours to the more noble Parts; also a Return into a Disease.

PALEO, a sort of fencing Work for Walls planted in Fields.

PALEGENESIA [παλαιογενεσία, of *παλιν*, again, and *genesis*, Generation, Gr.] a being born again.

PALESMAN, a Merchant *Denizen*, one who is *English*, Stat. 21. Hen. VII.

PALINODY [*palinodie*, L. of *παλινωδία*, a Recreation, an unsaying what one said or written before.]

PALISADE [*pallade*, F.] a Fence of Stakes.

PALISADE [in *Husbandry*] a slight sort of Fence set up to beautify a Place or Wall.

PALISADE [*palliser*, F.] to fence with Stakes.

PALISADES [in *Fortification*] are strong separated Stakes set up in the Ground to stop an Enemy.

PALISH, somewhat pale or wan.

PALL [*palla* or *pallium*, L.] a Cloth or Sheet that covers a Coffin at a Funeral; also a Robe or Mantle worn upon solemn Days by the Knights of the Garter.

PALL [in *Heraldry*] a kind of Cross.

PALL [among the *Romish Clergy*] an Altar made of Lamb's Wool, which the Priests on Archbishop's &c. for which they pay a great Rate; by their superstitious use, it should be made of the Wool of white Lambs, which bring on St. Agnes's

Day offered upon the High Altar, are, after the Hallowing of them, committed to the Subdeacons of that Church, and kept by them in a Pasture appointed. The whole Garment is not made of that Wool, but only that Lift or Flax of it which falls down before and behind; and encompasses the Neck about.

To **PALL** [probably of *pallin*, C. Br. to faint, or *appā* or, F. to grow pale] to die or grow flat, as Liquors do; to make dull; also to take off the Appetite.

PALLA [*Old Records*] a Canopy, such as is borne over a King at his Coronation; also an Altar Cloth. *L.*

PALLATS, two Nuts which play in the Fangs of the Crown-Wheel of a Watch.

PALLE Maille, a Game where a round Bowl is with a Mallet struck through a high Arch of Iron standing at either End of an Alley, as in St. James's-Park. See **PELL-MELL**.

PALLED, stale; also dead, flat, without Spirit, as Wine, Liquors, &c.

PALLET [*Mingow* derives it from *paille*, F. *paglia*, Ital. or *palea*, L. Chaff, because strewed with Chaff or Straw; but *Skinner* of *piad* or *pid*, F. a Foot, and *liet*, a Bed, *q. d.* a Bed made of the Height of the Feet] a little low Bed.

PALLET [among *Painters*] a thin oval Piece of Wood to hold their Colours on.

PALLET [in *Heraldry*] one Moiety or half of the Pale.

PALLET [in a *Ship*] a Partition in the Hold, in which, by laying some Pigs of Lead, &c. the Ship may be sufficiently ballasted without losing Room there.

PALLETOQUE [of *pallium* and *capalleco*, L.] a Cassock, or short Coat with Sleeves.

PALLIAMENT, a Garment, Robe, &c. *Shakspeare*.

PALLIAR'DIZE [*palliar'dise*, F.] Whoredom, Fornication.

To **PALLIATE** [*pallier*, F. of *palliatum*, L.] to disguise, to colour, or cloak.

To **PALLIATE** [among *Physicians*] to patch up a Distemper, to cure it but imperfectly.

PALLIATION, a cloaking, covering, daubing over a Matter.

PALLIATION [among *Physicians*] a Method that helps incurable Diseases, by applying proper Remedies; or a quieting of Pain, and sending against the worst Symptoms of a dangerous Distemper, when nothing can be directly levelled at the Cause.

PALLIATIVES, which serve to palliate, F.

PALLICIA, Pales or Fences. *O. L.*

PALLID [*pallidus*, L.] pale, wan.

PALLIDITY [*palliditas*, L.] Paleness, Wanness.

PAL'IER [in *Architecture*] a landing Place on a Stair case; or a Step, broader than the others to rest upon.

PALLIFICATION [in *Architecture*] a piling, or strengthening the Ground-work with Piles.

PALL *Mall*. See *Pell Mell*, or *Palle moille*.

PALM [*palmier*, F. of *palma*, L.] a Palm or Date tree.

PALM-Sunday [*d'minica palmarum*, L.] the sixth Sunday in *Lent*, and the next before *Easter*, so called, because the People went on that Day to meet our Saviour with Branches of Palm, and Olive-branches, when he enter'd *Jerusalem* riding on an *Ass*.

PALM [*palme*, F. of *palma*, or *palmus*, L.] the inner Part of the Hand, the Measure of a Hand's Breadth; three Inches.

PALM of an *Anchor*, the Flock or broad Part which fastens into the Ground.

PALM Worm, a venomous Insect.

To **PALM** [of *palma*, L. the Hollow of the Hand] to juggle in one's Hand, to cog, or cheat at Dice.

PALMA'DA? [in *Old Writers*] a Blow

PALMATA? upon the Hand with a Palmer or Ferula.

PALMA'RE *Hordeum*, Palm-Barley, or Sprat-Barley. O. L.

PALMA'RI'S *Brevis* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand, which is let into the *Carpus*. L.

PALMARIS *Longus* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand inserted to the Root of the Fingers. L.

PALME, in *Spain* 7 Inches and a half, at *Genoa* 9 Inches and near 3 quarters.

PAL'MER [so called from a Staff of a Palm tree, which they carried as they returned from the Holy War] a Pilgrim that visited Holy Places; yet a *Pilgrim* and a *Palmer* differed thus: A *Pilgrim* had some dwelling-place, and a *Palmer* had none; the *Pilgrim* travelled to some certain Place, the *Palmer* to all, and not to any one in particular; the *Pilgrim* must go at his own Charge, the *Palmer* must profess wilful Poverty; the *Pilgrim* might give over his Profession, but the *Palmer* might not.

A **PAL'MER**. one that cheats at Cards or Dice by Sleight of Hand.

PAL'MER [of *palmus*, L.] a Palmer-Worm.

PALMER [*palmitorium*, L.] a Ferula.

PALMER [among Hunters] the Crown of a Deer's Head.

PALMETO Tree, an *Indian* Tree.

PALMIPEROUS [*palmifer*, L.] bearing Palm Trees.

PAL'MIPEDE Fowls, such as have skinny Claws or Feet like Ducks, or other Water-Fowls, also called Web-footed Fowls.

A **PAL'MISTER**, one skilled in the Art of Palmistry.

PAL'MISTRY [of *palma*, L. the Palm of the Hand,] the Art of telling Fortunes by certain Lines and Marks on the Palm of one's Hands.

PAL'MOS [*παλμος*, Gr.] a Palpitation of the Heart caused by Convulsion or Irritation of the Nerves.

PALMS [among *Boatists*] the white Buds of Sallows or Withies, which come before the Leaf.

PAL/PABLE [*palpabilis*, L.] that may be easily felt or perceived, manifest, plain, evident. F.

PAL/PABLENESS, Capableness of being felt; Plainness.

PAL/PABLY, feelingly, plainly.

PALPA'TION, a touching softly. L.

To **PAL/PITATE** [*palpitare*, F. *palpitare*, L.] to pant or beat quick like the Heart.

PALPITATION, a panting, beating quick, or throbbing. F. of L.

PALS'GRAVE [*palsgrave*, Belg. *palsgraf*, Teut.] a Count or Earl, who has the Oversight of a Palace.

PALSY [*paralytic*, F. *paralytic*, L. *παράλυσις*, Gr.] a Disease which causes slackening of the Nerves; a Privation of Motion, or Sense of Feeling, or both; proceeding from some Cause below the *Cervellum*, joined with a Coldness, Stiffness, Acidity, and at last wasting of the Parts.

Dead PALSY, is when both the Motion and Motion of the Part is lost.

To **PAL'TER** [of *paltrare*, F.] to gaudiate, to play fast and loose, to deal with.

To **PALTER**, to trifle, to banter.

PAL'TRINESS, Meanness, Baser.

PAL'TRY, pitiful, bad, sorry.

A **PAL'TRY Fellow** [of *paltrus*, *paltrus*, Ital. a most profligate Knave, *paltrus*, F. a Coward] a base fardid Fellow.

PALU'DAMENT [*paludamentum*, L.] Coat Armour, an Herald's Coat.

PA'LY *Bendy* [in *Heraldry*] is when the Escutcheon is divided into 6, 8, or 10 Divisions Pale-wise.

To **PAM'PER** [*pamperare*, Ital.] to pamper, to indulge.

PAM'PHLET [Minshew derives *pamph*, all, and *phlet*, to fill; but *Shew* Pampter, dim. of *pamper*, F. of *Papier*, L. Paper] a little stich'd Book.

PAMPHLETEER, a Writer of, or Dealer in Pamphlets.

PAMPINIFORME *Corpus* [among *Physiologists*] the Veins and Arteries which run through the Testicles, and form a Bag resembling curled Leaves. L.

PAN [*Panne*, Sax. *Pannum*, Dan. L. S. and Eng. *Pannut*, Teut.] a Kitchen Vessel.

PAN [*πᾶν*, Gr.] a Heathen Deity, shipped under the Shape of a Goat, &c.

PAN the God of Shepherds, and also confid-
ed to the God of Nature.

PAN, the Crown of the Head. *Chan.*

TO PAN, to close, to join together.

THE PROVERB, *Weal and Women cannot*

be, be We and Women can. *N. C.*

PAN of a *Bos*tem. See *Fate of a Bos*tem.

PANACEA [*panacea*, *Gr.*] an universal

Remedy, good for all Diseases. *L.*

PANACEA *Mercurialis* [among *Chymists*]

Mercury, sweetened by many

small Diffusions.

PANADO [*panado*, *F.* *panada*, *Ital.* of

pan, *L.*] a sort of food made of boiled

Barley mixed with Bread.

PANADE of an *Horse*. See *Pannade*.

PANCAKE [*pancake*, *Belg.* *Pann-*

ke, *Var.*] a Cake made in a Pan.

PANCAKE, a Paper of the Rates and

taxes due to the *French* King.

PANCRATIC, almighty, all-power-

ful.

PANCRATICK [of *παν*, all, and *κρα-*

τος, Power] all-powerful, almighty.

PANCHRESTA [*πανχρηστα*, *Gr.*] Me-

dicines that are good against all Diseases.

PANCHRESTOS [*πανχρηστος*, *Gr.*] a

Remedy for every Sore.

PANCHYMAGOGUES [of *παν*, all,

χρηστος, Honour, and *αγωγος*, a Leader, *Gr.*]

Medicines which disperse

Humours in the Body.

PANCREAS [*πανκρεας*, all Flesh, of

παν, and *κρεας*, Flesh, *Gr.*] the Sweetbread

of an Animal.

PANCREATICK, belonging to the Sweet-

bread.

PANDECTS [*pandectis*, *F.* and *L.* of

παν, of *παν*, and *δικομας*, to receive,

Books which handle all Subjects and

also a Volume of the Civil Law,

and from the Universality of its Com-

position.

PANDECTA [among *Physicians*] a solid

Remedy.

PANDEMUS *Morbus*, a Disease which

usually rises in every Place. *L.*

PANDER [*pander*, a Rogue, a Villain,

one who takes a Bribe to hold his

place, a Pimp, a Male Bawd.

PANDICATION, a stretching out

of the arms and yawning together; a Rest-

less that usually accompanies the cold

and an intermitting Fever. *L.*

PANDORA [*πανδωρα*, *Gr.* *i. e.*

the Gifts of all the Gods] feign'd

to be the first Woman, and made

up, ordered by all the Gods with se-

veral Gifts; but afterwards by

her Displeasure sent to her Husband

Alone, with a Box full of all manner of

Evils. Hence *Pandora's* Box is taken for

the Cause of Calamity. *Gr.*

PANDORA-TRIX [*Old Love*] an Ale-

wife that brews and sells Drink.

PANDO'RE [*panoura*, *L.*] a musical

Instrument.

PANE [*panneau*, *F.*] a Square of Glass,

Wainscot, &c.

PANEGYRICAL [*panegyricus*, *F.* *pa-*

negyricus, *L.* of *πανηγυρικος*, *Gr.*] belonging

to a Panegyrick.

PANEGYRICK [*panegyrique*, *F.* *pa-*

negyricum, *L.* of *πανηγυρικος*, *Gr.*] a Speech

delivered before a solemn Assembly of Peo-

ple; or an Oration of Thanks and Praise to

a Prince, &c.

PANEGYRIST [*panegyriste*, *F.* *pa-*

negyrista, *L.* of *πανηγυριστας*, *Gr.*] a Maker of

Panegyricks.

TO PANEGYRIZE [of *πανηγυριζω*,

Gr.] to write or speak Panegyricks.

PANELLA } a little Page, a Sche-

PANEL'LUM, } dule or Roll of Parch-

ment, &c.

PANETIA, a Pantry, or Place to set

up cold Viſuals in. *O. L.*

PANGS [of *πένιγεν*, *Ter.* to torment,

or pains, *Engl.* violent Throws of Pain,

as Death, Travail of a Woman, &c.

PAN'GUTS [of *παν*, *Gr.* all, and *guts*]

a gorbelly'd Fellow, a Fat-guts.

PAN'ICK [*panique*, *F.* *panicus*, *L.* of

πανικός, *Gr.*] as *Panick* Fear, or Fright, a

sudden and distracting Fear, without known

Cause, so called, because anciently said to

be inflicted by the God *Pan*; or, as others

say, it had its Original from the Strategem

of a great General named *Pan*; who with a

few Men ordered such Shouts to be made,

where the Rocks and Cuntry so favoured

the Sound, as to make their Numbers ap-

pear to their Enemies so large, as to af-

fright them from an advantageous Encamp-

ment; whence a Fear is called a *Panick*.

PA'NICK } a sort of small Grain like

PA'NICK, } Miller.

PAN'ICULA [in *Botany*] a soft kind of

woolly Beards, on which the Seeds of some

Plants hang down, as in Reeds, Millet, &c.

PANIS *Fortis* & *Durus* [Law Term] when:

a Malefactor upon his Trial stands mute, one

of his Punishments is, to be condemned *ad*

panem sortem & *durum*, *i. e.* to have only hard

dry Barley Bread, and Puddle Water. *L.*

PANADE, the Curvetting or Prancing

of a mettled Horse.

PAN'NAGE [Law Term] the Feeding of

Swine upon Mast in the Woods; also Money

paid for such Licence; also a Tax upon Cloth.

PAN'NEL [*panneau*, *F.*] a Pane or

Square of Wainscot, &c. also a Saddle for

carrying Burdens on Horseback; also a Roll

of Paper or Parchment, with the Names of

the Jurors returned by the Sheriff.

PAN'NEL [in *Falconry*] the Pape next

to the Fundament of a Hawk.

PAN'NELLED *me*, followed me, attended

me *Shakep.*

PAN'NICLE [*pannicula*, L.] a little Clout or Rag.

PANNICULUS [among *Anat.*] signifies the same as *Membrana*; which see.

PANNICULUS Carnosus [in *Anat.*] is a sort of Membrane which covers the whole Body. L.

PAN'NIER [*panier*, F. *paniere*, Ital. of *panis*, L.] a Dorset or Basket to carry Bread on Horseback.

PANNIER-Man, he who winds the Horn, or rings the Bell at the Inns of Court.

PAN'NIKEL, the Skull, the Crown of the Head. *Span.*

PANNUS, a Discharge in the Eye, when a fleshy Web covers it. L.

PANOPLY [*panoplia*, L. of *πανοπλία*, of *πᾶν*, all, and *ὅπλον*, Armour, Gr.] complete Armour or Harness.

PAN'SOPHY [*pansofia*, L. of *πανσοφία*, Gr.] Wisdom or Knowledge of all Things.

PAN'SY, a Flower, *Viola tricolor*. L.

To **PANT** [*pantela*, F. to fetch one's Breath short, or breathe quick.

PANTAGRUELIST, a good Companion, imitating *Pantagruel*, a feign'd Giant in *Rabelais*.

PAN'TAIS } [*pantoiment*, F.] an Hawk's

PANTAS } hard fetching of Wind or Breath.

PANTALOO'NS [*pantalon*, F.] a sort of Garment worn anciently, consisting of Breeches and Stockings fastened together, and both of the same Stuff.

PAN'TAS, a Disease in Cattle.

PAN'TCH, a sort of Mat or Covering of Ropes to keep the Sails from fretting.

PAN'TER, the Heart. *Cont.*

PAN'TERS [among *Hunters*] Nets or Toils to catch Deer.

PAN'THEA [of *πᾶν*, all, and *θεός*, Gr. a God] certain ancient Statues, which, by the different Figures which were upon them, represented all the Gods.

PANTHEOLOGY [*πανθεολογία*, of *πᾶν*, and *θεολογία*, Divinity, Gr.] the whole Sum or Body of Divinity.

PANTHEON [*Πάνθεον*, Gr.] an ancient Temple at *Rome*, dedicated to all the *Heaven-Gods*, and since by Pope *Boniface* the IVth, to the Virgin *Mary*, called by the *Irishans* *Santa Maria la rotunda*, from its Figure.

PANTHER [*panthera*, F. *panthera*, L. of *πανθῆρ*, Gr.] a fierce Beast.

PAN'TER } [*pancier*, F.] an Officer
PAN'ILER } who keeps the Bread in a King's or Nobleman's House.

PANTOF'LE [*pantoufle*, F.] a Slipper.

PANTOM'ETRE [*παντομέτρον*, of *πάντα*, all, and *μέτρον*, Measure, Gr.] a Mathematical Instrument for measuring all sorts of Angles, Heights, Lengths, &c.

PAN'TOMIME [of *πάντα*, and *μίμος*, a Munick, *παντομίμη*, L. of *παντομίμω*,

Gr.] a Player that can represent the Customs, and counterfeit the Speech of any Man.

PAN'TONS, or *pantable Shoes*, a sort of Horse-shoes for narrow and low Heels.

PAN'TRY [*panctura*, F. *panctus*, Ital.] a Room or Closet where Bread and cold Meat are kept.

PANUR'GY [*panurgia*, L. of *πανυρ*, Gr.] Craftiness, Subtly, Skill in all kind of Matters.

PAN'US [in *Surgery*] a Sore in the glandulous Parts.

PAP [*pappa*, L. and Ital. *pappa*, Belg.] a Teat, or Breast-Nipple.

PA'PA [*πάππας*, Gr. a Father; sometimes it for a Contraction of *Pater Patria*, a Father of his Country; others of *Pater Patriarchum*, a Father of the Patriarch; others of *Papa* / Ital. O wonderful!] the Pope.

PA'PA [*πάππας*, Gr.] a Child's Mouth for Father.

PA'PACY [*papatus*, L.] the Dignity of a Pope, or Time of his Government.

PA'PAL [*papalis*, L.] belonging to the Pope. F.

PAPA'VEROUS [*papaverum*, L.] belonging to a Poppy.

PAPELARDIE, Hypocrisy. *Class.*

PA'PER [*papier*, F. *papyrus*, L. of *πῦρ*, Gr.] a Substance made of whitened and ground in a Mill.

PAPILIONACEOUS Flower [*papilionacea*, Botanists] is such an one as represents something of the *Papilio*, or Butterfly, whose Wings display'd. In these, the Flower Leaves are always of a different gure; they are in Number four, and join together at the Extremities; the Plants have these Flowers are of the leguminous Kind, as Peas, Vetches, &c.

PAPIL'LA [among *Anat.*] the Milk or Teat of a Breast. L.

PAPIL'LÆ [*Intestinales* with small Glandules or Kernels, of which innermost Coat of the Intestines are full; their Use being to soak in the ed Juice called *Chyle*, and to distribute the lacteal Veins.

PAPILLA'RES processes [among *Anat.*] are the Extremities of the olfactory Nerves which convey the viscous Humour to the Nostrils and Palate. L.

PAPIL'LARY, belonging to, or a Teat or Nipple.

PA'PISM } [*papisme*, F.]

PA'PISTRY } the Doctrine or Principles of the Papists.

PA'PIST [*papiste*, F.] one that professes the Popish Religion.

PAPPER, Milk Pottage. *Cont.*

PAPPOUS [of *pappas*, L.] downy of Down, soft, spongy.

PAPPUS [among *Botanists*] is the light Down which grows out of the

Plants, such as Thistles, Dandelion
 &c. and which booy them up
 into Air, that they can be blown any
 way by the Wind.

PULSA, a swelling with many reddish
 spots which eat and spread; also a kind
 of small pox.

PUPULOSITY [*pupulifatus*, L.] Ful-
 m Eruptions or Pimples.

PAR [*par*, L.] equal, as *to be at par*,
 to be equal.

PAR, for. *Chen*.

PAR of Exchange [in *Traffic*] is when
 upon whom a Bill is payable, receives of
 the Drawer just so much Money in Va-
 lue as was paid to the Drawer by the Re-
 ceiver.

PAR [among *Anatomists*] is a Pair
 of Nerves arising below the auditory ones,
 on the Sides of the oblongated Marrow.

PARABLE [*parable*, F. *Parabols*, L.
parabolai, Gr.] a continued Similitude
 or Allegory.

PARABLE [*parabilis*, L.] easy to be
 answered, or gotten.

PARABOLA [of *παραβάλλω*, Gr.] is
 one of the three Sections which arises from
 a Line being geometrically cut by a Plane
 parallel to one of its Sides.

PARABOLICAL } [*paraboliquus*, F.]
PARABOLICK } belonging to a Pa-
 rabola.

PARABOLICK Cancers, a certain Solid
 Cancer, described by Dr. Wallis.

PARABOLICK Pyramidoid [in *Geome-*
try] is a Solid Figure so called from its pa-
 rabolical Formation.

PARABOLICK Space [in *Geometry*] is
 the Space or Content, between the Curve of
 a Parabola and any *infinite Ordinate*.

PARABOLICK Spindle [in *Geometry*] a
 Solid form'd by the turning of a Semi-
 parabola about its Ordinate.

PARABOLISM [in *Astronomy*] is the Di-
 vision of the Terms of an Equation by a
 Quantity, that is involv'd or multi-
 ply'd in the first Term.

PARABOLOID [in *Geometry*] is a Solid
 Figure, the Circumvolution of a Parabo-
 la about its Axis.

PARACELSUS, a Physician who fol-
 low'd the Method of *Paracelsus*, which was
 to use exceeding strong Oils, &c.

PARACELSISTICK, Medicines pre-
 pared by the Method of *Paracelsus*.

PARACELSUS, an eminent Physician,
 who lived in *Switzerland*, Anno 1493,
 and used exceeding strong Oils, and Waters

prepared from Vegetables, &c. was very suc-
 cessful in his Practice, who said that by some
 Medicines he could preserve the Life of

Man for some Ages; he died in *Salzm-*
berg 1541, but not without Suspi-

cion of being poisoned by means of some of
 his own Profession.

PARACENTESIS [*paracentese*, F. of
παράκενσις, Gr.] is a Perforation of the
 Chest, to discharge corrupt Matter lodged
 there; or of the *Abdomen*, to let out Wa-
 ter, as in the Dropsy. L.

PARACENTRICK Motion, or Impetus
 [in the *New Astronomy*] is a Term for so
 much as the revolving Planet approaches
 nearer to, or recedes farther from, the Sun,
 or Centre of Attraction.

PARACHRONISM, an Error in Chro-
 nology, a mistaking the Time of an Action
 or Adventure in any History.

PARACIUM [in *Doomsday Book*] the
 Tenure which is between Partners.

PARACLETE [*paracletus*, L. of *παρά-*
κλητός, Gr.] an Advocate, or Comforter.

PARACMAS'TICA Febris [*παράμα-*
στικός, and *σπαστικός*, Gr.] a Fever that de-
 clines daily.

PARACMASTICAL [*paracmasiticus*, L.
 of *παράμαστικός*, of *παράμας*, Gr.] per-
 taining to a kind of continual hot-burning
 Fever, wherein the Heat, when it is at its
 Height, diminisheth by little and little, till it
 is totally ceaseth.

PARACME [*παράμεν*, Gr. a Declen-
 sion] according to *Galen*, that Part of Life
 where a Person is said to grow old, and
 which he reckons from 35 to 49, when he
 is said to be old.

PARADE, great Shew, State. F.

PARADE [in *Military Affairs*] the
 Place where Troops assemble together, ei-
 ther in order to mount the Guards, or for
 any other Service.

PARADIAS'TOLE [*παράδιαστολή*, Gr.]
 a Figure in Rhetoric, where the Oration in-
 larges or distinguishes upon a Matter. F.

PARADIGM [*paradigma*, F. of *παρά-*
δειγμα, Gr.] an Example or instance of
 something said or done.

PARADISE [*paradis*, F. *paradisus*, L.
 of *παράδεισος*, Gr.] a Place of Pleasure, the
 Garden of *Eden*.

PARADISE Apple, a delicious Fruit.

PARADISI Grana, Cardamum Seed. L.

PARADOX [*paradoxe*, F. of *parado-*
xum, L. of *παράδοξον*, of *παρα*, beyond and
δόξα, Opinion, Gr.] a strange Sentiment,
 contrary to the common Opinion, but yet
 true.

PARADOX'AL } [*paradoxus*, L. of
PARADOXICAL } *παράδοξος*, Gr.] be-
 longing to a Paradox, supprising.

PARADOXOLOGY [*παράδοξολογία*, of
παράδοξος, and *λογος*, to say, Gr.] a speak-
 ing by Paradoxes.

A PARADROME [*paradromus*, L. of
παράδρομος, Gr.] a Wall or Gallery having
 no shelter over-head.

PARÆNESIS [*παράνησις*, Gr.] a Precept, Admonition, or Instruction. L.

PARÆNET'ICK [*paræneticus*, L. of *παράνητις*, Gr.] apt to persuade or admonish.

PARAGE [in Law] Equality of Name, Blood, or Dignity; but especially of Land in dividing an Inheritance.

PARAGE, Birth, Parentage. *Chau.*

PARA'GIUM, Peerage, or the Quality of a Peer of the Realm.

PARA'GIUM [in the Civil Law] the Right of Noblemen's younger Children to hold Part of their main Estate, without doing Homage to their elder Brother.

PARAGIUM, the equal Condition between two Parties to be married. O. L.

PARAGO'GE [*παράγωγη*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Letter or Syllable is added at the End of a Word.

PARAGO'OE [in Surgery] that Fitness of the Bones to one another, as is discernable in their Articulation.

PARAGO'GICAL, belonging to the Figure *Paragoge*.

PAR'AGON [*paragon*, F. *paragone*, Ital.] a compleat Model or Pattern, a Companion, an Equal; also a peerless Dame, or one without Compare.

PARAGOR'ICKS [*paragorica*, L. of *παράγορικά*, Gr.] Medicines which assuage or ease Pains.

PARAGRAPH [*paragraphe*, F. *paragraphe*, L. of *παράγραφος*, Gr.] a smaller Section of a Book, where the Line breaks off, or what is comprehended between one Break and another.

PARAGRAPHE [*παράγραφη*, Gr.] a Writing or Note in the Margin of a Book.

PARAGRATHE [in Rhetorick] a declining or waving of the Matter in Controversy.

PARALIPO'MENA [*παράλειψιμνα*, Gr. i. e. left out, not spoken of] the two Books of Chronicles in the Old Testament, so called because some Things are related there which are omitted in other Places. Gr.

PARALIPSIS [*παράλειψις*, Gr.] a kind of Irony, a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein that thing seems to be let pass, which nevertheless is destined to be insisted on at large.

PARALLAC'TICAL } [in Astronomy] belonging to a Parallax.

PARALLAC'TICAL Angle [in Astronomy] is an Angle made by the oblong cutting of a Circle of Altitude with the Ecliptick.

PARALLAX [*parallaxe*, F. *parallaxis*, L. of *παράλλαξις*, Gr.] the Difference between the true and apparent Place of a Planet.

PARALLAX of Ascension [in Astronomy] is the Difference between the true and apparent Ascension of a Planet.

PARALLAX of Declination [in Astronomy] is the Difference between the true and apparent Declination of a Planet.

Horizontal PARALLAX [in Astronomy] is when the Sun, Moon, or any other Planet, is in the Horizon.

PARALLAX of Latitude [in Astronomy] is the Difference between the true and apparent Latitude of a Planet, as it is observed from the Surface or the Centre.

PARALLAX of Latitude [in Astronomy] is the Difference between that Place in the Ecliptick, which a Planet appears to have to an Eye placed upon the Surface of the Earth, and that which it would seem to have to the Eye placed at the Centre.

The Moon's **PARALLAX** is the Sun [in Astronomy] is the Excess of the Parallax of the Moon above that of the Sun.

PAR'ALLEL [*parallele*, F. *parallelus*, L. of *παράλληλος*, Gr.] equally, or everywhere alike.

A **PAR'ALLEL** [*parallelus*, F. *parallelus*, L. of *παράλληλος*, Gr.] a Comparison of Persons and Things one with another.

A **PARALLEL** [in Geography] is Space on the Terrestrial Globe, comprehended between two Circles parallel to the Equinoctial.

PARALLEL Circles [in Astronomy] are all the lesser Circles; particularly the Circles of Latitude.

PARALLEL Planes [in Geometry] are Planes which have all the Perpendiculars drawn between them equally distant everywhere.

PARALLEL Rays [in Opticks] are the Rays which keep an equal Distance from the visible Object of the Eye.

PARALLEL Ruler, an Instrument for drawing Lines parallel to each other.

PARALLEL Sailing, is sailing between two Places under the same Latitude.

PARALLEL Sphere, is the Position of the Sphere, which has one Pole in the Zenith, and the other in the Nadir, and the Equinoctial in the Horizon.

PARALLELS [in Geometry] are Lines which always keep at an equal Distance from one another.

PARALLELS of Altitude [in Astronomy] are Circles drawn parallel to the Horizon, and are called *Almicenters*.

PARALLELS of Declination [in Astronomy] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, suppos'd to pass through every Degree or Minute of the Meridian, between the Equinoctial and each Pole of the World.

PARALLELS of Latitude [on the Terrestrial Globe] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, the same with Parallels of declination on the Celestial.

PARALLELS of Longitude [on the Terrestrial Globe] are lesser Circles parallel to the Equinoctial.

MICK, imagined to pass through every Space and Minute of the *Calculus*.

PARALLELISM, the being parallel.

PARALLELISM of the Earth's Axis [in Astronomy] the Earth's keeping its Axis in a constant Revolution round the Sun, in a plane always parallel to itself.

PARALLELOGRAM [*parallelogrammus*, *parallelogrammum*, L. *παράλληλογράμμιον*, Gr.] a plain Figure bounded by four Right Angles, whereof the opposite are parallel one another.

PARALLELOGRAM'MICK, belonging to a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOGRAM'MICK *Protractor*, an Instrument made of Brass, with four Right Angles in form of a Parallelogram, to move to any Angle.

PARALLELOPEPID [among *Mathematicians*] is a solid Figure contained under six Parallelograms, the opposite Sides of which are equal and parallel; or it is a Prism whose Base is a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOPEU'RON [among *Mathematicians*] an imperfect Parallelogram, or kind of Trapezium; two of whose opposite Sides are parallel, but the other two are not.

PARALOGISM [*paralogismus*, F. *paralogisme*, L. *παράλογισμός*, Gr.] a fallacious or deceitful way of arguing, where the two Propositions a false Conclusion is drawn.

PARALOGIZE [*paralogizare*, L.] to argue sophistically.

PARALYTICAL [*paralyticus*, F. *paralytique*, L. of *παράλυτικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Sick of, a Palsy.

PARALYT'ICK [*paralyticus*, F. *paralytique*, L.] one troubled with a Palsy.

PARAMENT [among *Hunters*] the red Flesh between the Head and Body of a Deer. F.

PARAMENTS, Robes of State. Ch.

PARAME'SE [*παράμεσος*, Gr.] the Sound which Spring in Musick; also the Note *Re-fa-la-mi*.

PARAMETER [in *Conick Sections*] is a proportional Line call'd *Abscissa*, and the Ordinate of a *Parabola*.

PARAMOUNT [of *para*, to, and *monarchia*, *Span.*] above all, sovereign Authority.

PARAMOUNT [*Low Term*] the Lord of the Fee.

PARAMOUR [*a patendo amoris*, L.] a Lover, or Sweet-heart.

PARANE'FE [*παρὰν*, Gr.] in Music the Second of the sixth String.

PARANYMPH [*παράνυμπε*, F. *parante*, L. of *παράνυμπος*, Gr.] a Bride-maid; also one who makes a commendation of one who comes to be a Doctor in an University.

PARAPEOMA [*παράπηγμα*, Gr.] a Table erected publicly, containing an Account of Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, Rising and Setting of the Stars, &c.

PARAPEGMATA [among *Astrologers*] the Table on which they erect Schemes.

PAR'APET [*parapetto*, Ital. of *parare*, to defend, and *petto*, Ital. the Breast] a Wall or Balcony Breast-high, ranging about a Pillar, Tower, &c. *Architect.*

PARAPET [in *Fortification*] a Breast-Work raised on Bastions, Ramparts, &c.

PARAPHARA'LIA } [*paraphrasium*, F. *παράφραση*, Gr.] those

PARAPHER'NA } Goods which a Wife brings her Husband over and above her Dower. L.

PARAPHI'MO'IS [of *παρά*, and *φίμωσις*, Gr.] a Fault of a Man's Yard, when the *Præputium* is too short to cover the Glans; also a Narrowness and Contraction of the Womb.

PAR'APHRASE [*paraphrasis*, L. of *παράφρασις*, Gr.] the expressing of a Text in plainer Words, and more largely, and accommodated to the Reader's Capacity. F.

To **PAR'APHRASE** [*paraphraser*, F.] to make a Paraphrase or Comment upon.

PAR'APHRAST [*paraphraste*, F. *paraphrastes*, L. of *παράφραστής*, Gr.] one who paraphrases or expounds a Matter by other Words.

PARAPHRASTICAL [*paraphrasticus*, L. of *παράφραστικός*, Gr.] belonging to such an Exposition.

PARAPHRE'NITES [of *παρά*, and *φρενίτις*, Gr.] a Madness accompanied with a continual Fever.

PARAPHROSY'NE [*παράφροσύνη*, Gr.] a slight sort of doting in the Imagination and Judgment.

PARAPLEGI'A [*παράπληγία*, Gr.] a Palsy seizing all the Parts of the Body below the Head.

PARAQUET'TO, a small sort of Parrot, a Bird.

PARARY'THMOS [among *Physicians*] a Pulse not suitable to a Person's Age. Gr.

PARAS'ANG, a *Persian* Measure of about four *English* Miles. L.

PARASCE'VE [*παράσκειν*, Gr. Preparation] the Eve of the Sabbath or Holidays; especially *Easter Eve*.

PARASELE'NE [*παράσεληνη*, Gr.] a Mock-Moon, a Meteor in a watery Cloud resembling a Moon.

PARASIO'PESIS [*παράσιωπσις*, Gr.] a keeping Silence, a Figure in Rhetoric; when we say we will not speak of such a thing.

PAR'ASITE [*parasitus*, L. of *παράσιτος*, Gr.] a Smell-Feast, a Trencher-Friend, a flattering-Spungler. F.

PARASITICAL [*parasiticus*, L. of *παράσιτικός*, Gr.]

parasitit, Gr.] belonging to a Parasite.

PARASIT'ICAL Plants [with *Botanists*] those that are nourished by the Stock of others.

PAR'ASOL [*Spem.*] a sort of small Canopy or Umbrella, to keep off the Rain. *F.*

PARAS'IADES [in *Architecture*] the Posts or Pillars of a Door, call'd Jaumbe.

PARASTATA [in *Architecture*] a But-tress set on the Side of Pillars. *Gr.*

PARASTATÆ [in *Anat.*] certain Vessels which compose that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Testicles, *Gr.* See *Epididymide*.

PARASYNAN'CHE [*παρσυναγχή, Gr.*] an Inflammation of the Muscles of the upper Part of the Gullet.

PARASY'NAXIS [*παρά, and συναχέ, Gr.*] a gathering together, a Conventicle, or unlawful Meeting. *C. L.*

PARA'THESIS [*παράθεσις, Gr.*] a Figure in Grammar, where two or more Subjunctives are put in the same Case.

PARA'THESIS [in *Rhetoric*] a small Hint of a Thing given to the Auditors.

PARA'THESIS [in *Printing*] is the Matter contained within two Crotchets, marked thus [].

PARATIT'LA [in *Civil Law*] a summary Explanation of the Law Titles, and the Subject Matter of them.

PARAVAIL' [in *Common Law*] the lowest Tenant, or he who is a Tenant to one who holds his Fee of another.

PARAVAUNT' [of *paraventure, F.*] by chance.

PARARON, a Wood-knife, *Spenc.*

To PAR'BOIL [*parbouiller, Fr. or, q. d. part-boil*] to boil but in part.

To PARBREAKE [*sch zbrechen, Teut.*] to vomit. *Spenc.*

PAR'BUCLE [*Sea Term*] a Rope used in the Nature of a Pair of Slings.

PAR'CÆ [according to the *Poets*] the three Ladies of Destiny, *Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos*; the first bears a Distaff, the second spins the Thread of a Man's Life, and the third cuts it off.

A PAR'CEL [*parcelle, F.*] Part, Portion Bundle.

PAR'CEL Makers [in the *Exchequer*] two Officers who make the Parcels of the Elcheators Accounts.

To PAR'CEL, to divide into Parcels.

To PAR'CEL a Seam, is, after the Ship is caulked, to lay over in a narrow Piece of Canvas, and then to pour on it hot Pitch and Tar.

PAR'CENERS [in *Common Law*] are where one seized of an Estate of Inheritance, hath issue only Daughters, and dies, and the Lands descend to the Daughters, but as one Heir, and are called *Parceners*.

PAR'CENERS [according to *Custom*]

is when a Man dies seiz'd of Lands in several-kind, and hath issue divers Sons; the Sons are *Parceners* by the Custom.

To PARCH, to burn or dry up.

PARCH'MENT [*perchem, F. perment, Teut. pergament, L. to call*] was invented at *Pergemus* in *Asia Minor*, King *Eumenes*, when Paper, that was in *gypt* only, was prohibited by *Ptolemy* to be transported into *Asia*; Skins of Sheep, dressed for writing.

PARCINARY [*Law Term*] a holding possessing of Land by Joint Tenants, are otherwise called *Carpencers*.

PAR'CITY [*parcitas, L.*] Spirit of Frugality.

PARCO FRAËS, a Writ which leaves him who breaks a Pound, and takes the Beasts in it.

PAR'CUS, a Pound to confine a dog or straying Cattle. *O. L.*

PARDIEUX, by the Gods. *C.*

PARDIE, or *Pardie*, vary. *Sp.*

PAR'DON, Forgiveness, dispensation which God gives Sinners.

To PAR'DON [in *Law*] the fact of a Felony or Offence committed upon King.

PARDON [*ex gratia Regis*] is Pardon as the King affords without special Regard to the Person, or the Circumstances. *C.*

PAR'DON [by the *Course of the Law*] such as the Law of Equity allows for an Offence.

PAR'DONABLE [*pardonnable, F.*] may be pardoned.

PAR'DONERS, Persons who are carried about the Pope's Indulgences, sold them to the highest Bidders.

PARDURABLE, everlasting.

To PARE [of *separare, L. to be*] *Minshaw of parer, F. to trim*] to cut small Slivers.

PAREC'BASIS [*παρεκβάσις, Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetoric, where the subject is departed from.

PAREGOR'ICKS [*παρεγορικά, Gr.*] Medicines that cause affluence.

PAREIL, equal, alike. *F.*

PARCEL, Furniture or Riggings *Chau.*

PAREL'CON [*παρελκων, Gr.*] in Grammar, in which a Word is added to the End of another.

PARE'LIIUM ? [*παρελίου, Gr.*]

PARHE'LIIUM, Sun, a Moon, shining on each Side of the Sun.

PAR'EMENT [in *Architecture*] a form Course of Stones. *F.*

PAR'EMENTS, the Ornament of an Altar.

PAREM'PTOSIS [in *Physic*]

Blood slides from the Heart into the Artery.

PAINECEPH'ALIS [*παρνευφαλής*, Gr.] the Inmost Part of the Brain.

PARENCHY'MATA [*παριχυματα*, Gr.] Vessels through which the Blood passes for better Fermentation, as the Heart, &c. In a large Sense, all the Bowels, because they are look'd upon as so many Doors to the Humours which pass thro' them.

PARENCHYMOUS *Parts of the Body* [the Old Anatomists] fleshy Parts that are the Interstices between the Vessels.

PARENT [*parens*, L. of *pario*, to be born young] a Father or Mother. *F.*

PARENTAGE, Kindred, Stock, Family.

PARENTAL [*parentalis*, L.] belonging to Parents.

PARENTA'LIA, Feasts and Sacrifices performed by the Romans at the Funerals of the Relatives and Friends. *L.*

PARENTATION, the Performance of the Solemnities. *L.*

PARENTELE, an Hundred. *Chau.*

PARENTHESIS [*παρίσθσις*, Gr. of *παρίσθαι*, and *ἵσθαι*], a Clause put into the middle of a Sentence, which being left out, the Sense remains entire, and is thus marked. *L.*

PARENTICIDE [*parenticide*, L.] a Father or Mother.

PARENTICIDE [of *parentum* and *caedes*, the Killing or Murder of a Parent.

PARENTYNE, Parentage. *Chau.*

PARE'GA [in *A chitibure*] ornamental Designs to a principal Work; also small Pieces of Paintings on the Sides, or in the Corners of the principal Piece.

PAR'FAY, by my Faith. *Chau.*

PAR'GET [probably of *paries*, L. a Wall] a Corner of a Wall.

PARHYPA'TE [*παρυπατή*, Gr.] the End of the String next the Base.

PARIAN Marble, an excellent sort of Marble.

PARIATION [among Merchants] Evenness of Accounts.

PARIPETALS [in *Anatomy*] two Bones in the Fore-part of the Head.

PARIL, [*Peril*, Fr.] Peril. *Chau.*

PARITY [*paritas*, L.] Likeness.

PARIS, the chief City of France.

PARIS-Garden [the House of Robert de Paris, which King Richard III. proclaim'd a Place of Butchers Garbage] the Bear-garden in *Southwark*.

PARISH [*parochia*, *F. parochia*, L. of *παροικία*, Gr.] a Territory which in Ecclesiastical Matters is under the Charge of a Minister or Priest.

PARISHIONER [*parochian*, *F. parochus*, *παροικιστής*, Gr.] an Inhabitant of a

PARISTH'MIA [*παρίσθμια*, Gr.] two Glandules of the Mouth, tied together by a tender Production.

PARISYLLAB'ICAL [in *Grammar*] having an equal Number of Syllables.

PAR'TOUR. See *Apparitor*.

PAR'ITY [*paris*, *F. of paritas*, L.] Equality, Evenness.

PARK [*peapnoc*, *Sax. parck*, *Belg. parc*, *F.*] a Piece of Ground inclos'd and stock'd with wild Beasts of Chace.

PARK of Artillery [in a Camp] is the Place appointed for the Artillery, viz. Guns, Powder, &c. which is generally the Rear of both Lines of an Army.

PARK of Artillery [at a Siege] is a Fort fortified out of Cannon-Shot of the Place besieged, where the Cannon, Powder, artificial Fires and Ammunition, are kept and guarded only by the Fire-men, to avoid Casualties which may happen by Fire.

PARK of Provisions [in a Camp] is a Place in the Rear of every Regiment, which is taken up by the Sutlers who follow the Army with all sorts of Provisions, who sell them to the Soldiers.

PARK-Boot [*Law Term*] a being free from the Duty of inclosing a Park.

PARKER, the Keeper of a Park.

A PARLE, a Parley. *Shakspeare*.

PAR'LEY [of *parler*, *F. to speak*] a Conference with an Enemy about some Affair or Proposal; also a talking with.

To **PAR'LEY**, to discourse or confer with.

To **beat a PARLEY**, 2 to give the Signal for such a Conference by beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet.

PARLIAMENT [*parliament*, of *parler*, *F. to speak*, or of our *parley*] the chief Assembly and Council of the Nation met together, to make or alter Laws.

PARLIAMENT de la Bande, a Parliament so named on account of the Barons coming armed against the *Spencers*, with colour'd Bands upon their Sleeves for Distinction, in the Time of King Edward II.

PARLIAMENT [in the Inns of Court, and Temple] an Assembly, wherein they consult about the common Affairs of their respective Houses.

PARLIAMENTARY [*parlementaire*, *F.*] belonging to, or agreeable with, the Method of Parliament.

PARLIAMENTUM diabolicum, a Parliament held at *Coventry*. *An. 38. of Hen. VI.* in which Edward Earl of *Murich*, who afterwards was King, and several Nobles, were attainted of High-Treason. *L.*

PARLIAMENTUM inde Forum [i. e. the Parliament of the Unlearned at *Coventry*, *An. 6. Henry IV.* *L.*]

PARLIAMENTUM infanum [i. e. the mad Parliament] a Parliament held at *Oxford*, *An. 41. of Henry III.*

PARLIAMENTUM religiosum [i. e. the religious Parliament] a Conference held in the Parlour or common Room of a Monastery.

PAR'LOUR [*parloir*, F.] a low Room to receive Company in.

PAR'LOUS [q. d. *perillous*, *perilleux*, Fr.] dangerous, shrewd, subtil.

PAR'LOUS [q. d. *peerless*] without Equal, incomparable.

PARMESAN', a sort of Cheese made in *Parma* in *Italy*. L.

PAR'NEL [of *Petronilla*, L. a proper Name of Women] a wanton Woman, an immodest Girl.

PARO'CHIAL [*parochial*, F.] of or belonging to a Parish.

PAROCHIA'NUS, any Person living within the Diocese of a Bishop. O. L.

PARODON'TIS [*παροδοντις*, Gr.] a Swelling in the Gums.

PAR'ODY [*parodie*, F. *parodia*, L. of *παρῳδία*, Gr.] a poetick Sport, the turning some serious Pieces into Burlesque.

PAROE'MIA [*παροιμία*, Gr.] a Proverb.

PAROEMIA [in *Rhetorick*] a proverbial Manner of speaking. L.

PAROLA, a Word or Words. *Ital.*

PAROLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies those Words of which a Song or Cantata is composed. *Ital.*

PARO'LE, Speech, Word, Saying. F.

PAROLE [in *Law*] a Plea in a Court.

PAROLE [among *Soldiers*] is when a Prisoner of War is permitted to go into his own Country, or to his own Party, upon his Promise to return at the Time appointed, if not exchanged.

Lease **PAROLE** [in *Law*] a Lease by Word of Month.

PARO'MOION [*παρομοιον*, Gr.] a grammatical Figure, when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the same Letter. L.

PARONOMA'SIA [*παρωνομασία*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when we allude to the Meaning of any thing by a small Change of the Letter; as *Not Friends, but Friends were here*. L.

PARONY'CHIA [*παρωνυχία*, Gr.] a Whiteloe, a præternatural Swelling under the Root of the Nail.

PARONYCHIA [in *Botany*] Whiteloe-Wort, or Grafs, an Herb so called from its supposed Virtues, in suppurating and cleansing such Tumours.

PAROT'IDES [*παρωτιδες*, Gr.] the Glands behind the Ears; also a Swelling of the Glandule. L.

PAR'OXYSM [*παροξισμ*, F. *paroxysmus*,

L. of *παροξυσμ*, Gr.] the Access or Fit an Ague, Fever, or other Disease.

PARPUNCTUM, } a Coat of Mail,
PERPUNCTUM, } Doublet quilted

Armour. O. L.

PAR'RELS [in a *Ship*] are Frames made of Trucks, Ribs, and Ropes, put about Masts, and made fast to the Yards at both Ends.

PARRHE'SIA [*παρρησία*, Gr.] a Liberty or Freedom of Speech. L.

PAR'RICIDE [*parricidium*, L. q. *qui ventem caedit*] a Murderer of Father or Mother, or any of his near Kindred; also Traitor to his Country. F.

PARRICIDE [*parricidium*, L.] the fence of Parricide.

A PAR'ROT, a Bird well-known.

To **PAR'RY** [*parer*, F.] to put by Thrust artificially in Fencing.

To **PARSE** [q. d. *in partes dividere*, to expound a Lesson according to the Rules of Grammar.

PARSIMONIOUS [*parsimonia*, L.] saving or thrifty.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, Sparings.

PAR'SIMONY [*parsimonia*, L.] Sparings, Thriftiness, good Husbandry.

PAR'SLEY [*parisi*, C. Fr. *persil*, F. *troscelinum*, L. of *πετροσίλων*, Gr.] a well-known Herb.

PAR'SLEY-Part [*Persopierne*, Fr.] Herb good against the Gravel or Stone the Kidneys.

PAR'SNEP [*pastinaca*, L.] a

PAR'SNIP } known esculent Plant.

PAR'SON [q. d. the *Person* who takes Care of the Souls of his Parish] the Rector or Minister of a Parish.

PARSON *Imparson* [*Low Term*] who is put in Possession of a Parish Church appropriate or presentative.

PARSON *Mortal*, formerly the Rector of a Church, made so for his own Life, so called.

PARSON *Immortal*, a collegiate or ventual Body was so called, to whose Church was appropriated for ever.

PAR'SONAGE, a spiritual Living, a part for the Maintenance of the Minister of a Church; also the Mansion or Dwelling-house of a Parson.

PART [*pars*, L.] a Piece of a thing, Share, or Portion. F.

PART [in *Anatomy*] is that of which the whole Body is composed, and which takes with it of common Life and Sense.

PART [in *Logick*] is that which is proper to any Universal.

PART [in *Metempsychicks*] is a less City compared with a greater.

PART of *Fortune* [among *Affected*] is the Place from whence the Motion her Progress at the very Moment

the Sea rises from the Point of the

PART [in *Mathematick*] a Number which bears any Proportion to some Part or Number.

PART [*partir*, F. of *partiri*, L.] to divide into Parts, to separate.

PARTAGE, Partition, Sharing or dividing.

PARTAKE [of part and take] to share or with.

PARTAKER, a Sharer in.

PART, a Part. *Ital.*

PARTEN, to partake. *Chau.*

PARTERRE, a Garden with Knots or a Flower Garden. *F.*

PARTES *finit nihil habuerunt*, &c. an *Law* taken against a Fine levied.

PARTIAL [of *parti*, L.] biased to one's Interest. *F.*

PARTIALITY [*partialité*, F.] a siding with a Party, a being more on one Side than the other.

PARTIBLE, that may be parted.

PARTICIPATE [of *participer*, F. *partem*, L.] to partake of, to have a share in.

PARTICIPATION, a taking Part of.

PARTICIPIAL [in *Grammar*] belonging to the Quality of a Participle.

PARTICIPLE [of *parti* and *copio*, L.] one of the Eight Parts of Speech, so named for taking both of the Noun and of the Verb.

PARTICLE [*particule*, F. of *particula*, L.] a small Parcel, or little Part; in *Grammar* an undeclined Word.

PARTICULAR [*particularis*, F. of *particula*, L.] proper, peculiar, singular, private, intimate, familiar.

PARTICULAR [*particularis*, L.] an individual of Goods, a particular Circumstance.

PARTICULARITY [*particularité*, F.] a singularity of Matter, a Singularity of Humour.

PARTICULARIZE [*particulariser*, F.] to enlarge upon Particulars, to give a particular Account of.

PARTICULARLY [*particulièrement*, L.] in a particular manner.

PARTICULARNESS, Singularity.

PARTIBLE [*partibilis*, L.] divided, divisible.

PARTIAL ASPECT [in *Astrology*] the most imperfect Aspect that can be.

PARTING, is one of the Refiners Ways of separating Gold and Silver, which is called *Partis*.

PARTISAN [*Partisan*, F.] a Favourer or a Party.

PARTISAN [in *Military Affairs*] a Commander of a Party.

PARTISAN [*partisan*, F. *partisans*, L.] a Party.

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PARTITION, a parting, sharing, or dividing, a Division. *F.* of *L.*

PARTITION [in *Architecture*] that which divides a Room.

PARTITION [in *Law*] a dividing of Lands among Coheirs and Partners.

PARTITIONE facienda, a Writ which lies for those who hold Lands and Tenements jointly, and would sever to every one his Part. *L.*

PART'LETS, Ruffs or Bands for Women. *Ch. Hist.*

PARTNER [*partenaar*, *Belg.*] one who takes Part, or is joined with another in some Concern.

PARTNERS [in a *Ship*] are strong Pieces of Timber bolted to the Beams incircling the Masts at the Deck, to keep them steady in their Steps.

PARTNERSHIP, a joining with some other Person in some Affair or Concern, Trade, &c.

PART'TRIDGE [*perdrix*, F. of *perdix*, L.] a dainty Fowl.

PARTURIENT [*parturiens*, L.] Travailing, being in Labour, or ready to bring forth.

PARTURITION, a bringing forth, or being in Labour.

PARTUS *Cæsareus*, a Birth when a Child is out of the Womb.

PARTY [*partie*, F. of *parti*, L.] a Person; also Association, Side, or Faction.

PARTY [in *Military Affairs*] a Body of Men sent out upon some Expedition.

PARTY Jury, a Jury consisting of half *Englishmen*, and half Foreigners.

PARTY per bend [in *Heraldry*] is when the Escutcheon is divided in two by a diagonal Line, either from the right to the left, or from the left to the right.

PARTY per pale [in *Heraldry*] divided by a perpendicular Line.

PARTIES [in *Law*] those that are named in a Deed or Fine as Parties of it.

PART'VIS, a Porch of a Church or Chapel, an Ante-Chapel. *O.*

PART'VIDE [among *Philosophers*] Little-ness, Smallness. *L.*

PART'VITY [*parvitas*, L.] Little-ness, Smallness.

PART'VO *No. uento*, a Writ of Nuisance. *L.*

PART'VUM & *Craffum* [among *Anatomists*] is the fourth Pair of Muscles of the Head, so called, because, tho' they are but little, yet they are thick. *L.*

PAS'PAGE, } Grazing or Feeding of
PASCUAGE, } Cattle. *O.*

PASCHA [חג ה. *pascha*, Gr.] the Passover, a Feast of the Jews; also the Festival of *Easter*.

PASCHA Clausum, the eighth Day after *Easter*, or *Low-Sunday*.

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PAS'CHAL [*paschalis*, L.] belonging to the Jewish Passover or Easter. F.

PASCHAL Rents, are Rents or annual Duties paid by the inferior Clergy to the Bishop, at their Easter Visitations.

PAS de Seure [in Fortification] the same with Berme.

To **PASH**, to dash together.

A mad PASH, a Mad-brains. *Chefs.*

PASH-Flower, a Plant.

PAS'QUIL [of *Pasquin*, an old broken Statue in Rome, in a Place called from thence *la Piazza di Pasquino*, it is reckoned the Center of Rome; here Lampoons and Libels are fix'd up. This Spot has been chosen for that Purpose, because this Stump of a Statue stands near 3 Streets out of 4, and thereby facilitates the Escape of such as fix them on] a slanderous Libel posted up for public View.

PASQUINA'DE, a Satirical Inveective or Libel.

PASS [*passé*, F.] a Licence to travel; also a Thruft in Fencing.

PASS [as *passé* of *zu passé* sept, *Teut.* to be well] a State or Condition.

To **PASS** [*passer*, F. *passare*, Ital.] to come or go thro', by or over; to be current as Money; to spend Time.

PAS'SABLE, that may be pass'd over; also tolerable, indifferent. F.

PASSACAC'LIO } [in *Musick Books*]
PASSACAIL'LE } signifies a Kind of
PASSACIL'LIO } Air somewhat like a *Chacon*, but of more slow or graver Movement. *Ital.*

PASSADE, Alms or Benevolence to a Passenger.

PASSADE } [in *Fencing*] a Pass or
PASSADO } Thruft.

PASSAGE [in *Horsemanship*] the Course or Manage of a Horse forward and backward upon the same Plot of Ground. F.

PASSAGE, a going from one Place to another; the Place thro' which one goes. F.

PASSAGE [in *Law*] Hire paid for being transported over the Sea, or a River. F.

PASSAGE, a Place in a Discourse or Book; also an Event or Chance.

PASSA'GIO, a Writ empowering the Keepers of the Ports to permit a Man to pass over, who hath the King's Licence.

PASSA'GIUM, a Voyage or Expedition made by the Kings of England to the Holy Land. O. L.

PASSANT, passing or going by. F.

PASSARA'DO [in a *Ship*] is a Rope whereby all the Blocks of the Main and Forefalls are haled down ast.

PASSA'TOR, one who has the Interest or Command of a River. O. L.

PASSENGER [*passenger*, F.] one who travels by Land or Water; also a Kind of small trained Hawk.

PASS Port [*passé port*, F. *passaporta*, Ital.]

of *passé*, F. and *portus*, Ports, or *porta*, Gates L.] a Licence granted for the safe Passage of a Man from one Place to another.

PASSEPIED [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air very like a Minuet in all Respects only to be play'd more brisk and lively. F.

PAS'SE Poiant [of *passer*, to pass, and *voler*, to fly, F. q. d. one who passes among Soldiers one Day, being about to fly off the next] a Faggot in a false Muster of Soldiers.

PASSIBIL'ITY [*passibilité*, F. of *passibilis*, L.] an Aptness or Capacity to suffer.

PASSIBLE [*passibilis*, L.] capable of suffering. F.

PASSID, excelled. *Chefs.*

PASSION, Affection, Transport of Mind, Anger, Suffering. F. of L.

PASSION [among Physicians] Pain, Uneasiness of the Body.

PASSION-Flower, a Flower named for its resembling several Crosses.

PASSION Week, the Week next before Easter.

PAS'SIONATE [*passionné*, F.] possessed with Passion, hasty; also affectionate, fond, amorous.

The **PAS'SIONS** [among Humourists] Affections of the Mind, as Love, Hatred.

PAS'SIVE [*passivus*, L.] apt to be suffered.

PASSIVE Principles [among Chymists] are Earth and Water.

PASSIV'ITY [*passivitas*, L.] the State of being insensible.

PAS'SOVER, a Festival among the Jews in Commemoration of the Angel's passing and sparing the Houses of the Jews, who the First-born of the Egyptians were slain.

PASSULA'TUM [among Dispensary Writers] a Medicine wherein Rastin is the chief Ingredient.

PASTE, Dough kneaded for Pies, or Composition for sticking Things together.

To **PASTE**, to stick together with Paste.

PAS'TEL, a Plant call'd Wood.

PAS'TERN [*pastern*, F.] the Hollow of a Beast's Heel, that Part of a Horse's under the Fetlock to the Heel; also a Shoe for a Horse.

PASTIL [*pastille*, F. of *pastillus*, L.] Crayon for Painting, a Composition of lumes; also a sort of Confectionary.

PASTIME [*pastime*, F. of *pastus*, Ital.] Sport, Recreation.

To **PASTINATE** [*pastinatum*, L.] to cut and delve.

PASTINA'TION, the opening, loosening and preparing the Earth for Ploughing.

PASTI'TIUM [in *Domestick-Book*] suture Ground.

PAS'TOR [*pastor*, F.] a Shepherd, Herdsman; a Minister of a Church.

PASTORAL [*pastoralis*, L.] belonging to a Shepherd, or to a Church Minister.

great Service in Labour, and is the same as *Leutor Scapula*.

PAT'NE, a sort of Plate or Saucer with which the Chalice is covered at Mass.

PAT'NE, a reddish Colour.

PAT'ION q. d. Patrick's Son] a Surname.

PAT'LY, fitly. Seasonably.

PAT'NESS, Fitness, Seasonableness.

PATON'CE [in Heraldry] as a Cross Patonce, is a Cross whose Ends are broad, and hooked, as it were, three Ways.

PA'TRIA, one's Country, or Birth-Place. L.

PA'TRIA [in Law] the Neighbourhood.

PATRIARCH [*patriarche*, F. *patriarcha*, L. of *πατριάρχης*, Gr.] a chief Father, or the first Father of a Family or Nation.

PATRIARCH [among Ecclesiasticks] is a Dignity in the Church above an Archbishop, of which there were anciently five, viz. at Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem and Antioch.

PATRIAR'CHAL [*patriarchalis*, L.] belonging to a Patriarch. F.

PATRIARCH'ATE [*patriarchatus*, F. of *patriarchatus*, L.] the State, Dignity or Jurisdiction of a Patriarch.

PATRICIANS [among the Romans] were Noblemen, who were descended of Senators, and the Founders of their Commonwealth.

PA'TRICK [of *patricius*, L. a Senator] the proper Name of a tutelar Saint of Ireland.

PATRIMONIAL [*patrimonialis*, L.] belonging to an Estate of Inheritance. F.

PATRIMONY [*patrimoine*, F. of *patrimonium*, L.] an Inheritance or Estate left by a Father to his Son.

St. Peter's PATRIMONY, a Province in Italy, which with its Profits and Dependencies is united to the See of Rome.

PATRVNUS, a Godfather. O. L.

PA'TRIOT [*patriota*, L. of *πατριώτης*, Gr.] a Father of his Country, a publick Benefactor.

PATRIOTISM, the acting like a Father to his Country, publick Spiritdness.

PATRIAS'SIANS, Christian Hereticks who held, that the Father and the Holy Ghost suffered as well as the Son.

To PATRISATE [*patriſſatum*, L.] to take after one's Father.

PATROCINATION, a defending or protecting; a maintaining the Right of any one. L.

PA'TROCINY [*patrocinium*, L.] Patronisation, Patronizing.

PATROL' [*parrouille*, F.] a Night-watch of about five or six Men, commanded by a Sergeant, who are sent from the Guard to walk in the Street, and prevent Disorders in a Garrison.

To PATROL' [*patrouiller*, L.] to walk up and down as before; also as the Outguards of an Army do upon the Approach of an Enemy.

PA'TRON [*patrons*, L.] a powerful Friend, Protector, or Advocate. F.

PATRON [in Law] one who has the Right of Presentation to a Benefice.

PATRON [in Civil Law] one who has made his Slave or Servant free.

PATRON [among the Moors] one who has been a Christian Slave.

PATRON Paramount, the King, who is said so to be to all the Benefices in England.

PA'TRONAGE [*patronatus*, L.] Defence, Protection; also the Right of Presentation to a Benefice. F.

PA'TRONAL [*patronatus*, L.] belonging to a Patron.

PA'TRONESS [*patronne*, F. of *patrona*, L.] a female Patron.

To PA'TRONIZE [*patrocinari*, L.] to protect or defend.

PATRONYMICKS [*patronymica*, L. of *πατρωνυμικά*, Gr.] Names of Men derived from their Fathers, or Ancestors.

PATTACON', a Spanish Coin in Flanders, worth about 4 s. 8 d. Sterling.

PA'TTE, a little Pye.

PATTEN } [*patin*, F. *patine*, Dan.

PAT'TIN } [*patini*, Ital.] a sort of wooden Shoe, with a supporter of Iron.

To PAT'YER and pray, to repeat many Pater-Nosters. O.

PAT'TERN [*patron*, F.] a Model or Plan.

PATTRIN, to say a Pater-Noster. Cl.

PAVADE, a Dagger. O.

PA'VAGE, a Toll or Contribution towards repairing or maintaining Pavements and Causeways.

PA'VAN [*pavan*, F.] a grave Spanish Dance; also the lowest sort of instrumental Musick. Span.

PAUCILOQUOUS [*pauciloquus*, L.] speaking but few Words.

PAUCILOQUY, a speaking a few Words.

PAUCITY [*paucitas*, L.] Fewness.

PAUDISHAW [*i. e.* an Expeller of Princes, or Injuries] a Title given to a Grand Signior.

To PAVE [*paver*, F. of *pavire*, L.] lay a Way with Stones.

A PAVEMENT [*pavimentum*, L.] Causeway or paved Floor.

PAVESA'DO, } a Target, a Defence.

PAVOISA'DE, } a Galley, to row the Slaves which row on the Banch.

PAVEISE } [*pavoi*, F.] a large Shield.

PAVISE, } which covers the whole Body.

A PA'VIER [*un pavier*, F.] a Mender or Mender of Pavements.

PAVILA'DE, a Shelter for Rowers in a Galley.

PAVILION [*pavillon*, F.] a Tent or made of State.
PAVILION [in *Architecture*] the main of a Building.
PAYLION [among *Sailors*] the Flag of an Officer in a Fleet.
PAUL [*Paulus*, L. Παῦλος, Gr. i. e. lit. *hammer Name*].
PAUL's, a stately Edifice, the Cathedral of the Diocese of *London*, first A. D. 610, by King *Ethelbert*, burnt down, and re-edified *Anno* 1087, and again in the Conflagration of this 1666, and now rebuilt with more splendour than before.
PAULS, the Palms of the Hands. *Ch.*
PAYCH [*paufe*, F. *pausée*, Du. *paatz*, *pausa*, Ital. *pausa*, L.] the Belly, or Guts of an Animal.
PAYCH [in a *Ship*] Masts made of, fastened to the Main and Fore-mast to keep them from galling against each other.
PAUNCHES make *Iran Patres*.
PAUSE of this Proverb is turned upon *Drinking*, and *Drinking*, as an Enemy of *Understanding*, and *Vivacity*; it is either transferred from, or confirmed by, the *Latin*, *Pinguis non gerit tenuem sensum*, and the *Greek*, *παχὴ γὰρ καρτὶς ἐν τρυφῇ βίβει*.
PAYTON [by *Antoninus* called *ad pontem*] a Town upon the Bridges in *Yorkshire*.
PAUPERIS [*Law Phrase*] as, to *prosecute*, is when the Judge or Attorney to maintain the Cause of a Person without Fees. L.
PAUSE [*Pausa*, L.] a Rest, a Stop, a *cessation*. F.
PAUSE [in *Music*] is an artificial Dissonance of the Sound or Voice.
PAUSE [*pauser*, F. *pausam facere*, Ital. a Stop, also to consider.
PAW [*pawen*, C. Br. *pawte*, F. *pala*, *pawer*, Gr. to tread] the Foot of a *Man*.
PAWL [in *Guinea*] a small Piece of *Gold*, equal to an *Alper* in *Turkey*, or *English*.
PAWL [in a *Ship*] a small Piece of *Wood* fastened to one End of the Beams of a *Ship*, so as to keep the Captain from falling overboard.
PAWL the Captain [Sea Term] to stop the *Ship*.
PAWL [*pawde*, Belg. *pfanden*, *Test.*]
PAWL [*pawde*, L. S. and Belg. *Test.*] a Pledge; also a Term used by a *Broker*.
PAWL-BROKER [*pawder*, Belg.] a *Broker* who deals Money upon Goods.

PAX, Peace, L. [among the *Papists*] an Image given to be kiss'd, when they go to the Offering.

PAY, Satisfaction, Content. *Chau.*

To **PAY** [*payer*, F.] to discharge a Debt.

To **PAY** [perhaps of *waiter*, Gr.] to best.

To **PAY** the Seams of a Ship [of *poix*, F. Pitch] to lay them over with hot Pitch.

PAY'ABLE, to be paid. F.

PAY-CHAP [Sea Term] that is, at the turning the Anchor out of the Boat, turn it over-board faster.

PAY more Cable [Sea Term] i. e. let out more Cable.

PAY'ING [Sea Term] is laying over the Seams of a Ship a Coat of Pitch.

PAY [*pays*, F.] Wage, Hire, Payment.

PAYMENT, Paying, Pay. F.

PAYNIMS. See *Painims*.

PAY-SAUNCE, pausing or stopping. *Chau.*

PAY'TRELL [*poitral*, F. of *postrale*, L.] the Breast-plate of a Horse's Furniture.

PEA [*pira*, Sax. *pifum*, L.] a well-known Pulse.

PEA [in *Doomsday-Book*] an Hill.

PEACE [*paix*, F. of *pax*, L.] Agreement, Rest, Quietness.

PEACE [in a *Law Sense*] is a quiet and inoffensive Behaviour towards King and Subject.

PEACE of God and the Church [Old *Phrase*] the Time of Vacation from Law-Suits between Terms.

Clerk of the PEACE, is an Officer who draws up the Processes, reads the Indictments, and inrolls the Aets in a Session of Peace.

PEACE of the King, that Peace and Security both for Life and Goods, which the King affords to all under his Protection.

PEACE'ABLE [*paisible*, F.] peaceful, still, quiet, calm.

PEACE'ABLENESS, the being peaceable.

PEACE'ABLY, in a peaceable Manner, quietly.

PEACE/FULNESS, Quietness, Inoffensiveness.

He that would live at Peace and Rest, Must bear, and see, and say the best.

This Distich is a Dehortation from *Contumaciousness* and *Detraction*; it teaches not to expose and heighten, but to cover and extenuate the Imperfections and Failings of others, under the Penalty of procuring our own *Disquietude*, and risking our *Tranquillity*. Whether it be originally *English*, *French*, *Italian*, or *Latin*, I shall not determine; but they all have it in a Distich.

Oy, voy, & te tais, si tu veux vivre en paix. French.

Ole, wide, tace, seu vis vivier in pace.
Italian.

Audi, vide, tace, si tu vis vivere in pace.
Latin.

PEACH [*peche*, *F. pesca*, Ital. of *Perf-
tum*, L. *c. Marum*] a delicious Fruit.

PEA'COCK {*papa*, *Sax. pauw*, *Belg.*
and *L. S. pfa'm*, *Teut. paen*, *F. of pavo*,
L.] a very fine Bird.

PEAG'KIRK [of *Peat*, a Holy Virgin,
Sister to St. *Gutblack*, and *Kirk*] a Town in
Northamptonshire.

PEAK [*peac*, *Sax. pico*, *Span. p. d.* the
Pike or Point] the sharp Point of anything,
the Top of an Hill.

The Devil's Arse in the PEAK, a great un-
fathomable Hole in *Derbyshire*.

PEAK'ING [probably of *pequeno*, *Span.*
piccino, Ital. Small] of a puling, sickly
Constitution, that does not thrive.

PEAK'INGNESS, Sickness.

PEAL [*Minerva* derives it of *appeller*,
F. to call; others from *πάλλω*, *Gr.* to vi-
brate or agitate] a great Noise, particularly
of Bells or Thunder, &c.

PEAL the Pot, cool the Pot. *N. C.*

PEAN [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field
of a Coat of Arms in *Sable*, and the Pow-
dering *Or*.

PEAR [*paye*, *Sax. pette*, *Dan. pette*,
Belg. and *L. S. poire*, *F. of pyrus*, L.]
a well-known Fruit.

PEAR-Bit, a sort of Bit for Horses.

PEAR-Main, a kind of Apple.

PEARCH? [*perche*, *F. percha*, Ital. of
PERCH *Spertica*, L.] a Seat for Fowls
to rest upon; also a Rod or Pole, with
which Land is measured, containing 16
Feet and a half.

PEARCHE? [*pispa*, *Gr.*] a Fresh-water

PERCH {Fish.

To PEARCH [*percher*, *F.*] to light or sit
upon, as a Bird does.

PEARK, brisk. *Span.*

PEARL [*perle*, *F. perla*, *Span.*] a Gem
that is bred in a Shell-fish.

PEARL [in *Heraldry*] the White or Sil-
ver Colour in the Coats of Barons and
other Noblemen.

PEARL [among Hunters] that Part of a
Deer's Horn which is about the Burr.

PEARL [among Orulists] a Web on the
Eye.

PEARL [among Printers] a very small
sort of Printing Letter.

PEAS'ANT [*paissant*, *F. of pais*, the
Country] a Countryman, a Clown.

PEAS'ANTRY, the Country People.

PEASE [*pisa*, *Sax. pois*, *F. pisum*, L.
of *πικον*, *Gr.*] a well known Pulse.

To PEASE, to stay. *C.*

PEASE Bolt, } Pease Straw. *C.*

PEASE Fawm, }

PEASE-Shell, the Husk or Shell of Pease,
the Pease in the Shell.

PEAT, a sort of Fewel, dug out
moorish Ground.

PEASE [for *Pave*] Weight. *Span.*

PEB'BL'S, Stones for Paving.

PECCADIL'LO [*Peccadillo*, *Span.*
cadillo, *F.*] a small Fault or Crime, a pe-
donable Sin. *Span.*

PEC'CANT [*peccans*, L.] committing
Fault, offending. *F.*

PECCANT Humours [with *Phlegm*]
Humours of the Body that contain
Malignity, or else abound too much.

PECCA'VI {i. e. I have offended
as, *I'd make him cry Peccavi*, i. e. He
him acknowledge his Fault.

PE'CHEY [*peche*, *F.* a Fault] a
name.

PE'CIA, a small Piece of Ground.

PECK, a dry Measure containing
Gallons.

To PECK [*perken*, *L. S. perken*,
perken, *Teut.*] to strike with the
Birds do.

PECTINEUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle
the Thigh arising from the outwidth
the *Oi Pubis*. *L.*

PECTINIS *Or* [in *Anatomy*] the
as *Oi Pubis*. *L.*

PECTORAL [*pectoralis*, L.] relating
to the Breast, stomachick. *F.*

A PECTORAL [*pectoralis*, L.] a
Plate.

PECTORAL Muscle [in *Anatomy*]
which moves the Arm to the Breast.

PECTORALS [*pectoralis*, L.] the
for Diseases in the Breast.

PECTORIS *Oi* [in *Anatomy*] the
as *Sternum*. *L.*

PECTUS [in *Anatomy*] the Part
of the Breast and Chest, reaching
Neck-bone to the Midriff. *L.*

PECUL [at *Japan*, *Java*, &c.] a
Catty, or 132lb. Avoidance.

To PEGULATE [*pegulare*, L.]
or cheat the Publick.

PECULATION, [*pegulare*, L.]
hiking or Cheating the Publick. *L.*

PECULIAR [*peculiaris*, L.]
singular, private, proper.

A PECULIAR, is a Parish or
exempt from the Ordinary, *W.*

PECUNIARITY [*pecuniarius*, L.]
pecuniariness.

PECUNIARLY, pertaining to
pecuniariness, the like.

Court of PECUNIARIES, the
takes Cognizance of Matters
sides, which are exempt from
Jurisdiction.

PEGUNIA [*pegunia*, L.]
Time paid to the Priest, at the
the Grave, for the Soul.

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PECUNIARY [*pecuniarie*, F. of *pecunia*, L.] monied or full of Money.

PECUNIOSITY [*pecuniositas*, L.] Full of Money.

PECUNIOUS [*pecuniens*, F. of *pecunia*, L.] of or belonging to Money.

PAGE [*Old Law*] Money given for going through a Forest.

PAGOGUE [*pagagogus*, L. of *pagus*, Gr.] an Instructor or Teacher of a F.

PAGOGY [*pagagogie*, F. *pagagogia*, *pagagoria*, Gr.] Instruction, Discipline.

PAL [*pedalis*, L.] belonging to a Foot there.

PALE, a Foot-Cloth, a Carpet laid on ground to tread on. O. L.

PALES [*pedales*, L.] low Keys or Organs to be touched with the

PANDOUS [*padanus*, L.] going on as a *Pedaneus Judge*.

PANT, a paltry Schoolmaster; a condescender to Scholarship. F.

PANTICK [*pedantique*, F.] that of a Pedant, Pedant-like.

PANTICKNESS, the being conceited, pretensions.

PANTISM, the Profession or Practice of a Pant.

PANTRY [*pedantifer*, F.] the Ridiculous and Humour of a Pedant.

PEDANTISE [*pedantiser*, F.] to play a Pedant's Part.

PEDERTON [so called from the River in a Town in *Somersetshire*, formerly in the Court of King *Isa*, our first lawyer.

PEE [of *2 pedibus*, L.] a Footboy.

PEERAST [*pederastia*, F. *pederastes*, *pederastes*, Gr.] a Buggery.

PEERASTY [*pederastia*, L. of *pederastia*, Gr.] Buggery.

PEERO [*petardo*, Ital.] a sort of Cannon used in Ships.

PESTAL [q. d. *ped-stall*, F. *pedestal*, of *ped*, a foot and *stallo*, a pedestal, L.] that Part of a Pillar serves to support it.

PEUCLE [*pediculus*, L.] a little Foot.

PEUATION, a particular Foulness of the Feet, very apt to breed Lice; said to be the Distemper of the *Egyptians*, of the ten Plagues.

PEULE [among *Botanists*] the Foot-stem of a Plant.

PEULOSITY [*pediculosis*, L.]

PEER [of *degrés de pées*, F. the of Fathers: Or *petendo gradus*, L. of Degrees] Descent from Ancestry, Race.

PEVIVUM [from *pedes*, the Feet, to wash, L.] a Bath for the

PEDIMENT [in *Architecture*] the same as Fronton.

PEDLER [*Minßer* derives it from *aller à pied*, F. to go a Foot, but *Skinner* from *petteler*, *Teut.* a Beggar, because they offer to, and endeavour to prevail with People to buy their Goods] one who sells small Wares about the Streets.

PEDLING, small, trifling, of little Value.

PEDOBAPTISM [of *paidōs*, and *baptisma*; Gr.] Infant-Baptism.

PEE Ware, Pulse, as Pease, Beans, &c.

PEECE, a Fort, or Place of Strength. *Spencer*.

PEED, blind of one Eye. N. C.

PEEK, a Grudge. See *Pique*.

PEEK [in a Ship] a Room in the Hold, which reaches from the Bits forward to the Stern.

To ride a PEEK [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said so to do, when she lies with her Main Fore-Yards hoisted up, having one End of the Yards brought down to the Shrouds, and the other raised up an End.

To be a PEEK [of an Anchor] is when the Cable is perpendicular, between the Hawse or Hole through which it runs out, and the Anchor.

To PEEK the Miffen [*Sea Term*] is to put the Miffen Yard right up, down by the Mast.

PEEL [*pele*, a Shovel, F.] a sort of Shovel to set Bread in an Oven; a thin Board for carrying Pies, &c.

PEEL [among *Printers*] an Instrument of Wood to hang up the printed Sheets to dry.

PEEL, [of *pellis*, L.] the Rind or Coat of Fruit.

To PEEL, to pull or take off the Rind.

PEEL/ER, a Portmanteau. O.

PEEL'ING, a lasting sort of Apple, that makes excellent Cyder.

To PEEP [*peper*, F. of *pepire*,] to cry like a Chicken.

To PEEP [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *pepino*, Gr. but *Skinner* of *epheffen*, *Du.* to lift up the Eyes upon something] to look thro' a Hole, to grow out, as Herbs, Horns, Teeth, &c.

PEE'PER, a Looking-Glass. *Cent.*

PEE'PING, sleeping, drowsy. O.

PEER [probably of *Beorg*, *Sax.* *berg*, *Dan.* *berg*, *Teut.* a Heap, &c. or of *Pene*, *Sax.* the foot of an Hill] a Mole or Rampart raised in an Harbour, to break the Force of the Sea, and for the better Security of Ships that rid there.

PEER in *Architecture*] a sort of square Pillar, or Buttress.

To PEER, to leer or peep at.

PEERS [of *pair*, F. *par* or *pairs*, L.] the Nobles or chief Lords of Parliament.

PEERS [in Law] Jurymen impanelled upon an Inquest.

PEER'AGE [*paire*, F.] the Dignity of a Peer, PEER-

PEER'AGE, a Tax for the Maintenance of the Pier of an Harbour.

PEER'DOM, the Dignity of a Peer, annexed to a great Fee.

PEER'ESS, a Peer's Lady.

PEER'LESS, that which has no Peer or Equal, incomparable.

PEER'LESSNESS, Incomparableness, Matchlessness.

PEERLY, cheerful, *Cant.*

PEEVISH [*q. d. Beeish*, of a Bee,] fretful.

PEEV'ISH, witty, subtil. *N. C.*

PEE'VISHNESS, Fretfulness, Crossness.

A PEG [probably of *Pic*, *Sax.* a little Needle] a small pointed Piece of Wood for several Uses.

PEG'ASUS, the winged Horse, a northern Constellation. *L.*

PEG'GING [among *Sow Gelders*] a Term used when they cure Hogs of a Disease called the *Garrbe*.

TO PEIRE [of *peja-are*, *L.*] to impair, or disarrange. *Chau.*

PEISEN, to poize or weigh. *Chau.*

PELLA, a Pile, a Port. *O. L.*

PELLA'GLÆ [among *Naturalists*] Shell-Fishes, very rarely found near the Sea-Shores. *L.*

PELLA'GIANS, the Followers of *Pelagius* or *Morgan*, a Briton, who denied original Sin, and held many other erroneous Opinions.

PELF [probably of *pela*, or *peo*, *Sax.* much Money, or of *peuff*, *F.* Frippery] Wealth, Stock, Riches unjustly heaped up; also paltry Stuff.

PELF [in *Falconry*] the Refuse and broken Remains of a Fowl, left after the Hawk is relieved.

PELT'CAN [*pelicanus*, *L.*] a Water-Fowl.

PELT'ICAN [among *Chymists*] a blind Alembick, a chymical Vessel.

PELIDNUS [with *Physicians*] a black and blue Colour in the Face, which often happens to melancholy Persons. *Gr.*

PELL, a House. *O.*

PELL [*pellis*, *L.*] a Skin of a Beast.

PEL'LAGE, Custom or Duty paid for Skins of Leather.

PELLAMOUN'TAIN, an Herb.

PEL'LETS [*balate*, *F. pella*, *Span.* but *Minsevus* derives it from *pelendo*, *L.* driving out] little Bills.

PEL'LETS [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Ograsses*.

PEL'ICLE [*pellicula*, *L.*] a little Skin, a Film or Fragment of a Membrane.

PELLIPARIUS [*q. d. pellis parator*, *pellis*, *L.*] a Skinner or Currier. *O. L.*

PEL'LITORY of *Spain*, an Herb. *Pyretbrum*. *L.*

PEL'LITORY of the *Wall*, an Herb so called from growing on Walls. *Parietaria*. *L.*

PELL-MELL [*pelle-melle*, *F.* of *pe* Locks of Wool, and *metes* mingled together confusedly, without Order.

PELL-MELL [*q. d. pellere malle*, drive with a Mallet] the Place for exercising this Game in *St. James's Park*, and all Street near it. See *Pelle Mallin*.

Clerk of the PELLs, an Officer of the *Exchequer*, who enters every Bill in a Patent Roll, called *pellis receptorum*.

PELLUCID [*pellucidus*, *L.* of *per*, *i* walde, and *lucius*] clear, bright, transparent.

PELT [*pylinche*, *Sax. pelitz*, *Belg. & Te* or *pelis*, *L.*] the Skin of a Beast.

PELT-Monger, one who deals in Skin.

PELT Wool, Wool pulled off the Pelt Skin of a dead Sheep.

TO PELT [*Politeren*, *Teut.* to beat] throw Stones, Snow-Balls, &c. at a Person; to annoy by discharging Small-Shot also to fret and tune.

PELVIS [among *Anatomists*] the Place the Bottom of the Belly, wherein the Bladder and Womb are contained. *L.*

PELVIS Renum [among *Anatomists*] membranous Vessel, which receives Urine, and pours it into the Bladder.

PELEURE, rich Fur.

PEMPHIGODES [*pemphigodes*, *Gr.*] kind of spotted and febrile Fever.

PEN [*penna*, *L.*] a Quill cut to write with.

PEN [*pyndan*, *Sax.* to shut in] a Pen for Sheep, a Coop for Powl; also a Pool Head to keep in Water to drive the Wheel of a Mill.

PEN [of *pen*, *C. Br.* a Head] a Summit.

PEN [of *pen*, *C. Br.* a Top of a Mountain] a Village in *Surrey*, where the *Normans* received a great Overthrow at *Henrichsbach*, a *West-Saxon*; and *Canterbury* Domes from *Edmund King*.

TO PEN [of *penna*, *L.*] to write down.

TO PEN up, to inclose or shut up.

PEN-Man, an Artist in fair Writing.

PEN-Stock, a Flood-Gate placed in the Water of a Mill Pond.

PEN'AL [*penalis*, *L.*] belonging to inflicting Punishment.

PEN'ALTY [*penaliter*, *L.*] a Sin imposed by way of Punishment.

PEN'ANCE [*penance*, *O. F. penance*, *F. of penitentie*, *L.*] any sort of Mortification enjoined by the *Romish Priests*.

PENBANK, a Beggar's Can.

PEN'CIL [*pinxit*, *Teut. pinxit*, *F. penicillum*, *L.*] a small Instrument for Drawing, Painting, &c.

PENCIL of Rays [in *Opticks*] is a Cone of Rays together at the Base.

PEND'ABLE, hanging, that does hang down. *F.*

PEND'ANT, hanging, left undecorated.

PEND'ANT Feathers [in *Falconry*] which grow upon a Hawk's Thigh.

PENYANTS [*pendens d'oreille*, F.] Jewels which Women hang on their Ears.

PENYANTS [of a Ship] are Streamers or long Colours which are hung at the Head of the Ship, or at the Yard-Arm Ends, either for Honour, Distinction of Squadrons, or such.

PENYANTS [in Botany] are the male part of a Flower called *Stamens*, placed on the ends of those Threads which are termed by the *Stamens*, and scatter when ripe, the Pollen Dust, which impregnates the Seed and renders it fit for Vegetation: As in the case of Tulips and Lilies.

PENNY, to pen or shut up. *Chau.*

PENNYNIS [*pen-ninus*, C. B. i. e. the end of the Town] a Castle in Cornwall, built by King Henry VIII. in the Port of Plymouth.

PENYENT [*pendens*, L.] hanging down.

PENDULOUS [*pendulus*, L.] hanging down; also doubtful.

PENDULOUS Heads [in Botany] those which hang downwards.

PENDULUM [*pendule*, F.] is a Weight hung at the End of a String, Wire, or Rod, by the Vibrations or Swings of which we measure the Parts or Differences of Time measured: Also a Clock, Watch or Instrument, whose Motions are regulated by this Device. *L.*

PENDULUMS, are Clocks whose Pendulums swing Seconds, and go eight Days.

PENDRA'RIUS, a Pension, or Ensign. *O. L.*

PENETRABLE'ITY, Aptness to be penetrated.

PENETRABLE [*penetrabilis*, L.] that is penetrated, pierced, or divided into.

PENETRABLENESS, Capableness of being penetrated.

PENETRANT [*penetrans*, L.] piercing, quick.

PENETRATE [*penetrare*, F. *penetrare*, L. q. d. *penitus intrare*] to get or pass or through, to dive into.

PENETRATION, a penetrating or passing; Quickness of Wit. *F.* of *L.*

PENETRATION of Bodies [among Philosophers] is when two Bodies are in the same Place, so that the Parts of the one do every where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the Cavities or Places of the Parts of the other.

PENETRATIVE, which easily penetrates, or is of a piercing Quality. *F.*

PENETRATIVENESS, the being apt to penetrate.

PENQUIN, an outlandish Bird.

PENICILLUS [among Surgeons] a Tortoise-shell.

PENITUM, a Medicine for all Distempers of the Lungs.

PENILE, [*penalis*, Fr.] painful, toilsome.

PENINSULA [*peninsula*, F.] a Tract of Land surrounded with Water, except in one

Place, where it is joined to the Continent by a narrow Neck of Land.

PENINSULATED [*peninsulatus*, L.] almost moated round.

PEN'NIS [in *Anatomy*] a Man's Yard. *L.*

PEN'NIS Cerebri [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Cerebrum*. *L.*

PENIS Muliebris [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Clitoris*. *L.*

PEN'ISTONS, a Sort of coarse Woollen-Cloth.

PENITENCE [*penitentia*, L.] Repentance, Sorrow, or Contrition for Sin.

PEN'ITENT [*penitens*, L.] repenting, sorrowful for having committed any Sin.

PENITENT'IAL [*penitential*, F. of *penitentialis*, L.] belonging to Repentance.

A PENITENT'IAL [*un penitential*, F.] a Book which directs how to enjoin Penance.

A PENITENT'IARY [*penitencier*, F. *penitentiarius*, L.] a Priest who imposes Penance on an Offender; also a Place for hearing Confessions.

PEN'KNIFE, [of *Penna*, L. and *Kniff*, Belg. and *Dan.*] a small Knife for making or mending of Pens.

PEN'NANT [in a Ship] is a Rope to hoist up a Boat, or Merchandize, into or out of a Ship.

PENNA'TA Folia [among Botanists] winged Leaves, are such Leaves as grow directly one against another on the same Rib or Stalk. *L.*

PEN'NER, a Case to put Pens in.

PEN'NON, a Flag or Banner ending in a Point. *F.*

PEN'NON [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of such a Flag.

PENNY [*penniz*, Sax. *pencing*, *L. S.* *afennig*, *Teut.*] a Coin, in Value the twelfth Part of a Shilling.

PENNY Post, a Post Office for conveying Letters to all Parts within the Bills of Mortality.

PENNY Weight, an English Troy Weight, containing twenty four Grains.

Penny wife and Pound foolish.

This Proverb severely lashes such Persons who are thrifty to an Error in *small*, but necessary Expenses; but profusely extravagant in unnecessary ones; intimating, That the Wisdom of such *Parsonage* is no less foolish, than the saving a Cask of Wine at the Tap, while they are turning it out at the Bung-Hole. *Ad mensuram aquam libentes, sine mensura offim comedentes*, Latin. *Mázsa üdve töltes; aqutroz padzar idős; Gr.*

PEN'SA, a Wey of Salt, Cheese, &c. containing 256lb. *O. L.*

Ad PENSAM, the full Weight of 12 Ounces Troy, which was formerly paid into the Exchequer for a Pound Sterling.

PEN'SELL, a Pencil. *Chau.*

PEN'SIL [*pen-sil*, L.] hanging.

PENSIL'ITY [*pen-sil-ity*, L.] hangingness.

PEN'SION, a Rent or Pension.

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PEN'SION, a Rent or Pension.

PEN'SION, a Rent or Pension.

PEN'SION, a Rent or Pension.

PEN'SION, a Salary, or yearly Allowance. *F. of L.*

The **PENSION** [of *Gray's Inn*] an Assembly of the Members of that Society, who meet to consult about the Affairs of the House.

PENSION Writ, an Order of that House against such as are in Arrears for Pensions and other Duties.

PENSIONARY [in *Holland*] the chief Minister in the Government of each City.

PEN'SIONER [*pensionnaire*, *F. pensionarius*, *L.*] one who receives a Pension; also one who is maintained in a College or Hospital at the King's Charge.

PENSIONER [in the University of *Cambridge*] a Scholar who pays for his Commons.

The King's **PENSIONERS**, } a Band of
Gentlemen **PENSIONERS**, } Gentlemen,
who, armed with Partizans, attend as a
Guard upon the King's Person in the Palace.

To **PEN'SITATE** [*penſitatum*, *L.*] to weigh, consider, or ponder in the Mind.

PEN'SIVE, sad, heavy, sorrowful, thoughtful. *F.*

PENSIVEHEDE, Pensiveness, Thoughtfulness. *Chau.*

PENSIVELY, thoughtfully, sorrowfully.

PEN'SIVENESS, Thoughtfulness, Sorrowfulness.

PENT [of *pin'dan*, *Sax.*] shut up. *Spem.*

PENTAGON [*pentagone*, *F. pentagonus*, *L.* of *πεντάγωνον*, of *πέντε*, five, and *γωνία*, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Geometrical Figure, having five Sides and five Angles.

PENTAGONAL, } belonging to a
PENTAGONOUS, } Pentagon, or
having five Sides and five Angles.

PENTAMETER [*πεντάμετρον*, of *πέντε*, and *μετρον*, a Measure, *Gr.*] a Greek, or Latin Verse, which consists of five Feet. *L.*

PENTAPETALOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as have a Flower consisting of five Leaves.

PENTAPTOTON [*πεντάπτοτον*, *Gr.*] a Noun that has but five Cases. *Gram.*

PENTASTICH [*pentastichum*, *L.* of *πεντάστιχος*, *Gr.*] a Stanza or Division in a Poem, consisting of five Verses.

PENTATEUCH [*pentateuchus*, *L.* of *πεντάτευχος*, of *πέντε*, and *τεύχος*, a Volume, *Gr.*] the five Books of *Moses*.

PENTECONTARCH, [*pentecontarchus*, *L.* of *πεντήκονταρχος*, of *πεντήκοντα*, fifty, and *ἀρχος*, a Ruler, *Gr.*] a Captain who has the Command of fifty Men.

PEN'TECOST [*pentecôte*, *F. pentecoste*, *L.* of *πενήκοντος*, *Gr.* i. e. the fiftieth Day after *Easter*] the Festival of *Whitsuntide*.

PENTECOSTALS, Offerings made at *Whitsuntide*, by the Parishioners to the Priests.

PENTEPHARMACON [of *πέντε*, five, and *φαρμακον*, a Remedy, *Gr.*] any Medicine consisting of five Ingredients.

PENTHEMIMERIS [*πενθέμιμερος*, *Gr.*] Part of a Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of two Feet and a long Syllable, *Sc. Gram.*

PENTHOUSE [*apparus*, *F. pendre*, *Ital. appendix*, of *pendere*, *L.* to hang] a Shelter over a Door or Window.

PENTICE, a Penthouse; also a Shed.

PENULTIMA [in *Grammar*, i. e. *penultima*] the last Syllable of a Word last one. *L.*

PENUMBRA [in *Astronomy*] is a false kind of Shadow, or the utmost Edge of the perfect Shadow, which happens at the Eclipse of the Moon; a partial Shadow. *Li.*

PENURIIOUS [of *penuria*, *L.*] covetous, niggardly, scanty; also nice.

PENURIIOUSNESS, Niggardiness.

PENURY [*penuria*, *L.*] extreme want of Necessaries.

PE'ONY [*pœonia*, *L.* of *παῖς*, *Gr.*] Flower of two Sexes, both Male and Female.

PEOPLE [*peuple*, *F. Pöbel*, the *Populace*, *Teut.* of *populus*, *L.*] the whole Body of Persons who live in a Country, or set up a Nation.

To **PEOPLE** [*peupler*, *F. peupler*, *It.*] to stock with People.

PEPASMUS [*πῆσμος*, *Gr.*] the opening of preternatural Humours.

PEPASTICKS [of *πῆστικα*, *Gr.*] Medicines that allay and digest Crudities.

PE'PIRE, a Love Potion. *O.*

PEPPER [*peper*, *L. S. & Belg.* *Teut. pöwer*, *F. of peper*, *L.*] an Indian

PEPPER Wort, an Herb. *Leptodermis*

PEP'SIS [*πέσις*, *Gr.*] a boiling or ing.

PEPSIS [among *Physicians*] the Cation or Fermentation of Viscerals and mours in a human Body.

PEP'TICK [*pepticus*, *L.* of *pepsis*, *Gr.*] that serves to concoct or digest.

PEPO'ZIANs, a Sect of Christians ticks, who sprung up in the second century, a Branch of the *Montanists*.

PERACTER, a mathematical instrument for Surveying. *L.*

PERACUTE [*peracutus*, *L.*] very

To **PER'AGRATE** [*peragrum*, *Gr.*] to travel or wander about.

PERAGRATION, a travelling, or wandering about; a Ramble or Progress.

PREAGRATATION Month [in the Space of the Moon's Cycle] the Point of the Zodiac to the Sun.

To **PERAMBULATE** [*perambulare*, *L.*] to walk through or about.

PERAMBULATION, a walking.

PERAMBULATION [of the Justice of the Peace] the Walking of Justice or about the Forest, in order to lay down the Bounds of it.

PERAMBULATION *facienda*. is a Warrant commanding the Sheriffs to make Perambulation, and set down the Bounds of these more Manors, whose Limits are not known.

PERAMBULATOR [among Surveyors] a Rolling Wheel, for measuring Roads, &c. *Span.*

PERCAPTURA, a Wear, or Place in a live made up with Banks, Dams, &c. for preserving and catching of Fish.

PERCASE, by Chance. *O.*

TO PERCEIVE [*appercevoir*, *F.* of *percevoir*, *L.*] to discover, spy, or find out, Apprehend.

PERCEIVABLE { [*perceptibilis*, *L.*] that

PERCEPTIBLE { may be perceived.

PERCEIVABLENESS, { the being

PERCEPTIBLENESS, { pable of being perceived or discovered.

PERCEPTION, the perceiving or having clear and distinct Apprehension of Objects. *F.* of *L.*

PERCEPTIVITY, the Power of Perceiving.

PERCH [*perche*, *F.* *percha*, *L.*] a Measure of 16 Feet and a half.

PERCHERS, Paris Candles, anciently sold in England; also the larger Sort of Wax Candles, which were usually set upon the Altar.

PERCIVAL [of *Percheval*, a Village in Normandy] a Surname.

TO PERCOLATE [*percolatum*, *L.*] to strain through a Sieve, &c.

PERCOLATION, a straining thoroughly. *L.*

PERCONTA'TION, a strict Enquiry. *L.*

PERCUSSION, a striking or knocking.

PER Deliquium, by Melting [among Chymists] a Salt of Tartar dissolv'd in the Air, and Oil of Tartar, *per deliquium*, &c. *L.*

PER Descensum, by Descent [among Chymists] a particular Manner of Distillation.

PERDIE [*per Dieu*, *F.* *Per Dios*, *Span.*] an Oath. *Span.*

PERDIFOLS [of *perdere*, to lose, and *folia*, leaves] such Trees or Plants as lose their Leaves in Winter, or after they have been flowering.

PERDITIO, utter Ruin or Destruction. *F.* of *L.*

PERDONA'TIO *Uelagaria*, a Pardon for one who is outlaw'd. *O. L.*

PERDUE, lost, forlorn. *F.*

A PERDUE, a Soldier placed in a dangerous Post. *F.*

TO lie PERDUE, to lie flat upon the face, to lie in wait closely.

PERDUES, the forlorn Hope of an Army.

PERDURABLE, continuing, lasting very long, capable of holding out a long Time. *Shakspeare.*

PERDURATION, lasting very long.

PEREGAL [*egual*, *F.*] equal. *Span.*

TO PEREGRINATE [*peregrinari*, *L.*] to travel into distant or foreign Countries. *Shakspeare.*

PEREGRINATION, a travelling in foreign Countries. *L.*

PEREGRINE [*peregrinus*, *L.*] foreign, outlandish.

PEREGRINE [among Astrologers] a Planet is said so to be, when found in any Sign where it has none of its essential Dignities.

PEREGRINE [among Falconers] a Hawk of the Falcon kind.

PERENNIAL [*perennis*, *L.*] lasting all the Year.

PERENNIAL [by some physical Writers] is applied to Fevers which have no Intermission.

PERENNITY [*perennitas*, *L.*] Lastingness, long Continuance, Perpetuity.

PEREMPTORY [*peremptorius*, *F.* of *peremptorius*, *L.*] absolute, express, final, determinate, positive.

PEREMPTORY Action [in Law] is a determinate and final Act, which cannot be renewed or altered.

PEREMPTORILY, positively, absolutely. *L.*

PEREMPTORINESS, Positiveness.

PERERRATION, a wandering up and down.

PERFECT [*perfectus*, *L.*] complete, intire; accomplished, excellent.

PERFECT Flowers [among Florists] are those which have the finely colour'd small Leaves called *Petala*, with the *Stamina*, *Apices*, and *Stylus*.

PERFECT Numbers [in Arithmetick] are such whose aliquot Parts joined together exactly make the whole Number.

TO PERFECT [of *perficio*, *L.* *q. d.* to go through with] to make perfect, to finish.

PERFECTION, Accomplishment, Excellency, the State or Condition of that which is perfect. *F.* of *L.*

PERFECTIONAL, making perfect.

PERFECTNESS, the being perfect or complete.

PERFETLICHE, perfectly. *Cham.*

PERFIDIOUS [*perfidus*, *F.* *perfidus*, *L.*] false, treacherous, deceitful.

PERFIDY { [*perfidus*, *F.* of

PERFIDIOUSNESS { *perfidia*, *L.*] Breach of Faith or Trust, Falseness, Treachery.

PERFLABLE [*perflabilis*, *L.*] open to the Wind, that may be blown through.

PERFLATILE [*perflabilis*, *L.*] blowing through or strongly.

PERFORANS *Musculus*, [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Fingers, so call'd, because the Tendons of it run through those of the *Perforatus*. L.

PERFORANS *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the lesser Toe, the Tendons of which pass through the Holes of the Tendons of the *perforatus pedis*. L.

To **PERFORATE** [*perforatum*, L.] to pierce through.

PERFORATED [among *Botanists*] is when the Leaves of any Plant seem full of little Holes:

PERFORATED [in *Heraldry*] the piercing or passing of one Ordinary in part through another.

PERFORATION, a boring through.

PERFORATION [among *Surgeons*] the penetrating by an Instrument into any of the greater Cavities; the Opening an Abscess by an Instrument; also an Erosion of the Bones, that eats through them.

PERFORATUS *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Fingers, so called, because its Tendons are perforated to admit those of the perforating Muscle. L.

PERFORATUS *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the lesser Toes, so named because its Tendons are perforated like those of the Fingers. L.

To **PERFORM** [*q. d. to dispatch in the Form or Manner proposed*] to do, to fulfil, to bring to pass.

PERFORMANCE, a Performing; also a Work done.

To **PERFICATE** [*perficatum*, L.] to rub or chafe thoroughly, or all over.

PERFICATION, a rubbing or chafing thoroughly. L.

To **PERFUME** [*perfumer*, F. *profumare*, Ital.] to give a sweet Scent to.

PERFUME [*perfume*, F. *profumo*, Ital.] any thing that lends forth a sweet Scent, as Civit, Musk, &c. also the Scent itself. *Spen.*

PERFUMER [*perfumeur*, F.] one who makes and sells Perfumes.

PERFUNCTORY [*perfuntorius*, L.] done carelessly or slightly.

PERHAPS [of *per*, L. and *hap*, or *happen*] it may be so.

PERHYEMATION, a staying the whole Winter at any Place. L.

PERIAMMA [*periamma*, Gr.] a

PERIAPTA Medicine, which being tied about the Neck, is believed to expel Diseases.

PERIANTHIA [of *anpi*, about, and *anthos*, a Flower, Gr.] so *Botanists* call those little green Leaves that encompass the Bottom of a Flower.

PERICARDIAN, } belonging to the Pericardium.

PERICARDICK, }

PERICARDIUM [*pericarde*, F. of *περικαρδιον*, of *anpi*, about, and *καρδια*, the

Heart, Gr.] a double Membrane, which rounds the whole Compass of the Heart.

PERICARPIUM [*περικαρπιον*, of *περικαρπιον*, the Wrist, Gr.] a Medicine applied to the Wrist to cure an Ague, &c.

PERICLISIS [*περικλisis*, Gr.] the total Fracture of a Bone, as quins divide and forces it out through the Flesh and Sight. *Galen.*

PERICLITATION Hazard, Jeopardy.

PERICRANIUM [*pericranium*, L. *περικρανιον*, of *anpi*, and *κρανιον*, Cr.] Membrane which in folds the Skull, covers it all, except where the Temporal Muscles lie.

PERIDROMIS [*περιδρομη*, Gr.] a Gallery encompassing a Square of Buildings, or a publick Place.

PERINET, a young Pear-Tree.

PERIERGY [*περιεργη*, Gr.] Jealousy, Caution or Trouble in an Operation.

PERIGÆUM [*περιγειον*, of *anpi*, and *γαια*, Earth, Gr.] that Point in the Heavens which the Sun, or any Planet, is at the Distance from the Centre of the Earth.

PERIHELION [*περιηληιον*, of *anpi*, and *ηλιος*, Gr. the Sun] that Point in a Planet's Orbit, in which it is nearest the Sun.

PERIL [*periculum*, L.] Danger.

PERILOUS [*perileus*, F. of *periculum*, L.] dangerous, full of Peril.

PERILOUSNESS, Danger, Hazardousness.

PERIMETER [*περιμετρον*, Gr.] which has a Syllable above the suffix. *Gram.*

PERIMETER [in *Geometry*] the Periphery or Circumference of a Circle, or of any Figure.

PERINEÆUM [*περινηαιον*, Gr.] a meat or Seam, between the Scrotum and the Fundament. *Acac.*

PERINDE [*περινηαιον*, Gr.] as if by a Fate granted to a Monk, who is otherwise incapable of a Perpetuity, is really admitted to it. *Armen.*

PERINYCTIDES, little Swollen Nipples. *LACRIMONIA*

PERIOCHA [*περιοχη*, Gr.] a garment containing the Stem of a Tree.

PERIOD [*periode*, F. *perioche*, Gr.] a perfect Space, or a full Stop at the End of any Sentence.

PERIOD [in *Astronomy*] a Space made by a Comet, or Planet, in its sixth Place or Figure.

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PERIODICAL [*periodicus*, F. *periodicus*, of *επιχρονος*, Gr.] belonging to, or that is periodic.

PERIODICAL [among *Astronomers*] is which performs its Motion or Course daily, so as to perform it always in the Space of Time.

PERIODICAL Month. See *Month* of *Antiquity*.

PERIODUS Sanguinis [among *Physicians*] continual Circulation of the Blood in all the Parts of the Body. L.

PEROECI [*περοεες*, Gr.] are such Plants of the Earth, as live under the Parallel, but opposite Semicircles of Latitude. *Geogr.*

PEROSTIUM [*περοστιον*, Gr.] a thin Membrane immediately inwrapping all the Parts of the Body, some few excepted. L.

PERIPATETICK [*peripateticus*, L. of *Περπατητικος*, Gr.] belonging to the *Peripatetick Philosophy*, that Philosophy which is founded upon the Principles of *Aristotle*, and his Followers.

PERIPATETICKS [*peripatetici*, F. *περιπατητικοι*, L. *περιπατητικοι*, Gr. i.e. Walkers] the Disciples of *Aristotle*, who used to walk.

PERIPHERY [*peripherie*, F. *peripheria*, *περιψηρια*, Gr.] the Circumference of a Circle, Ellipsis, Parabola, and other Figures.

PERIPHRASE [*periphrasis*, F.] to circumlocution.

PERIPHRAZIS [*periphrasis*, F. of *περιφρασις*, Gr.] Circumlocution.

PERIPHRASIS [in *Rhetoric*] an explication in many Words, when a few might serve.

PERIPHRASTICAL [*periphrasticus*, L. of *περιφραστικος*, Gr.] belonging to a *Periphrasis*.

PERILOCA, the Herb called Dog's-head.

PERIPNEUMONY [*peripneumonia*, F. of *περιπνευμονια*, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Pleura, that occasions Shortness of Breath, and generally goes off by Expectoration. L.

PERIPNEUMONICAL [*peripneumoniacus*, L. of *περιπνευμονιακός*, Gr.] troubled with a *Peripneumony*.

PERISTASIS [in *Architecture*] a Place or Room without Columns without, and a Wall about it. Gr.

PERISTASTIC [*περισταστικος*, Gr.] a Column of Matter about any Part; as round the Glomerulus.

PERISTOICHA [*περιστοιχα*, Gr.] a Region or Zone from the Habit of the Body, and the larger Embellishments for its Ornament. *Hydrological Case* of Water

upon the Bowels or Kidneys, where it passes away by Urine or Stool.

PERISCELI [*περισκελις*, Gr.] a Garter; hence a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter is called *Equus periscelidis*, L.

PERISCII [*Perriscii*, L. *Περισκοι*, Gr.] of *περι*, about, and *σκια*, a Shadow, Gr.] People whose Shadows go round them in a Day, and such are the Inhabitants of the frigid Zone.

PERISCYPHISM [among *Surgeons*] is a Section or laying open the Fore-part of the Head or the Skull.

To **PERISH** [*perire*, F. of *perire*, L.] to go to Ruin or Decay; to be cast away; to be ruined; to die.

PERTISHABLE [*perissable*, F.] apt to perish or come to Ruin.

PERISHABLENESS, Capableness or Liableness to perish.

PERISSOLOGY [*perissologia*, L. *περισσολογια*, of *περισσος*, abounding, and *λογος*, a Word, Gr.] a Discourse stuffed with unnecessary and superfluous Words.

PERISTAL'TICK [*περισταλτικος*, Gr.] as,

PERISTAL'TICK Motion of the Guts [in *Anatomy*] is a sort of Worm-like crawling or quibbling Motion of them, which is made by Contraction of the spiral Fibres, whereby the Excrements are pressed downward, and voided.

PERISTAPHILINUS Internus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Uvula, which draws it forwards. L.

PERISTAPHILINUS Externus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Uvula, which draws it backwards.

PERISTROMATA [of *περιστρομα*, Gr.] the Coats which cover the Bowels.

PERISTYLE [*peristylum*, L. of *περιστυλιον*, Gr.] a Place encompassed with Pillars standing round about on the Inside. *Archit.*

PERISYSTOLE [of *περι*, and *συστολη*, Gr.] the Time of Rest between the Contraction and Dilatation of the Heart; or a Pause or Intermision between the *Systole* and *Diastole*.

PERITONEUM [*peritoneum*, F. of *περιτοναϊον*, Gr.] a Membrane which covers the whole Abdomen on the Inside, and the Entrails on the Out. *Anat.*

PERITROCHUM [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of Wheel placed upon an Axis, round which is wound a Rope, in order to raise a Weight.

PERITYTOMA [*περιτυτωμα*, Gr.] an Excrement in the Body after the Digestion; also the Reliques of a Disease. L.

PERJURATION, a being forsworn.

PERJURY [*perjuria*, F. *perjurius*, L.] forswearing; taking a false Oath.

TO PER'JURE [*perjurer*, *F. perjurare*, *L.*] to swear.

PER'WIG [*peruque*, *F.*] a Cap of Human Hair worn by Men.

PERIWINK'LE [probably of *περιωνχ*, *Gr.* a Circuit] a Shell Fish with a wreathed Shell, called a Shell-Snail.

PERIZOMA [*περιζωμα*, *Gr.*] a sort of Girdle for People who are bursten.

TO PERK *up* [*q. d. to perch up*] to lift up the Head, or appear lively.

PER'KIN [*q. d. Peterkin*, i. e. little Peter] a proper Name of Men.

PERLIBRATION, an exact Weighing.

PERLIGA'TION, a very hard Binding.

PER'MAGAL, an Equal. *Cbau.*

PER'MANENT [*permanens*, *L.*] durable, continuing, lasting. *F.*

PERMAN'SION, a constant Abiding or Continuing. *L.*

TO PER'MEATE [*permeatum*, *L.*] to penetrate into or through the Pores of any Body.

PERMEA'TION [in *Philosophy*] a piercing into, and passing through. *L.*

PER Minima [*Physical Term*] signifies the perfect Mixture of the smallest Particles of several Bodies or Ingredients. *L.*

PERMI'SIBLE [*permisibilis*, *L.*] which may be mingled.

PERMIS'SIBLE [*permisibilis*, *L.*] which may be permitted.

PERMIS'TION, } a thorough Mingling
PERMIX'TION, } together.

TO PERMIT [*permittere*, *F. of permittere*, *L.*] to allow, to give Leave, or suffer.

A PERMIT, a Note given by the Officers of the Excise, for conveying Spirits, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, from one Place to another.

PERMUTA'TION, exchanging. *F. of L.*

PERMUTATION [in *Mathematics*] is the same with Alteration, and alternate Proposition.

PERMUTATIONE *Archidiaconatus & Ecclesiæ eidem annexæ cum Ecclesiâ & Præbenda*, a Writ to an Ordinary, commanding to admit a Clerk to the Benefice upon Exchange made with another.

TO PERMU'TE [*permutare*, *F. of permutare*, *L.*] to exchange.

PER my & per tout [*Law Phrase*] a Joint Tenant is said to be seized of the Land he holds jointly *per my & per tout*, i. e. to be possessed of every Parcel, and of the Whole. *F.*

PERN'ANCY, taking or receiving Tithes, in *Pernancy*, is taking such as are or may be paid in Kind.

PERNICIOUS [*pernicius*, *F. perniciosus*, *L. of per and natus*] destructive, mischievous, or very hurtful.

PERNICIOUSNESS, Hurtfulness, Destructiveness.

PERNICITY [*pernicietas*, *L.*] contrary Swiftmess of Motion.

PER'NIO, a Kibe, or Chilblain. *L.*

PERNOCTATION, a sleeping all Night. *L.*

PERNOUR of Profits [*Loss Time* Receiver of Profits.

PERONA [*Anat.*] the Shin-bone.

PERONÆUS primus [*Anat.*] a bone of the Tarsus, seated on the Peroneus.

PERONÆUS secundus, a Muscle of the Tarsus, arising from the Middle of the

ward Part of the Fibula; and ending in the upper or outward Part of the Tarsus of the little Toe.

PERORATION, the Conclusion of Speech. *L.*

TO PERPEND [*perpendere*, *L.*] to consider thoroughly in the Mind; to try or try exactly.

PERPENDER } a word
PERPEND Stone } Sweet Stone

Thickness of a Wall, so as the smoothed Ends on both Sides.

PERPENDICULAR [a *Geometrical* Term] when a right Line hangs by itself, so upon another, as to stand in a way than it does another.

PERPENDICULAR to a *Circle* [*Geometrical* Term] is a right Line which Figure at the Point wherein any Line touches it.

To be fall a PERPENDICULAR [*Geometrical* Term] is to draw a Line upon another, from a given Point above it.

A PERPENDICULAR [*Geometrical* Term] a Level or Plumb-Line.

PERPENDICULUM [*Geometrical* Term] the same a *Pendulum*.

PERPENSATION, a due consideration of Matters. *L.*

PERPES'SION, an undergoing.

TO PER'PETRATE [*perpetrare*, *L. of per and petere*] to form, go through with, to commit.

PERPETRATION, a committing of Crime. *L.*

PERPETUAL [*perpetuus*, *L. of per and petere*] continual, unintermitting, everlasting, continuing.

PERPETUAL [*Geometrical* Term] those which are natural, and not from the adventitious ones.

PERPETUAL [*Philosophical* Term] Regulus of Antimony made by being swallowed and voided every time.

PERPETUALITY, Perpetuity.

TO PERPETUATE [*perpetuare*, *L. of per and petere*] to continue.

perpetual, to make perpetual, to cause to abide or last for ever.

PERPETUATION, a perpetuating. *L.*

PERPETUITY [*perpetuitas*, *F.* *perpetuitas*] Continuance without Interruption, *perpetuum*, Endless.

PERPETUITY [in *Law*] is where an Act is settled in Tail, that it cannot be void.

PERPLEX [*perplexare*, *L.*] to en-
der confused, to dispute or trouble.

PERPLEXABLE [*perplexabilis*, *L.*] to be, ambiguous.

PERPLEXED [*perplexus*, *F.* of *perplexus*,
troubled, troubled; also difficult,
not understood.

PERPLEXEDNESS, the being perplex-
edness.

PERPLEXITY [*perplexitas*, *F.* of *per-
plexus*, *L.*] Doubtfulness, Irresolution,
a Cloud of Mind.

PERPUTATION, a thorough Drun-
kness. *L.*

PERQUISITE [*perquisitio*, *F.* of *per-
quisitus*, *L.*] a Writ judicial, is-
sued to recover a Fine, and Heir for
the Possession of a Manor, to compel the
Heir of the Land to an Acknowledg-
ment to his Lord. *L.*

PERQUISITES [*perquisita*, *L.* of *per-
quisitus*, *et* *quæritio*] all manner of Pro-
fit from an Office or Place besides
Wages or Salary.

PERQUISITES [in *Law*] any thing
acquired by Industry, or purchase
of Money.

PERQUISITES [of *Curia*] those Profits
due to a Lord of a Manor, by virtue
of his Court Baron, over and above the
Revenues of his Land, as Fines of
Mortgage, Writs, Strays, &c.

PERQUISITION, diligent Search. *L.*

PERSEWRIGHT, embroidered with
a Pattern. *O.*

PERSEWRIGHT, precious Stones. *Chen.*

PERSEWRIGHTS, a sort of great Guns to
shoot.

PERSEWRIGHT, See *Persewright*.

PERSEWRIGHT [*pyrus*, *F.* of *pyrum*, *L.*] Wine
made of Pears.

PERSEWRIGHT [*perforare*, *F.*] piercing. *O.*

PERUTINATION, a searching thro-
ughly all over. *F.*

PERUTINATION, or *Perutination*. *L.*

PERUTINATION [among *Chemists*] when the Thing
is without the usual Addition of
any other it, it is said to be distilled

PERUTINATION [in *Chemistry*] a thing is said to be
distilled, when it is taken in the Ab-

PERUTINATION [the Colour the *Perseas* delight
in. *Chen.*]

PERUTINATION [*persecuter*, *F.* *perse-*

gutorum, *L.* of *per* and *sequor*] to oppress,
vex or trouble.

PERSECUTION, any unjust or violent
Suit or Oppression, *F.* of *L.*

PERSECUTOR, an Oppressor. *L.*

PERSEITE, perceived. *Spea.*

PERSENT, piercing. *Spea.*

PERSEVERANCE, [*perseverantia*, *L.*]

Constancy, Firmness, Resolution to abide
in any Way of Living, or in any Opinion.

PERSEVERANT [*perseverans*, *L.*] per-
severing, constant, steadfast.

To **PERSEVERE** [*perseverare*, *F.* *perse-
verare*, *L.* of *per* and *severus*, *i. e.* constant]
to continue or be steadfast in a thing.

PERSEUS, a Constellation in the Nor-
thern Hemisphere.

PERSIANS, the Inhabitants or Natives
of *Persia*.

PERSIAN Wheel, an Engine contrived
for the overflowing of Land, which lies on
the Borders or Banks of Rivers.

PERSICK Order [in *Architecture*] is
when the Pillars which support the Enta-
blature, are made in the Shape of Men and
Women.

To **PERSIST** [*persistere*, *F.* of *persistere*,
L.] to abide, hold on, and continue in an
Opinion, or any Action.

PERSISTANCE, Persisting, Continu-
ance.

PERSON [*personne*, *F.* of *persona*, *L.*]
a Term individually applied to every Man or
Woman; also the outward Form and Shape
of the Body.

PERSONABLE, having a good Plea-
sure, Mein, or Air; comely.

PERSONABLE [in *Law*] enabled to
maintain a Plea in Court.

PERSONAGE [*personage*, *F.*] the same
with Person, but especially an honourable
Person.

PERSONAL [*personalis*, *F.* of *personalis*,
L.] belonging to a Person.

PERSONAL [in *Law*] any moveable
Thing belonging to a Man, as Goods and
Chattels, &c.

PERSONAL Taxes, are such as are paid
out of such Profits as arise by Labour of a
Man's Person.

PERSONAL Verb [in *Grammar*] a Verb
conjugated with all the three Persons, and
in both Numbers.

PERSONAL Effects, any corporeal and
moveable Thing belonging to any Man, be-
ing alive or dead.

PERSONALITY, the Property of be-
ing a Person.

PERSONALTY, a distinguished Person.

PERSONALITY [in *Law*] an Action is
said to be in Personality, when it is brought
against the right Person.

To **PERSONATE**, to act the Part of an-
other Person.

PERSONATE [*personatus*, L.] a sort of Benefice or Title to a Collegiate Church.

PERSONATE [among Botanists] are such Flowers as represent the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.

PERSONER, a *Parson*, *Obau*.

PERSONS (among Divines) Substantives, as the three Persons in the Blessed Trinity.

PERSONS (in Grammar) are three in Number, either Singular or Plural.

PERSONS the *Prebendaries* or *Canon* charges as *quintances*, &c. a *Writ* which lies for *Prebendaries*, &c. sustained by the Sheriff for the fifth part of their Goods, or to be contributory to Taxes.

PERSPECTIVE [*ars perspective*, L.] is an Art which gives Rules for the representing of Objects on a plain superficies, after the same manner as they would appear to our Sight, if seen through that Plane, which is supposed as transparent as Glass, &c.

PERSPECTIVE Aerial, is a proportional lessening the Tints and Colours of a Picture, when the Objects are supposed to be at a very great Distance.

PERSPECTIVE Linear, is the Diminution of those Lines in the Plan of a Picture, which are Representations of other Lines very remote.

PERSPECTIVE Military, is when the Eye is supposed to be infinitely remote from the Table or Plane.

PERSPECTIVE Practical, is the Method of delineating that which is apparent to our Eyes; or that which our Understanding conceives in the Forms that we see Objects.

PERSPECTIVE Speculative, is the Knowledge of the Reasons of different Appearances of certain Objects according to the several Positions of the Eye that beholds them.

PERSPICACIOUS [*perspicax*, L. of *per* and *spico*] quick-sighted, quick-witted.

PERSPICACITY [*perspicacitas*, F. of *perspicacitas*, L.] Quickness of Sight or Apprehension.

PERSPICIENCE [*perspicientia*, L.] perfect Knowledge.

PERSPICUITY [*perspicuitas*, L.] Clearness or Plainness in Writing or Speaking.

PERSPICUOUS [*perspicuus*, L.] that is so clear and transparent, as the Light may be seen plainly through it; also easy to be apprehended, plain.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, Clearness, Evidentness.

PERSPIRATION, a breathing or steaming through. L.

PERSPIRATION (among Physicians) a breathing or sweating out of Humours through the Pores of the Body.

TO PERSPIRE [*perspirare*, L.] to sweat or steam thro' the Pores.

TO PERSTRINGE [*perstringere*, L.] to touch lightly, or to glance upon, &c. Discourse.

TO PERSUADE [*persuadere*, L.] to persuade, F. of L.

TO PERSUADE [*persuadere*, L.] to persuade, F. of L.

PERSUASION, persuasion, F. of L. vice, Opinion, Belief, F. of L.

PERSUASIVE, apt to persuade, F.

PERSUASIVENESS, Aptness to persuade.

PERSUASORY [*persuasivus*, L.] apt to persuade, F. of L.

PERSULTATION (in Surgery) streaming of Blood through the Veins.

PERT [*pert*, F.] lively, sharp, and perit, L. *pert*, C. of L. lively, pragmatical.

TO PERTAIN [*pertinere*, L.] to belong to, or concern.

PETEREBRATION, a shaking with an Auger. L.

PETEREFACATION, a shaking a great Affrighting. L.

PERTICATA *Toric* (Old Law) fourth part of an Acre of Land.

PERTINACIOUS [*pertinax*, L.] nate, stubborn, willful.

PERTINACIOUSLY, stubbornly.

PERTINACIOUSNESS, Stubbornness.

PERTINACITY [*pertinacia*, L.] Stubbornness.

PERTINACY [*pertinacia*, L.] Stubbornness.

PERTINENCE, Pertinence, F. of L.

PERTINENS FOR LAW, Kinship or Kinswoman.

PERTINENT [*pertinens*, L.] suitable to the Purpose.

PERTINENTNESS, Suitableness.

PERTINGENCY (in Music) reaching to.

PERTINGENT [*pertingens*, L.] reaching to, touching.

PERTNESS, Boldness, F. of L.

PERTRANSIENT [*pertransiens*, L.] passing or striking through, &c. through a precious Stone.

PERTUSAN, See *Pertusa*.

TO PERTURB [*perturbare*, L.] to quiet or disturb.

PERTURBATION, Disturbance, Trouble of Mind. F. of L.

PERTURBATOR [*perturbator*, L.] Disturber. L.

PERTUSE [*perforatus*, L.] pierced, bored through, having holes.

P E

PERU, a Province in *America*.
PERVADE [*peruadere*, L.] to go through.
PERVERSE [*peruersus*, L.] backward, pained. F.
PERVERSELY, stubbornly, crookedly.
PERVERSION, a seducing, corrupting, showing, a turning to a wrong Sense.
PERVASE ? [*peruersus*, F. of *PERVASENESS* *peruersitas*, L.]
 Perfection, Crookedness, ill-nature, Malice.
PERVERT [*pervertit*, F. of *peruer*, L.] to turn upside down, to debauch, to seduce.
PERVESTIGATION, a diligent Search for Truth.
PERVICACIOUS [*pervicax*, L.] wilful, stubborn, stubborn.
PERVICACITY, ? [*pervicacitas*, L.]
PERVICACY, ? [*pervicacia*, L.]
 Stubbornness, Wilfulness, Stiff-neckedness.
PERVIGILATION, a careful Watching.
PERVIOUS [*peruius*, L. of *per* and *uius*] easily to be passed through.
PERVIOUSNESS, the being passable.
PERUSAL, [of *per*, L. and *us*, F.] a sowing or seeding over.
PERUSE [of *per*, L. and *us*, F.] to sow and over.
PERUVIAN Bark, a Drug, commonly called *Jissiu Powder*, brought from *Peru* in *India*.
PERVADE [*Old Records*] signifies a true and reasonable Adjustment of the real Value of all current Coin. L.
PERSA [*Old Law*] a Wey, or certain Weight of Cheese, Wool, &c.
PERAGE [*Old Records*] a Custom or Duty for the weighing of Wares.
PEREN, Pitch. *Chen*.
PERL, a Shank of a Sheep, &c.
PERISARY [*perisare*, F.] any oblong stone to be thrust into the Neck of the dead.
PERONA, Mast of a Forest, or Money for feeding Hogs with Mast. O. L.
PEST [*pestis*, *pestis*, F. of *pestis*, L.] a Plague or Pestilence; also Bane, also Perplexity.
PEST-HOUSE [*pest-haus*, *Teut.*] an House for those who are sick of the Plague.
PESTER [of *pestis*, F.] to plague, to annoy, to trouble.
PESTERABLE *Wares*, cumbersome Wares that take up much Room in a Ship.
PESTIFEROUS [*pestiferus*, F. of *pestis*, L.] bringing the Plague or Pestilence, deadly.
PESTILENCE [*Pestilentia*, *Teut.* *pestis*, L.] the Plague, a Disease arising from miasmata in the Air, attended with Boils, &c. F.
PESTILENCE WARE [*Pestilentia*, *Teut.*] as Herb.

P E

PESTILENT [*pestilens*, L.] plaguey, destructive, dangerous, mischievous.
PESTILENTIAL [*Pestilentialis*, *Teut.* *pestilential*, F.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of the Plague.
PESTILENTIAL FEVER [among *Physicians*] are such which do not only affect the Patient with a vehement Heat, but also with a malignant and venomous Quality.
PESTLE [*pestillum*, L.] an instrument to pound with in a Mortar.
PET [*petere*, of *petra*, Ital. *petra*, L. the Breast or Stomach] Dislike or Displeasure.
A PET, a Cade Legant. N. C.
To take a PET [g. v. to stomach] to To be in a PET; to be offended, so much as, to be angry.
PETALA [among *Botanists*] those coloured Leaves which compose the Flowers of all Plants.
PETALODES [of *petala*, *Gr.*] Vines which seem to have little Leaves or Scales in it.
PETARD [of *Petr*, a Fort. *Fr.* g. d. a saring Engine, *petardo*, Ital. *petardo*, *Teut.*] an hollow Engine made of Metal, in Form of an high-crown'd Hat, charged with fine Powder, and fixed to a thick Plank, called the *Madrier*, in order to break down Gates, Port-Culicets, &c.
PETARDEER [*petardier*, F.] one who manages or applies a Petard.
PETECHIAE, Spots in the Skin like Fleabites, which come out in some Fevers.
PETECHIAL FEVER, spotted Fever.
PETEOUS, piteous. *Chen*.
PETER [*Petrus*, of *petra*, a Rock, *Gr.*] one of the twelve Apostles.
PETERBOROUGH [so called from an Abbey and Church erected there by *Penda* and *Waltheof*, Kings of the *Mercii*, in Honour of St. Peter] a Bishop's See in *Northamptonshire*, 64 Miles from London.
PETER MAN, those who formerly used unlawful Engines and Arts in catching Fish in the River *Thames*.
PETER-PENCE, a Tribute of a Penny for every House, given to the Pope by the King of the *West-Saxons*, A. C. 730.
PETER'S-PENNY, a Silver Penny in *Yorkshire*, whose Stones build the Munster of St. Peter's in the City of *York*.
St. PETER'S-WORT, an Herb. *Asystroen*, L.
PETIGO, a running Rash.
PETIT, petty, small. F.
PETIT CAPE, a Writ where an Action real is brought, and afterward maketh an Escape.
PETIT SERGEANTY, a Tenure holder of the Crown, only by yielding the Sovereign a Buckler, Arrow, or other Service, at the Will of the first Feoffee.
PETIT TREASON [in Law] is when a K k k k 2
 Servant

Servant kills his Master, a Wife her Husband, a secular or religious Man his Prelate or Superior, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

PETITIO *In iudicium*, [in Civil Law] the same as Imparance in Common Law. L.

PETITIO *Principii* [in Logic] begging the Question, is a precarious supposing a thing to be true, which is uncertain, and it behoves him to prove. L.

PETITION, a Request or Supplication by an Inferior to a Superior. F. of L.

To PETITION [*petitum*, L.] to present or put up a Petition.

PETITIONER [*petitor*, L.] he or she who puts up a Petition.

PETITORY [*petitorius*, L.] belonging to a Petition or Demand.

PETITS *Cheux* [in Cookery] a sort of Paste for garnishing. F.

PETRA *Lana*, a Stone of Wool, L.

A PETREL, a Breast-Plate.

PETRESCENT, growing into a Stone, becoming Stone. L.

PETRIFICATION, a changing any Body into a stony Substance, when it had no such Nature before. F. of L.

To PETRIFY [*petrifier*, F. *petrificare*, L.] to make, turn, or grow into Stone.

PETROBRUSCIANS, Followers of Peter Brugs, a Priest, who departed from the Church of Rome, A. C. 1126. They were against Infant's Baptism, rebaptized such as had been baptized in Infancy, and are charged with sundry Errors by the Romish Writers.

PETROLEUM, Rock Oil, a certain Liquor that flows out of a Rock.

PETRONEL, a sort of Harquebuss, or Hand-Gun.

PETROSUM *Os* [among Anat.] the inner Process of the Bones of the Temples, so called from its Hardness, Cragginess, &c.

PETTICOAT [of *petit-cote*, F.] a Garment worn by Women, reaching from the Waist down to the Feet.

PETTIFOGGER [either of *petit*, F. and *poggen*, Sax. a Wooer, or *hoggen*, Du. to accommodate] an ignorant or troublesome Lawyer or Attorney.

PETTIFOGGING [of *petit*, F. and *pog* of *Liepezia*, Sax. or *hoggen*, of *hoggen*, Du. or *fuge*, a Conjunction or Mixture, of *fugen*, Teut. to join or intermingle] the Practice of a Pettifogger.

PETTISH, apt to take Pet, or be angry, toward, peevish.

PETTISHNESS, Peevishness, Stomach-sickness.

PETTITOE [*Adishevo* derives it from *Le petite oye*, F. why not of *petit*, F. and *Toe*, q. d. little Toes?] Pigs Feet, Liver, &c.

PETTLE, pettish. N. C.

PETTO [*petto*, Ital. the Breast] as, to keep a Thing in Petto, is to keep it in one's Breast.

PETTY [petit, F.] little, insignificant, considerable.

PETTY-Bag, a certain Office in Chancery.

Clerks of the PETTY Bag, those Officers who record the Return of all Inquests out of every Shire, make all Fines, Customers, Gaugers, Comptrollers, & each Record being put into a little Bag.

PETTY-Larceny, small Theft; when Thing stolen does not exceed the Value of 12 d.

PETTY-Patties [among Confectioners] sort of small Pies made of March Paste, filled with Sweet-meats.

PETTY-Singlers [among Fishermen] Toes of a Hawk.

PETTY-Tally [See Tally] a computed Allowance of Victuals, according to Number of the Ship's Company.

PETULANCY [*perulencia*, F. *perulatio*, L.] Sauciness, Malapertness, Wantonness.

PETULANT, [*perulens*, L. of *perulatio*, wanton, malapert. F.

PETULANTLY, wantonly, maliciously.

PETULANTNESS, Wantonness, Malapertness.

PETUS, } Pear, a sort of Earthenware.

PEAT, } in small Pieces for Fuel.

PEVETS, the Ends of the Spokes of any Wheel of a Watch or Clock.

A FEW [puer, Belg.] a partition in a Church.

PEWET, a Bird, a Peet.

PEWTER, [*puetere*, Belg.] a mixed Metal, well known.

PEWTERER, a Maker of, or Dealer in Pewter.

PEYNIS, Pains. Chas.

PHACODES [*phacodes*, Gr.] so the Græks call hypocondriacal Persons, whose Complexions are of a Lentil Colour.

PHACODES [*phacodes*, Gr.] any in the Shape of a Lentil; and by some is applied to the Chrysalis when it has the Eye.

PHACOPTISANA [*phacoptisana*, Gr.] a Decoction or Liquor of Lentils.

PHÆNOMENA, [*phænomena*, Gr. *phaino*, to appear] Appearances of Things or any other Signs, in the Air or among the Stars.

PHÆNOMENON, [among Philosophers] any Appearance, Effect, or Operation of a natural Body, which when taken to the Consideration and Solution of a natural Philosopher.

PHAGEDÆNA, [*phagedæna*, Gr.] to excruciate Cancer, or miserable Apoplexy.

PHAGEDÆNICKS, Medicines which eat down the superfluous Flesh of Ulcers.

PHAG'DENICK [*Water* {among *Cities*}] Mixture of sublimate corrosive, and
PAKE, a Pace, Vane, or Weather-
PALE [of the Hair] the
PALE of the Hair.
PALAN'GOSIS [*παλαγγωσις*, Gr.] the
 Laws of Hairs, or when the Hair
 grows, and is troublesome to the
PALANX [*παλαγγ*, Gr.] a military
 of 1000 Footmen, set in such Array,
 they might encounter their Enemies
 to Foot, Man to Man, and Shield to
PALANX [among *Anatomists*] the [small
 of the Fingers].
PALICIAN [so called of *Palaicus*]
 of eleven Syllables.
PALMATICAL, of, or belonging to a
PALMATICK [*palmatique*, F. *palma-*
 L. of palm, to appear, Gr.] one that
 to Revelations, and new Lights,
 but vain Visions and Apparitions;
 from the established Church;
 to be called.
PANTASM [*phantasma*, L. of *phā-*
 Gr.] an Apparition, a Vision,
 Ghosts, an idle Conceit.
PANTASMATOG'RAPHY [of *phā-*
 in Appearance or Phantom, and
 for a Description] a Treatise or
 of celestial Appearances, as the
PANTASTICAL [*fantastique*, F. *phan-*
 L. of *phantasia*, Gr.] full of Fancies
PANTASTICAL Colours, such as are
 by a triangular Glass Prism, &c.
 appear in the Rainbow.
PANTASTICALLY, whimsically.
PANTASTICALNESS, Whimsical-
PANTASTRY, a being phantastical,
PANTASY, [*fantasie*, F. *phantasia*,
phantasia, Gr.] an inward Sense, or
 Imagination, whereby Things are repre-
 sented to the Mind, or imprinted on it.
PANTASY, a Disease in Cats.
PHANTOM [*phantome*, F.] an Appari-
 tion, or Ghost.
PHARAOH, [*פאראו*, H. i. e. a making
 a Title, anciently belonging to the
 of Egypt.
PHARE [*pharus*, L. *φάρος*, Gr.] Watch-
 tower, a Light-House to guide Ships into a
PHARIS'ICAL [*pharisaïque*, F.] be-
 long to the Pharisees; also hypocriti-

PHARIS'ICALNESS, the acting hypo-
 critically.
PHARIS'ISM, the Profession or Opini-
 ons of the Pharisees; also Hypocrisy.
PHAR'ISEES [*Pharisees*, F. *Pharisei*,
 L. *φarisæαι*, Gr. of *פאריסאי*, H. i. e. sepa-
 rated] a Sect of the Jews, who applied
 themselves to the Study of the Law in an
 especial Manner, pretending to more Hol-
 ness than others.
PHARMACEUTICE [*φαρμακεία*,
 Gr.] the Knowledge of Medicines, or Art
 of compounding them.
PHARMACEUTICK [*φαρμακική*,
 Gr.] belonging to Medicines or Drugs.
PHARMACOCHY'MIA [of *φαρμακον*, a
 Medicine, and *χίμα*, to prepare, Gr.] that
 Part of Chymistry which treats of the Pre-
 paration of Medicines.
PHARMACOL'OGY [of *φαρμακον*, and
λογία, to say, Gr.] a Treatise concerning the
 Art of preparing Medicines.
PHARMACOPOE'IA [*pharmacopœia*, F.
φαρμακοποιία, Gr.] a Dispensary, or Col-
 lection of Medicines.
PHARMACOPŒTUS [of *φαρμακον*, a
 Medicine, and *ποιος*, to make, Gr.] a Me-
 dicine-Maker, an Apothecary.
PHARMACOPOLIST [*pharmacopœst*, F.
pharmacopola, L. of *φαρμακοποιός*, of *φαρ-*
μακον, and *ποιός*, to sell, Gr.] a seller of
 Medicines, an Apothecary.
PHARMACUM [*φαρμακον*, Gr.] any
 Sort of Medicine against a Disease.
PHARMACY [*pharmacie*, F. *pharma-*
cia, L. of *φαρμακία*, Gr.] that Part of
 Physick which teaches the Choice and Pre-
 paration of Medicines, the Apothecaries
 Art.
PHAR'SANG [*parasanga*, L.] a Persian
 Measure of thirty, forty, or sixty Furlongs.
PHARYNG'EUS [in *Anatomy*] a Mus-
 cle of the Pharynx, dilating it in Degluti-
 tion.
PHARYNGE'TRUM [in *Anatomy*] the
 Pharynx, or the Bone Hyoides.
PHARYNGOTOMY [of *φαρυγξ*, and
τομή, to cut, Gr.] the time as *Laryngo-*
tomia.
PHARYNX [*φαρυγξ*, Gr.] the upper
 Part of the *Oesophagus*, consisting of three
 Pair of Muscles.
PHASES [of *φάσις*, Gr.] Appearances,
 or the Manner in which Things shew them-
 selves to us.
PHASES [among *Astronomers*] are the
 several Appearances, or Positions in which
 some of the Planets shew themselves to us,
 viz. horned, halved, gibbous, and with a
 full Light.
PHAS'MA [*φάσμα*, Gr.] an Apparition,
 a Vision or Sight. L.

PHEASANT [*phasianus*, L. of *phasianus*, Gr.] a Sort of Bird well known to Sportsmen.

PHEER, a Companion. O.

PHEON [*in Heraldry*] is the barbed Head of a Dart or Arrow.

PHIAL [*phiala*, F. *phiale*, L. *phiala*, Gr.] a little Glass Bottle, corruptly called a *Phial*.

PHILADELPHIANS [*of philadelphia*, L. of *philadelphia*, of *philos*, a Lover, and *adelphos*, a Brother, Gr. i. e. Brotherly Love] a Sect called the Family of Love.

PHILADELPHUS [*philadelphus*, Gr.] one that loves his Brethren.

PHILAGATHUS [*philagathos*, of *philos*, and *gathos*, good, Gr.] a Lover of Good, self.

PHILANTHROPOS [*philanthropos*, Gr.] a Lover of Men; kind, courteous, &c.

PHILANTHROPY [*philanthropia*, L. of *philanthropia*, of *philos*, and *anthropos*, a Man, Gr.] a Love of Mankind in general, Humanity, Courtesy.

PHILARGYRY [*philargyria*, L. of *philargyria*, of *philos*, and *argyros*, Silver, Gr.] a Lover of Money, covetous.

PHILAUTY [*philautia*, F. *philautia*, L. of *philautia*, of *philos*, and *autis*, himself, Gr.] Self-Love.

PHILEUTHEROS [*phileutheros*, of *philos*, and *leutheros*, Liberty, Gr.] a Lover of Liberty.

PHILEMON [*of philemon*, Gr. a Kiss] a proper Name of Men.

PHILETUS [*philetus*, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

PHILIA'TROS [*philiatros*, of *philos*, and *iater*, a Physician, Gr.] a Student in Medicine.

PHILIBERT, of *phila*, Sax. much, and *beophit*, Sax. bright, i. e. very bright] a proper Name of Women.

PHIL'IP [*philippus*, of *philos*, and *iupus*, a Horse, Gr. a Lover of Horses] a Name of Men; also a Gold Coin worth 1².

PHILIPPICKS [*Philippica*, L.] Invectives, so called from Demosthenes's biting Orations against Philip King of Macedonia.

PHILOCHYMIST, a Lover of Chymistry.

PHILOHISTORICUS [*philohistoricus*, of *philos*, and *historia*, History, Gr.] a Lover of History. L.

PHILOPOET [*philopoeus*, L. *philopoeus*, Gr.] a Humanist, a Lover of Letters, or Language.

PHILOLOGICAL [*philologicus*, L. of *philologia*, Gr.] belonging to Philology.

PHILOLOGY [*philologia*, F. *philologia*, L. of *philologia*, of *philos*, and *logos*, a Word, Gr.] the Study of Humanity, or Skill in the Liberal Arts and Sciences.

PHILOMATH [*philomathes*, L. *philomathes*, Gr.] a Lover of Learning, or of the Mathematicks.

PHILOMATHY [*philomathy*, L. *philomathy*, Gr.] the Love of Learning.

PHILONIUM [*of Philo is Author*] an Anodyne Elixir.

PHILOPHYCHY [*philophychia*, L. of *philophychia*, of *philos*, and *psychis*, the Love of Life.

PHILOSARCHY [*philosarchia*, L. of *philosarchia*, of *philos*, and *arche*, Gr.] the Love of the Flesh, Voluptuousness.

PHILOSOPHASTER, a Slanderer in Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHER [*philosophus*, L. *philosophus*, Gr.] one who is in the Study of Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL [*philosophicus*, L. of *philosophia*, Gr.] relating to Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL Egg [*philosophical egg*, Gr.] is a thin Glass Vessel in the Form of an Egg, used in long Digestions.

To PHILOSOPHIZE [*philosophari*, L. of *philosophari*, Gr.] to play the Philosopher, to dispute or argue like a Philosopher.

PHILOSOPHY [*philosophia*, F. *philosophia*, L. of *philosophia*, of *philos*, and *sophia*, Wisdom, Gr.] the Knowledge of Things Natural and Moral, grounded upon Reason and Experience.

PHILOSTOR'CY [*philostoria*, L. of *philostoria*, of *philos*, and *storia*, History, Gr.] natural Affection, or Love of Parents towards Children.

PHILOTECHNUS [*philotechnus*, Gr.] a Lover and Encourager of Arts.

PHILOTIMY [*philotimia*, L. of *philotimia*, of *philos*, and *timis*, Honour, Gr.] Love of Honour.

PHILOXENY [*philoxenia*, L. of *philoxenia*, of *philos*, and *xenia*, Hospitality, Gr.] Hospitality, Kindness to Strangers.

PHIL'TER [*philter*, Gr.] a Love-Procure Love, a Love Potion or Charm.

PHIL'TRUM [*in Anatomy*] the Part dividing the upper Lip.

PHIMOSIS [*among Surgeons*] a Swelling caused by a kind of hard Flesh in the Prepuce; also when the *Glass* of the Penis is bound so straitly by the Prepuce, that it cannot be uncovered.

PHENIX [*phénix*, F. *phénix*, L. *phénix*, Gr.] the Son of *Euphor*, the

PHLEBOTOMIST [*phlebotomus*, F. *phlebotomus*, L. *phlebotomus*, Gr.] to let Blood, to breathe

PHLEBOTOMY [*phlebotomia*, F. *phlebotomia*, L. *phlebotomia*, Gr.] a Blood-letting. A Sur-

PHLEBOTOMY [*phlebotomia*, F. *phlebotomia*, L. *phlebotomia*, Gr.] to let Blood with.

PHLEBOTOMY [*phlebotomia*, F. *phlebotomia*, L. *phlebotomia*, Gr.] to let Blood with. A Sur-

PHLEGM [*phlegma*, F. *phlegma*, L. *phlegma*, Gr.] one of the Humors of the Body.

PHLEGM [among *Chymists*] Water, one of the Chymical Principles; also a watery diluted Liquor, opposite to a spirituous.

PHLEGM [among *Physicians*] a Humour of the Blood, often caused by too thick Air; also an Inflammation.

PHLEGM of Vitriol [amongst *Chymists*] a Matter which is drawn off when calcined Vitriol is distilled, in order to prepare in Spirit and Oil.

PHLEGMAGOGUES [of *φλεγμα*, and *αγωγος*, a Leader] Medicines to draw away Phlegm.

PHLEGMATICK [*phlegmaticus*, L. of *φλεγματικος*, Gr.] full of, or troubled with Phlegm.

PHLEGMONE [*phlegmone*, L. of *φλεγμονη*, Gr.] a hot Tumor proceeding from an over Affluxion of Blood to any Part, with Heat, Redness, and Pain. F.

PHLEGMONODES, the same as *Phleg-*

PHLEGOSTIS [*phlegostis*, Gr.] an Inflammation. L.

PHLEGE [among *Forriers*] an Instrument used in the Letting of Blood.

PHLYCTÆNA [*phlyctæna*, Gr.] a Boil which arises with Blisters called *Wheals*; a Pimple, a Pock, with the same; also a little Ulcer in the corner of the Eye.

PHOBUS [*phobos*, Gr.] the Sun.

PHOENICUS [*phoenix*, Gr.] a Malignant which causes the Body to break out in *Wheals* and *Pimples*.

PHOENIX [*phoenix*, F. *phénix*, Gr.] a Bird in *Arabia*, about the Bigness of an Eagle, which is reported to live 600 Years; and there is but one of them in the World at a Time; and that she, having lived that time, builds her a Nest of coral, and of other Species, which being set on Fire

by the Sun, she fans herself with her Wings, and burns herself in it; and that a Worm rises out of her Ashes, which comes to be a new *Phoenix*.

PHOENIX Insurance Office, an Office in London for insuring Houses from Accidents by Fire, so called from its having a *Phoenix* for its Emblem or Device.

PHOS/PHORUS [*phosphorus*, of *φωσ*, Light, and *φορος*, bringing, Gr.] the Morning Star, or *Venus*.

PHOSPHORUS [among *Chymists*] a Preparation which is kept in Water, and being taken out and exposed to the Air, shines in the Dark, and actually takes Fire of itself.

PHOTIN'ANS, Christian Hereticks, so called from *Photinus*, Bishop of *Sirmis*, who renewed the Errors of *Sabellius*, *Cerinthus*, and *Ebion*, and added that Jesus Christ was not only mere Man, but began to be the Christ, when the Holy Ghost descended upon him in *Jordan*.

PHRASE [*phrasis*, L. of *φρασις*, Gr.] Expression, or manner of Speech.

To **PHRASE** it, to express a Thing after a particular Manner.

PHRASELESS Hand, a Hand whose Beauty no Phrase can express. *Shakspeare*.

PHRASEOL'OGY [*phrasologia*, L. of *φρασις*, a Phrase, and *λογια*, a Discourse, Gr.] a Collection of Phrases, and elegant Expressions, in any Language.

PHRE'NES [*phrenes*, Gr.] the Membranes about the Heart; also the *Diaphragm* and *Midriff*.

PHRENETICK [*phreneticus*, L. of *φρεναιτικος*, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with, the Frenzy.

PHRENET'ICK Nerves [among *Anat.*] those which belong to the *Midriff*.

PHRENET'ICK Vessels, the Veins and Arteries which pass through the *Diaphragm*, *Mediastinum*, and *Pericardium*.

PHREN'ZY [*phrenesis*, F. *phrenesis*, L. of *φρενις*, Gr.] a Dotage with a continued Fever, often accompanied with Madness and Anger, proceeding from too great Heat of the animal Spirits.

PHRICE, Horror, Dread, Trembling.

PHRICO'DES, a terrible Fever, where in Men are troubled with dreadful Imaginations.

PHRO'CIAN, a Star of the second Magnitude in the Constellation *Canis Minor*.

PHRY'GIAN, a warlike Kind of Music, fit for *Trumpets*, *Blowboys*, &c. also a sprightly Measure in Dancing.

PHTHARTICKS [*phtharica*, Gr.] corrupting Medicines.

PHTHIRIASIS [*φθίριος*, Gr.] the lousy Disease; also a scaly Scab on the Eye-Brow.

PHTHISICAL [*φθισικός*, F. *phthisique*, L. of *φθίσις*, Gr.] troubled with the Pthisick.

PHTHISICK [*φθισίς*, F. *phthisie*, L. of *φθίσις*, Gr.] to corrupt, Gr.] a Consumption of the whole Body, arising from an Exulceration of the Lungs, accompanied with a slow continued Fever, ill smelling Breath and a Cough.

PTHORA [*φθορά*, Gr.] Corruption, Destruction.

PHYGETHION [*φύγιον*, Gr.] a Swelling proceeding from an Inflammation of the Glandules.

PHYLACTERIES [*φυλακτῆρες*, F. *phylacteres*, L. of *φύλαξις*, Gr. a. d. Things to be especially observed] Scrolls of Parchment in which the Ten Commandments, or other Passages of Scripture, were written, worn by the Pharisees on their Foreheads, Arms, and Hens of their Garments; also Amulets, or Charms, to be worn externally for the Cure of Diseases; also Preservation against Poison or Witchcraft.

PHYLLIREA, a Plant, an Evergreen.

PHYL' LIS [*φύλλος*, Gr. a Leaf] a proper Name of Women.

PHY'MA [*φύμα*, Gr.] a Swelling, especially in the Glandules.

PHYMATODES, a Swelling, like the former.

PHYSICAL [*physique*, F. *physicus*, L. of *φυσικός*, Gr.] natural, belonging to Natural Philosophy, or the Art of Physick.

PHYSICIAN [*physician*, F.] a Doctor, or Professor of Physick.

PHYSICK [*physique*, F. *Art physica*, L. of *φυσική*, of *φύσις*, Nature, Gr.] is a general Science of all material Beings, or whatsoever concerns the System of this visible World; tho' in a more limited and improper Sense, it is applied to the Science of Medicine, the Art of curing Diseases, or Medicines prepared for that Purpose.

PHYSICKS [*physique*, F. *physica*, L. of *φύσις*, Gr.] Natural Philosophy, or the Speculative Knowledge of all Natural Bodies, and of their proper Natures, Constitutions, Powers, and Operations.

PHYSIOGNOMER } [*physiognomiste*, F. *physiognomus*, L. of *φυσιογνωμικός*, Gr.] one skilled in Physiognomy.

PHYSIOGNOMICKS [*physiognomica*, L.] such Signs as are taken from the Countenance of a sick Person, so as to make some Judgment of his Distemper.

PHYSIOGNOMY [*physiognomia*, F. *physiognosis*, L. of *φυσιογνωμία*, of *φύσις*, Nature, and *γνώμη*, Opinion, Gr.] the Art

which teaches to guess the Name, Qualities, or Fortunes of Persons, by a View of their Faces, Body, &c.

PHYSIOLOGER [*physiologus*, L. of *φύσις*, Gr.] one who is versed in Physiology.

PHYSIOLOGY [*physiologia*, Gr.] Physics, or Natural Philosophy, is the Science of the Nature of their various Affections, and Operations.

PHYSIOLOGY [among Philosophers] that Part of Physics which treats of the Constitution and Structure of the Body, and its several Parts.

PHYSOCELE [*φυσόcele*, Gr.] a Swelling, or Rupture.

PHYTIVOROUS [*φύτιvorος*, Gr.] devouring] that eat Plants.

PHYTOLOGY [*φύτολογία*, Gr.] the Science of Plants, and *αἰώνιος*, to describe, course or Treatise of Plants.

PHYZ [*φύσις*, Gr.] the Channel.

PIA'CHE [*πιαχέ*, Ital.] a kind of covered arched Walk, built in a Garden, or about the Royal Palace.

PIA' CULAR [*πιαculare*, L.] an Atonement, or that fasteneth for.

PIA Mater [among Anatomists] the innermost Skin which incloses the Brain.

PIANISSIMO [in Music] signifies extreme soft or low.

PIANNET, the lesser Woodcock.

PIA'NO [in Music Book] high or low. Ital.

PIASTER, an Indian Coin, worth about a Crown English.

PIAZZA, a broad open Place, Market-Place, Gr. also a company about it set with Pillars. Ital.

PICA [among Physicians] a disease, wherein Persons are afflicted with a great Appetite for Food, as Women with Chloresis. The same as *Melancholia*.

PICARD, a sort of Fish, used on the River Senne.

PICARIUM, a sort of Fish, used on the River Senne.

PICHERIA, a Pitcher, or a small Earthen Vessel.

PICK [*πικρ*, Gr.] to gather up, to pick up, to gather by little and little.

A PICK [*πικρ*, Gr.] a Pickaxe, or a small Hammer.

CARVER, Gr. Google

PIE [among *Printers*] a Blot, occasioned on the Letters.

PIADIL, a Segment.

PIADILLY, a great Street near St. Paul, built by one *Higgins*, a Taylor, who, because he got his Estate by the Collars, in the Fashion of a Collar, called *Pickadilly*, formerly a Fashion.

PIAGE [Law Term] Money paid in breaking up the Ground, in order to set up Booths, Stands, or Stalls.

PIARON, a Sort of Pirate-Ship.

PIAUX [q. d. a Picking-Axe] an Instrument for digging.

PIE-PERLE, a kind of Herb.

PICKER [q. d. *piccare*, Ital. *pick*], a *Pickeroon* [q. d. *carre*, F. or of *Pickeroon*, a Regue, *Pick*] to go a plundering; also to skirmish, as Light-horse do before the main Battle begins.

PICKEL, a young Pike-Fish.

PICKET [q. d. *picquet*, F.] is a Stake sharp at one end, and pointed with Iron, to mark the Ground and Angles of a Fortification; the Engineer is laying down the Plan of it; also a Game at Cards.

PICKET [q. d. *picket*, F.] is a Horseman is sentenc'd for a Picket, to stand on the Point of a Picket-foot, having the contrary end up as high as it can reach.

PICKET, Stakes drove into the Ground at the Head of the Horse in a Camp to tie the Horses to, and before the Foot, to rest them about them in a Ring.

PICCOLA [q. d. *piccola*, Ital.] a small Parcel of Land inclosed with a Hedge.

PICKLE [q. d. *pickel*, L. S.] several Sorts of Pickles of Vinegar, Salt, Spices, &c.

PICKLE [q. d. *pickel*, L. S.] to season, as in Pickles.

PICKLE, Kinds of Plants, &c. pickled.

PICQUE [in *Musick Books*] is to separate each Note one from another, in plain and distinct Manner. Ital.

PICQUET, a famous Wall anciently at *Rennes* (first begun by the Emperor, and afterwards continued by the Northern Rovers of England) to prevent the Incursions of the *Picts*.

PICURE [q. d. *picura*, L.] the Image or Representation of a Person or Thing made in Wax or Clay.

PICULE, to eat herbs and there a kind of trilling.

PICULE, inclines to derive it of *Ble*, to build, q. d. a Building made of Clay, why not rather of *Paste*, Fr.

bearing the same Signification? a Dish of Meat or Fruit baked in Paste.

PIE [q. d. *pie*, F. *pie*, Ital.] a Magpie, a Bird.

PIE [among *Printers*] Letters of several Sorts confusedly mixed together.

A PIECE [q. d. *piece*, F.] Part, Portion, Slice; also a Pound Sterling, or 20 Shillings.

PIECE of Eight, a Spanish Coin; that of *Sevil* and *Mexico* worth about 4s. 6d. 10s. *English*; that of *Peru*, 4s. 10s. 10s.

PIECES [q. d. *pieces*, F.] Field-Pieces placed in the Front of an Army, &c. Cannon or great Guns used in Sieges, called *Battering-Pieces*.

PIED [q. d. *pie*, F.] spotted or speckled.

PIED-TOUCHE [in *Architecture*] is a little square Base smooth'd and wrought with Mouldings, serving to support a Bust, or Statue drawn half Way, or any small Figure in Relief. F.

PIED-DROIT [in *Architecture*] a square Pillar partly set within a Wall; also Part of the Jambs of a Door or Window. F.

PIENO [in *Musick Books*] signifies full; and is frequently used instead of the Words *Tutti*, *Grande*, or *Gros*, as *Pieno Choro*, a full Chorus. Ital.

To **PIEP** [q. d. *pipire*, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

PIE Powder Court [q. d. *pie powder court*, Fr. q. d. *Duffy-foot Court*] a Court held in Fairs (particularly at *Bartholomew Fair* in *West-Smithfield*, *London*) to do Justice to Buyers and Sellers, and to redress Disorders committed in them.

To **PIERCE** [q. d. *percer*, F. *perciare*, Ital.] to bore through, to breach a Vessel.

PIER-CED [in *Heraldry*] is when an Ordinary has a Hole in it, so that the Field appears through.

PIESTRUM [q. d. *piestrum*, Gr.] an Instrument to beat in Pieces the Bones of the Head in drawing the Child out of the Womb.

PIETANTIA, a Pittance, a Portion of Victuals distributed to the Members of a College, upon some great Festival. O. L.

PIETANTIA'RIOUS, the Pittancer, an Officer in Collegiate Churches, who gave out the several Pittances or Shares.

PIETY [q. d. *piete*, F. of *pietas*, L.] Godliness, Devotion, natural Affection, Love to one's Country or Parents.

PIFFA'RO, an Instrument somewhat like an Haut-boy. Ital.

PIFFE'RO, a small Flute or Fageolet. L.

To **PIFFLE**, to fish. N. C.

A PIG [q. d. *porcus*, Belg.] a young Swine.

PIG of the Year, a young wild Boar of the first Year.

PIGEON [q. d. *pigeon*, Fr. *pigeon*, Ital.] a Fowl.

PIGEONS. Foot, an Herb.
PIGER *Henricus*, [*Slutful Henry*] a very slow distilling chymical Vessel. L.

PIG'GIN, a wooden Vessel with a Handle for holding Liquids.

PIG'GOT [Dr. Tbo. H. supposes it to be derived of *Bigot*, F.] a Surname.

PIGHT, propped, settled, cast, *Spes*.

PIGMENT [*pigmentum*, L.] a Paint wherewith Women colour their Faces.

PIGNEY [of *pizz*, *Sax.* and *Dan.* a little Maid, and *Effe*] a fondling Title given to a yotting Maid.

PIGNORATION, a pawning, L.

PIGRYFUDE [*Pigrityudo*, L.] Slothfulness, Laziness.

PIKE [*Pique*, F. *Picco*, Ital.] a long Weapon for a Foot-Soldier; arm'd at the End with a little Spear; also a River-Fish.

PILASTER [*Pilastre*, F. *Pilastre*, Ital.] a kind of square Pillar made to jut out of a Wall.

PILCH [*pyliche*, *Sax.* of *Beltz*, *Teut.* a Fur'd Gown, or a Lining of Fur] a Piece of Flannel to be wrapt about a young Child; also a Covering for a Saddle; also a Fur-Gown. *Chau.*

PIL'CHARD [of *Pilce*, *Sax.* a hairy Garment, and *Gerb*, *Belg.* Nature] a Sea-fish, somewhat like a Herring, but lesser.

PILCROW, a Paragraph. O.

PILL [*Garlick*, one whose Hair is fallen off by a Disease; also a Person slighted, and had in little or no Esteem.

PILE [*pil*, *Belg.* *pile*, F.] a Heap of Wood, or other Things, laid one above another.

PILE [among *Architects*] a Mass or Stack of Buildings.

PILE [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary consisting of a two-fold Line, in or after the Manner of a Wedge.

PILES [among *Physicians*] a Disease in the Fundament, the *Hæmorrhoides*.

PILES [among *Architects*] great Stakes ram'd into the Earth for a Foundation to build upon in marshy Grounds.

PILE *Wort*, an Herb. *Cbelidonia minor*, L.

PILET'TU, a blunt or blunted Arrow that had a Pile or Button fixed near the Point to keep it from going too far into the Mark. O. L.

To **PILFER** [*pilare*, L. or of *Pelf*, Wealth] to steal things of small Value.

PIL'GRIM [*Belgrim*, *Belg.* *Belgram*, *Teut.* *pellegrin*, F. *pellegrino*, Ital. of *peregrino*, L.] one who travels through foreign Countries to visit holy Places, to pay his Devotions to the Relicks of dead Saints, &c.

PIL'GRIMAGE [*Pelerinage*, F. *Peregrinatio*, L.] a Journey for that Purpose.

PILL [*Pil*, *Belg.* *Pilule*, *Teut.* *Pilule*, F. of *Pisula*, L.] a solid Medicine made up of several Ingredients like a little Ball.

PILL [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Pelf*.
 To **PILL** [*pilier*, F. of *pilare*, L.] rob or plunder, to use Extortion, to see one.

PILLA Terra, a small Piece of Ground.

To **PIL'LAGE**, to plunder, ride, rob.
PIL'LAGE [*Pilgrage*, Ital.] Plundering, Robbery. F.

PILLAGE [among *Architects*] is a square Pillar that usually stands behind a Column to bear up Arches; it has a Base and Capital as a Pillar has.

PIL'AR [*Pilier*, F. *Pilare*, Ital.] a kind of irregular Column, one of the principal Things in which the Beauty of a Building consists.

PIL'LED, that has the Wool thorn out as a *Pilled Ewe*.

PILLION [*Pelume*, *Belg.* *Pelume*, L.] a kind of soft Saddle for women to ride on.

PIL'LORY [*Pilori*, F. *Pilum*, *Belg.* a wooden Frame or Engine, on which One and other Offenders stand, to be subject of public Shame.

PIL'LOURS, Robbers or Plunders. O. Also fur'd Robes. *Chau.*

PIL'LOW [*Pile*, *Sax.* *Beltum*, *Belg.* *Pulvina*, L.] a sort of Cushion to lay the Head on.

PIL'LOW [in a Ship] a Piece of Wood that the Bolt-sprit-mast bears on, or, at its coming out of the Ship, is aloft, close by the Stern.

PILOSITY [*Pilositas*, L.] Hairiness, Roughness.

PILOT [*Pilote*, F. *Pilota*, Ital. *Pilota*, Span. *Pilot*, *Belg.*] is one employed to conduct Ships into Roads or Harbours, over Bars and Sands, &c. also the Seaman, who stands at the Helm, and manages the Rudder.

The **PILOT Bird**, a Bird, about the *ribbee* Islands in America, that gives Notice to Ships that sail that Way.

PILOTAGE, the Duty or Fee paid to a Pilot for steering a Ship.

PIMP [of *Pinge*, F. of *Pinge*, *Belg.* *Pemis*, L. a Man's Yard] a Procurer, an Attendant upon Whores, &c.

To **PIMP**, to play the Pimp.

PIM'PERNEL, an Herb. *Perilla*, L.

PIMPLE [*Pompette*, F. *Pimple*, L.] or rather *Papula*, L.] a little Wart.

PIMPON'PET, a kind of game, when three Persons hit one another in Breech with one of their Feet.

PIN [*Epingle*, F. of *Spina*, L.] a small Brass Uremis for fastening in dressing; also a Necessary for other Uses.

To **PIN** [of *pinzar*, *Sax.* to shut in, also to listen on, &c.]

PI *Pin*, a horrid Induration of the Membranes of the Eye, not much unlike a Crust.

PI-PHUL [of a Clock] the same with the Spring Wheel.

PIKAUNT, a Starveling, one that pines away for Hunger. *Chau.*

PINCERS [*Pincettes*, F.] an Iron Instrument for various Uses.

PINCH [*pincer*, F.] to nip hard with fingers; to wring as Shoes do; also to take to Extremity; to afflict.

PIN'CHIN [*pincer*, F.] to jeer or mock. *Chau.*

PINDARICK, a sort of Poetry in Imitation of Pindar, whose Strains were lofty, and almost inimitable.

PINDE [of *Pain*, F. Pain] pained. *Chau.*

PINL, a Pt. O.

PINE [*Pin*, F. *Pinus*, L.] a Pine Tree.

TO PINE [probably of *pinian*, *Sax.* to pinch, or *pinen*, *Belg.* fish penigen, to torment one's self, *Taut.*] to torment, to pinch, to consume and waste away with pain.

TO PINE *to tell* [of *pinian*, *Sax.*] i. e. to tell; to tell. *N. C.*

PIPPOLD [of *pyn'dan*, *Sax.* to shut up, *to pin*] a Place to pen up Cattle in.

PIGUE'DINOUS [of *Pinguo*, L.] thick, unwieldy.

PIGUE'DO [among *Anatomists*] the Part of Animals lying next under the Skin.

PIG'GUTTY [of *pinguis*, L.] Fatness.

PININ [*pinigen*, L. S.] to put to Pain.

PINION [*Pignus*, O. F. of *Pinna*, L.] a Wing of a Fowl; also the Nut or lesser wheel of a Clock or Watch, that plays in the Teeth of another.

PINION of Report, is that Pinion of a Wheel which is equally fixed on the Arbor and the great Wheel.

TO PINION *one*, to bind his Hands or to bind.

PIP [of *Pince*, O. F.] a Flower.

PIPK [*Pingue*, F.] a sort of little sailing

ship, a sort of red Colour.

TO PINK [of *pinckhuogen*, *Belg.* *pinck*, *Teut.*] to wink with the Eye, also to cut Silk or Cloth with Variety of Points in boring Holes or Eyes.

PIPA *auris* [in *Anatomy*] the upper and outer Part of the Ear. *L.*

PIPAE *nas* [in *Anatomy*] the Sides of the Nose.

PIPACE [*Piasso*, F.] a small Vessel of square Stern, going with Sails and Mast, and carrying three Masts, which is used as a Scout for Intelligence, for land forces, and the like.

PIPNACLE [*Pinnacle*, F. *Pinnacolo*, Ital.]

of *Pinnas*, L.] the Battlement, or highest Top of a great Building or Spire; figuratively, Eminence or Height.

PIPNAS bibere [i. e. to drink to the Pip] an old Danish Custom of drinking, which was having a Pin fixed on the Side of a wooden Cup, to drink exactly to the Pin, or forfeit something. Hence the Saying, *He's in a merry Pin.*

PINNATA *Folia* [among Botanists] are such Leaves of Plants as are deeply jagged or indented, and which have their Parts resembling Feathers. *L.*

PIN'NE [in *Falconry*] a Disease in the Foot of a Hawk.

A PIN *Panicle* *Fellows*, a covetous Miser that pins up his Panniers or Baskets. *N. C.*

PIN'SON, a Shoe without Heels, a Pump.

PINT [*pynt*, *Sax.*] an English Measure for Liquors, two of which make a Quart.

PINTEL [of *Pinet*, *Du.* and *Law.*]

PINTLE a Man's Yard.

PINTLE [among Gunners] an Iron Pin, which keeps the Cannon from recoiling.

PINTLES [in a Ship] the Hooks by which the Rudder hangs to the Stern-post.

PIN'TULES, the Sight of an *Ayrolabe*, a Mathematical Instrument.

PINTLEDY *Pantledy*, [of *Panteler*, F. to pant] as, *My Heart went pintledy pantledy*, i. e. beat for Fear. *Lin.*

PIONEER [*Pionier*, F.] a Labourer taken up for the Service of an Army, to level Ways, cast up Trenches, and undermine Forts.

PIO'NINGS, Works of Pioneers. *Spem.*

PI'ONY [*Paeonia*, L. of *paonia*, Gr.]

PE'ONY a Plant which bears a very fair red Flower.

PIP [*Pippe*, *Belg.* and L. S. *Pepie*, F. *Pips*, *Teut.* *Pipa*, Ital. of *Pituita*, L.] a Disease in Poultry; also any Spot or Mark upon Cards.

PIPE [*Pipe*, *Sax.* *Piipe*, *Belg.* and L. S. *Pipeau*, F. *Pfeiffer*, *Teut.* *Fisaro*, Ital.] a Musical Instrument; also a Reed, a Device to take Tobacco in; also a Conduit or Channel.

A PIPE [*Pipa*, Ital.] a Measure of Wine containing 162 Gallons.

PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] a Roll, otherwise called the *Great Roll*.

Clerk of the PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer who charges down, in a great Roll, made up like a Pipe, all Accounts and Debts due to the King, drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office.

PIPE-Officer, a Courtier in the Treasury, where the Clerk of the Pipe sits as President.

PIPE-Tree, a Tree bearing two Sorts of Flowers, the White and the Blue.

PIPER [*Pipere*, *Sax.* *Pifre*, F. *Pfeiffer*, *Teut.*] a Player on a Pipe.

P I

PIPERINE [of *Piper*, L.] things partaking of the chief Qualities of Pepper, whether Simple or Compounds.

PIPEREDGE-Trees, the Barberry-Bush. *Barberisdumetum*, L.

PIPPIN, an excellent Apple, of which there are various Sorts.

PIQUET [of *piquant*, F.] sharp, biting, nipping.

PIQUE [*picca*, Ital.] Peck, Distaste, spleen, Grudge. F.

PIQUET, a certain Game at Cards.

PICKET, } F.

PIRACY [*piratris*, F. *piratica*, L. of *ωπειρία*, Gr.] the Trade or Practice of a Pirate.

PIRATE [*pirata*, L. of *ωπειρικός*, Gr.] one who lives by Pillage, and robbing on the Sea. F.

To **PIRATE** [*pirater*, F.] to rob on the Sea.

PIRATICAL [*piraticus*, L. *ωπειρικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Pirate.

To **PIER**, to peer about. *Chen*.

PIS'CANY, a Privilege of Fishing.

PISCARY [*piscaria*, L.] a Fish-Market, or Place for keeping of Fish.

PISCARY [in *Law*] a Liberty of Fishing.

PISCES [among *Astronomers*] one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, so called from its supposed Likeness to two Fishes. L.

PISCIVOROUS [*piscivorus*, L.] that devours or feeds upon Fishes.

PISCULENT [*pisculentus*, L.] full of Fishes.

PIS'MIRE [probably of *Πύμρις*, Du. a Heap, and *Μίρρις*, Du. *Μύρρις*, Dan. an Ant, because it throws up Heaps of Earth] an Ant, a very small Creature.

To **PISS** [*pisser*, F. *pissler*, Dan.] to evacuate Urine.

PISS [*πίςς*, Dan. *pissat*, F.] Urine.

PISSASPHALTUS, the famous *Bitumen Judaicum*.

PISTA'CHO [*pistache*, F. *pistacia*, L.] a Pistache Nut, a small Nut growing in *Egypt* and *Syria*, of a spicy Smell. *Span*.

PISTILLUM [in *Botany*] a Part of some Plants, which in Shape resembles a Pistle.

PIS'TOL [*pistolet*, F. *pistola*, Ital.] a small Sort of Fire-Arms.

PIS'TOLE, a French or Spanish Piece of Gold, worth 17 s.

PIT [*Pit*, *San*. *Pitt*, Belg. *paits*, F. of *patens*, L.] a Hole in the Ground, a Well.

PIT-Fall, a sort of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.

To **PITCH** [*picare*, L. *pisser*, F.] to do over with Pitch and Tar.

PITCH [*Pic*, *San*. *pix*, L. *poix*, F. *Puck*, Dan.] an oily bituminous Substance,

P I

well known, drawn chiefly from Pine and Fir-Trees.

To **PITCH** [*figere*, L.] to fix, as to pitch a Tent or Camp; also prove.

A **PITCH**, an iron Bar with a pike End, a Crow.

A **PITCH**, a Suture or Height.

To **PITCH** [probably of *profer*, F. a weigh, or *erigere*, Gr. to fall] to fight upon; also to set a *Smitten* upon.

To **PITCH** [*Sea Term*] when a Ship sail with her Head too much into the Sea, she bears against it so much as to endanger her Top-Masts, Mariners say, *She will pitch her Mast by the Board*.

PITCH [in *Architecture*] the Angle which a Gable-End, and consequently the whole Roof of a Building is set in.

PITCHER [*pitcher*, *pitcher*, O. F. *pitchel*, *Span*. *pitare*, Ital.] an earthen Vessel with a Handle, for containing of Liquors.

Little Pitchers have great Ears.

This Proverb is a good Caution to Parents and others, not to sit too much upon them in Discourse before Children: For their Sense of Hearing is not only so quick or quicker than that of older People, but also because they have long Tongues or small wide Ears, and their Innocence often divulges what their Elders would have kept secret; therefore, *Maximi debetur paucis verborum* says *Juvenal*; and, *Ge qui P infans est a Foyer est him top cognos jussus an Mafus* say the French; and, *למה לא תגמור מילה מספדין* the Hebrews.

PITCH'ING-Pence, a Duty for laid down every Sack of Corn or Merchandise in a Fair or Market.

PITCH'FORD [of *pitch* and *ford*, for a Spring rising in a private House] that upon which Pitch continually steams, *Shropshire*.

PITCH-Fork [*pitchfork*, C. Br.] a instrument used by Husbandmen.

PITH [*Pit* or *Pitt*, Belg. *paits*] the Part or Marrow of a Tree. *Gr*.

PITHY, full of Pith or Marrow; substantial, full of good Matter.

PIT'ABLE [*Pitoyable*, F.] to be pitied.

PIT'FUL, inclined to Pity, compassionate, tender-hearted; also that is to be pitied, woeful; also sorry, distressed.

PIT'ILESS, not to be moved or affected.

PIT'EOUS [*pitens*, F.] sad, piteous, pitiful, woeful, wretched.

PITTA'CIUM [*ωπτακίον*, Gr.] a Cloth spread with Salve, to be laid on Part affected.

ATTANCE [*Pitance*, Fr.] a small Pw-
an; an Allowance to Monks, &c. for a
Meal.

MTUTE [*pituita*, L.] Phlegm, Snivel,
Sne; it is a moist, viscid, and glutinous
Part of the Blood, which is separated by
the largest Glands, where the Constrictions
of the Arteries are greatest, and give the
great Retardation to the Velocity of the
Blood, as in the Glands about the Mouth
&c. *Med. F.*

MTUITOUS [*pituitosus*, F. *pituitosus*,
L.] full of Phlegm.

TTY [*pius*, F. *pius*, Ital. *pius*, L.]
Compassion, Concern of Mind.

PU [in *Musick Books*] signifies a little
more, and increases the Strength of the Sig-
nification of the Word it is joined with; as,

PU Allegro, i. e. Play a little more gay
and brisk, than *Allegro* by itself requires.
Ital.

PU Pieno [in *Musick Books*] signifies soft
and full. *Ital.*

PU Presto, i. e. Play quicker than *Presto*
itself requires. *Ital.*

PIVA, a Hunt-boy. *Ital.*

POT, a Piece of Iron like a Top,
which the Sole or Ring at the Bottom of
a Stone, is to be bent up, and give it Mo-
tion. *F.*

PIZZLE [of *Pisist*, L. S. a Nerve, or
Pisist, q. d. *Pisist*, or of *Pisistche*, *Teut.*
Pisistche, because Bulls Pizzles were used
in the last End] the gridy Part of the Penis of
a Bull or Goat.

PIZZLE, a Disease in Sheep.

PLACABILITY [*placabilitas*, L.] Easi-
ness of being pacified or appeased.

PLACABLE [*placabilis*, L.] easy to be
pacified or appeased.

PLACART [*Placart*, Belg.] a
Proclamation or Ordinance by the States of Holland.

PLACARD, a Bill or Paper posted up;
a Proclamation, a Libel. *F.*

PLACARD [in *Law*] is a particular Li-
berty by which a Man is allowed to shoot
with a Gun, or use Games, &c.

PLACE [*Platz*, *Teut.* *Platz*, Ital. of
platus, L. of *πλαττος*, Gr. broad, fr. *idè*,
Gr. Way] Space or Room, in which a Per-
son or Thing is; also Office or Employment.

PLACE [among *Philosophers*] is either
Absolute or Relative.

PLACE [of a Body] is that Part
of Absolute Space which every natural
Body takes up.

Relative PLACE, is the apparent or sen-
sible Position of any Body, according to
the Determination of our Senses, with
Respect to other contiguous or adjoining
Bodies.

Geometrick PLACE, is a certain Ex-

tent wherein each Point may indifferently
serve for the Solution of an Indeterminate
Problem, when it is to be resolved Geome-
trically.

PLACE Plane [in *Geometry*] is when the
Point resolving the Problem is the Periphery
in a Circle.

PLACE Simple [in *Geometry*] is when the
Point which resolves any Problem is in a
right Line.

PLACE Solid [in *Geometry*] is when the
Point that resolves the Problem is in one of
the Conick Sections.

PLACE Swifold [in *Geometry*] is when
the Point is in the Circumference of a
Curve in a higher Gender than the Conick
Sections.

PLACE of the Sun or Planet [in *Astron-
omy*] is the Sign and Degree of the Zodiac,
in which the Planet is.

PLACE apparent to a Planet [in *Astron-
omy*] is a Point in the Starry Heaven, which
is found by a right Line passing from the
Spectator's Eye, terminated at the other
End among the fixed Stars.

PLACE of Units [in *Arithmetick*] is a
Number which consists of two, three, four,
five, or more Places; that which is outer-
most towards the right Hand is called the
Place of Units.

PLACE [in *Fortification*] is generally
taken for the Fortress or strong Hold.

Regular PLACE [in *Fortification*] is one
whose Angles and Sides are every where
equal.

Irregular PLACE [in *Fortification*] is one
whose Angles and Sides are unequal.

PLACE of Arms [in *Fortification*] a strong
City or Town pitched upon for the chief
Magazine of any Army.

PLACE of Arms [of a Camp] a spa-
cious Piece of Ground at the Head of a
Camp, to draw out the Army in order of
Battle.

PLACE of Arms [in a Garison] is a
large open Spot of Ground in the Middle of
the City, for the Garison to rendezvous
in upon any sudden Alarm, or other Oc-
casion.

PLACE of Arms of a Troop } [in a
PLACE of Arms of a Company } Camp]
is that Spot of Ground on which the Troop
or Company draws up.

PLACE of Arms particular [in Garison]
is a Place near every Bastion, where the
Soldiers, sent from the grand Place to
the Quarters assigned them, relieve those
that are either upon the Guard or in
Fight.

PLACE of Arms without, is a Place al-
lowed to the *Cover Way*, for the planting
of Cannon, to oblige those who advance
in their Approaches to retire.

-To **PLACE** [*placere*, F.] in order, to dispose, to put, lay or set.

PLACENTA [*Uterina* among Anatomists] a Part which serves to convey Nourishment to the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after the Birth.

PLACID [*placida*, L.] gentle, mild, patient, quiet.

PLACIDITY [*placiditas*, L.] Quietness, Peaceableness.

PLACITA, Pleas or Pleadings. L.

PLACITABLE, so plead Causes. L.

PLACITATOR, a Pleader. L.

PLACITUM [in Law] a Sentence of the Court, an Opinion, Ordinance, or Decree.

PLACKET, the open Part of a Woman's Petticoat.

PLAD, a Mantle worn by the Highlanders in Scotland; also a Sort of Staff to call.

PLADAR'OSIS [of *πλαδαρισος*, Gr.] a little soft Swelling, which grows under the Eye-lids.

PLAGIARIAN [*plagiarium*, L.] belonging to a Plagiary.

PLAGIARISM, the Practice of a Plagiary.

PLAGIARY [*plagiarius*, F. of *plagiarus*, L.] one who steals other People's Works, and puts them out under his own Name; a Book-Thief; also one who steals other Mens Children or Servants to sell them into a foreign Country; a Kidnapper.

PLAGUE [*Plaghe*, Belg. *Plage*, *Temp.* Torment, Affliction; of *plaga*, L. *crucis*, Gr. a Blow] a Disease commonly mortal; also Punishment, Judgment; Scourge.

To **PLAGUE** [*Plaghen*, Belg. *Plagen*, *Temp.*] to vex, to seize, to torment.

PLA'CY [of *placendo*, L. from *placere*, G. A.] a pleasant Place, as *Placencia* in Italy] a Place in Essex.

PLAIDERS [in Law] certain Lawyers, who, being a Sort of Attorneys, used to plead on Behalf of their Clients.

PLAIN [*planus*, Lat.] even, smooth; not having any Ornaments; clear, manifest; also sincere, downright. F.

A **PLAIN** [*planus*, L.] a flat Country; a plain Field.

A **PLAIN**, a Draught. See *Plan*.

PLAIN Chart [among Navigators] a Plain or Chart, having the Degrees of Longitude thereon made of equal Length with those of Latitudes.

PLAIN Coat of Arms [in Heraldry] such as have no Embellishments.

PLAIN Sailing, the Method of Sailing by a Plain Chart.

PLAIN Scale [among Navigators] a plain Ruler, on which a Line of Chords, Sines, and Tangents is marked out for various Mathematical Uses.

PLAIN *Field*, an Instrument used for surveying Land.

To **PLAIN**, to complain, to explain. Chanc.

PLAIN [*plaine*, F. *placere*, L.] to please, to manifest.

PLAIN [in Law] is the exhibiting Writing any Action Personal or Real.

PLAIN'TIFF [*plains*, F.] one who sues a Plaintiff is made, a Complainer.

A **PLASTER** [*Plastrum*, Belg. *Plaster*, *Temp.* *Emplostrum*, F. *Emplastrum*, Gr.] a Medicine spread on a Cloth or Linnen, to be laid on a sore, pained Place, &c.

To **PLAIT** [*plaire*, F. to entangle] to Design, Belg. *placere*, L. to entangle. Gr. to twist or fold] to lay in Folds.

PLAN [of *planum*, L.] a Draught, a del, or Ground-plot, a Design or Plan of any Place or Work.

PLAN'ARY [*planarius*, L.] relating to a Plane; plain, even.

PLANCERE [*plancere*, Archaic] under Part of the Roof of the Church Drip.

PLANCHER, a Plank or Board.

PLANCHIA, a Plank or Board.

PLANCH'ING, the laying of Planks on a Building. F.

PLANE [*planus*, Ital.] a Joint of smooth Boards with.

PLANE [in Geometry] is a plane that all the Parts of which lie even between Extremities, or bounding Lines.

To **PLANE** [*planare*, F. *planus*, L.] to make smooth with a Joiner's Plane.

To **PLANE** [among Fowls] to or hover at a Bird, without moving Wing.

PLANE Number [in Arithmetic] is which arises from the dividing of Numbers one into another.

Horizontal PLANE [in Geometry] is an one as lies parallel to the Horizon, which passes through the Eye, or Eye supposed to be placed in it.

PLANE Problem [in Mathematics] is one as cannot be solved by the Intersection of a Line and a Circle, or of the Circumference of two Circles.

PLANE [in Fortification] is a Plan of Situation of a Fort, Battery, and Breach.

PLANE of a Dial, is the surface upon which any Dial is constructed.

PLANE of Geometrical Optics is a Plane of Sight supposed to pass through the Center of the Eye.

Horizontal PLANE [in *Perpective*] is a plane surface parallel to the Horizon, and lower than the Eye.

PLANE of the Horopter [in *Opticks*] is that surface through the Horopter, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the two optick

PLANE of Reflection [in *Catoptricks*] is that surface which passes through the Point of Re-

PLANE of Refraction [in *Catoptricks*] is a plane drawn through the incident and refracted Ray.

Principal PLANE [in *Opticks and Perspective*] is a plain Surface which passeth along the principal Ray, and consequently through the Eye, and perpendicular to the Geometrical Plane.

PLANE-Tree [plane, F. *platane*, L.] a kind of Tree.

PLANET [*planete*, F. *planeta*, L. *planeta*, Gr.] an errattick or wandering Star, of which there are six primary ones, as Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn; and ten secondary ones, the four Satellites of Jupiter, and the four of Saturn.

PLANETARY [*planetaire*, F. *planetarius*, Gr.] belonging to the Planets.

PLANET-struck, blasted, stunned, or hurt.

PLANIFOLIOUS Flowers [among Botanists] such as are made up of plain leaves, set together round the Centre in several Rows.

PLANULOQUY [*planilogium*, L.] a drawing plainly.

PLANIMETRY [*planimetrie*, F. *planimetrie*, L. and *planimetry*, Gr.] the Art of measuring all Sorts of plain Sur-

PLAINISH, to make plain, as Silver-plate and Pewterers do.

PLANISPHERE [*planisphaerium*, L.] a representation of a Globe described or projected on a plain Surface.

PLAINITY [*planities*, L.] Plainness.

PLANK [*planche*, Belg. & L. S. *planca*] a Piece of Timber, sawed for Carpenters Work.

PLANK upon Plank [Sea Term] is when several Planks are laid upon a Ship's Sides.

PLANT [*planta*, L.] an Herb, a young Tree &c.

PLANT [*planter*, F. *plantare*, L. *planare*, Ital.] to set Trees or Herbs; to people a Country.

PLANTING PLANTS [among Botanists] are such as really want both Flower and Fruit to do so.

PLANTA'GENET [of *plants*, F. and *genet*, i. e. Green Broom, a Plant or Stalk of the Plant called Green-Broom] a Surname of Jeffrey Count of *Avy*, Father of our King Henry II. who wore a Staff of Broom in his Hat; which is said to have taken its Rise on account of one of those Dukes, who, to expiate the Death of his Brother, whom he so obtained the Kingdom to himself had put to Death, took a Journey into the Holy Land; and every Night during his Journey, scourged himself with a Rod of Broom for Penance.

PLANTAIN [*plantain*, L.] an Herb.

PLANTAR [*plantaris*, L.] belonging to the Sole of the Foot.

PLANTAR Muscle [in *Anat.*] a Muscle which covers all the Sole of the Foot, whose Office it is to extend it backwards.

PLANTATION [*plantago*, F.] a Colony or Settlement of People in a foreign Country.

PLANTER [*planter*, F. *plantator*, L.] one that plants or sets.

PLANTIGEROUS [*plantiger*, L.] bearing Plants.

PLAN'TA Seminale [among Botanists] the little Herb which lies in Miniature in every Seed.

PLASH [*plaisch*, Belg.] a Place full of standing Water, a Puddle.

To PLASH [*plaischen*, Belg.] to dash with Water.

To PLASH [among Gardeners] to bend or spread the Boughs of Trees.

PLASM [*plasma*, L. of *whisper*, Gr.] a Mould for the casting of Metals, &c.

To PLASTER [*platre*, F.] to parget or daub Walls, Ceilings, &c. with Plaster.

PLASTER [*platre*, F.] Parget or Mortar for plastering.

PLASTERER [*platrier*, F.] a Pargeter.

PLAS'TICE [*πλαστικη*, Gr.] the Art of making Figures in Clay or Earth.

PLAS'TICK [*plastikus*, L. *πλαστικη*, Gr.] skillful in making Statues of Earth.

PLAS'TICK-Virtue [among Philosophers] that Faculty which can form or fashion any Thing; a Term invented to express the Faculty of Generation or Vegetation.

PLASTOGRAPHY [*plastographia*, L. of *πλαστικη*, Gr.] a counterfeitling or false Writing.

PLAT-Board [in *Architecture*] a square Moulding set at the End of an Architrave of the Dorick Order.

PLATE [*plette*, Belg. *platte*, F. *plata*] a flat Piece of Metal; a Dish to eat on; all Vessels made of Silver or Gold are so called.

PLATE, a Sea Vessel on Hoys. *Q. L.*
PLATES [in Heraldry] are the Figures of Balls when they are Argent, i. e. of a white Colour.

To **PLATE**, to cover over with a thin Plate of Gold or Silver; also to reduce any Metal into Plates, or thin Pieces.

PLATEN 2. [among Printers] the Plate PLAT'NE 3 of a Printing-Press.

PLATFORM [platforme, F.] a Model or Pattern of a Thing.

PLATFORM [in Architecture] a Row of Beams which support the Timber-Work of any Roof, and lie on the Top of a Wall where the Entablature ought to be raised.

PLATFORM [in Fortification] is a rising of Earth, made level on the Rampart on which Cannon is planted; also a sort of Bastion made on a re-entering Angle, when its two Faces make a right Line.

PLATFORM, a kind of Terras-Walk on the Top of a Building.

PLATFORM [in a Man of War] is a Place on the lower Deck, between the Main-Mast and the Cock-Pit, called also the *Orlope*, where Provision is made to take Care of wounded Men.

PLATICK Aspect [among Astrologers] is a Ray cast from one Planet to another, not exactly, but within the Orb of its own Light.

PLATO, a famous Philosopher, chief of the Academicks.

PLATONICK, belonging to Plato, or his Tenets.

PLATONICK Bodies [in Geometry] are the five regular Bodies, viz. Tetrahedron, the Cube, the Octahedron, the Dodecahedron, and the Icosihedron.

PLATONICK Love, is a Love abstracted from all corporeal gross Impressions, and sensual Appetites, and consists not in any carnal Fruition, but in Contemplation and Ideas of Mind, so called from Plato, that Divine Philosopher.

PLATONICK Year, is every 36,000th Year, at what Time some Philosophers imagined that all Persons and Things should return to the same State as they now are.

PLATOON, [Peloton, F. Military Term] a small square Body of Musqueteers, such as is drawn out of a Body of Foot, to strengthen the Angles, when they form the hollow Space.

PLATTER [of platte, F. *plat*, F. of *plat*, Gr. broad; or *patina*, L.] a broad Dish.

PLATTS [in a Ship] flat Ropes made of Rope Yarn to keep a Cable from galling.

PLATTS [among Navigators] Brass Compasses made use of in Maps or Charts.

PLATYCEROTES [*πλατυκερως*, Gr.] broad-horned Beasts.

PLAT-Vein [of a Horse] a Vein on the Inside of each Thigh.

PLATYCORIA [*πλατυκορια*, Gr.] a Disease in the Eye, that it cannot shut.

A **PLAUDITE** [i. e. clap your Hands] a clapping of Hands in Token of Approbation of any Action, &c. L.

PLAUSIBLE [*πλαυσιβλος*, L.] that seems to deserve Applause; seemingly fair and honest.

PLAUSIBILITY [*πλαυσιβλιτις*, F.] Plausibleness, &c.

PLAUSIVE, applauding, or of pertaining to Applause. *Shakspeare*.

To **PLAY** [*playan*, Sax.] to divert by Play.

PLAY [*playan*, Sax.] Divertisement.

PLAY-House [*play-hus*, Sax.] a Theatre.

Better play at small Game than hand out.

The Meaning of this Proverb is, that Persons should not indolently sit down in idleness, leave off all honest Endeavours, and do any Thing at all, because they can't presently attain to what they wish for. *Latine* *quod vult, velle oportet* and *quod*, say the Latins; and *כחל חסד* *כחל חסד*, say the Hebrews.

PLAY'ING-Hot, boiling-Hot, S. C.

PLEA [*pleah*, Sax. *pleahy*, F.] an Excuse. L.

PLEA [in Law] is that which either Party alledgeth for himself in Court. L.

Common **PLEAS**, are such as are held between common Persons.

PLEAS of the Crown, all such Suits in the King's Name as are against his Crown and Dignity.

Foreign **PLEA**, is that whereby Matter is produced in any Court which may be tried in another.

Clerk of the **PLEAS** [in the Exchequer] an Officer in whose Office the Officers of that Court ought to sue or be sued upon any Action.

To **PLEAD** [*plaid*, F.] to put in a Plea at Law; to allege, to plead.

PLEADER [*plaidant*, F.] a Counselor at Law; a Barrister.

PLEADINGS [in Law] all the Arguments of the Parties after the Court or Decision.

PLEASANCE, Pleasure. Sax.

PLEASANT [*plaisant*, F. of *plais*, L.] delightful, agreeable, cheerful, merry.

To **PLEASE** [*plais*, F. *plais*, L.] to content or satisfy; to delight, to please, to be pleased, or be willing.

PLEASURABLE, pleasant, agreeable.

PLEASURE [*plaisir*, F.] Content, Delight, Joy; also Will; also good Time.

To **PLEASE** [*plaisir*, F.] to give Content, or do one a Pleasure.

PLEBATE *Ecclēsa*, a Mother-
Church which has one or more subordinate
Ch. O. L.

PLEBANIA [O. L. Records] the same
as *Ecclēsa*.

PLEBEAN [*plebeus*, L.] one of the
Commonalty, a mean Person.

PLEBITY [*plebitas*, L.] Meanness of
Quality.

PLECE [of Place, Sax.] a Place, N. C.
PLEDGE [*phre*, F. *plegeus*, L. *Baris*]
see Surety, Bail, Proof.

PLEDOE [*Phigs*, F.] to leave for a
Time, to pawn.

PLEDGE *our*, [in *Drinking*] is to be
bound to one for the test of the Company,
that he shall receive no Harm while he is
drinking; a Custom occasioned by the Prac-
tice of the *Demes*, heretofore in this King-
dom, who frequently used to stab, or cut
the Throat of the Natives, while they were
drinking.

PLEGES [in Law] Sureties which the
Court binds to prosecute his Suit.

PLEGGERY [*pleigerie*, F. *plegizum*,
L.] Suretiship, an un-
derstanding, an answering for.

PLEGET [among Surgeons] a flat
Blow; Tent made not to enter
the Wound, but to be laid upon a Wound, as after
the Bleeding, &c.

PLEGUS *acquiescentis*, a Writ that lies for
Money, if he pays not the Money at the
Day.

PLEIADES [*Pleias*, L. of *Πλειάδες*, Gr.]
seven Stars in the Neck of the Bull. F.

PLEINARTY [in Law] a Term used
when a Benefice is supplied.

PLEINARY [*pleniere*, F.] full, intire.

PLENILUNARY [of *plenilunium*, L.] be-
longing to the Full Moon.

PLENIPOTCENCY [of *plenus*, full, and
potens, Power] full Power.

PLENIPTENTIAL [of *plenus*, and *potens*,
L.] belonging to a Plenipoten-

PLENIPTENTIARY [*plenipotentiare*,
L.] Ambassador or Commissioner, who
has full Power and Authority, from his
Superior State, to treat with others about a
Peace, or conclude upon all Points contained
in the Commission.

PLENETS [of *plenus*, L. full] a Sect of
Philosophers, who admit of no Vacuum.

PLENTITUDE [*placitudo*, L.] Fulness. F.

PLENTITUDE [among Physicians] the
State of the Body with Plethora.

PLENTY [*placitas*, L.] Fulness.

PLENTIFUL [of *placitas*, or *placitudo*,
L.] abundant, having
much.

PLENTIFUL, plentiful. Chas.

PLENTY [*placitas*, O. F. *placitas*, or *placitudo*,
L.] Abundance, great Store.

PLEONASM [*plonasus*, F. *plonasus*, L.
of *πλεονασμός*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar,
where a Letter or Syllable is added, either to
the Beginning, Middle, or End of a Word.

PLEONASM [in Rhetoric] a Figure
whereby some superfluous Words are added
to express the Earnestness of the Speaker,
and a greater Certainty in the Matter.

PLEOPHORY [*plerophoria*, L. of *πληροφορία*,
Gr.] the greatest Height of Faith,
applied to one's own Case.

PLEROTICKS [*plerotica*, L. *πληροτικά*,
of *πληρώω*, to fill up, Gr.] Medicines which
breed Flesh, and fill up Wounds.

PLESAUNCE [*plaisance*, F.] Pleasure or
Delight. Chas.

To PLETE, to implead, sue at Law. Ch.

PLETHORA [*πλεthora*, Gr.] is when
the Vessels are fuller of
Humours than is agreeable to a natural State
of Health, and arises either from a Diminution
of some natural Evacuations, or from
Debauch, and feeding higher, or more in
Quantity, than the ordinary Powers of the
Viscera can digest and secrete.

PLETHORICK [*plethoricus*, L. *πληθωρικός*,
Gr.] troubled with a Plethora.

PLEVIN [*plevina*, F. *plevina*, L.] a
Warrant or Assurance. L. T.

PLEURA [*pleure*, F. *πλευρα*, Gr.] a
double Membrane, which covers all the in-
ward Cavity of the Thorax. L.

PLEURISY [*pleuresia*, F. *pleuritis*, L.
πλευρίτις, Gr.] an Inflammation of the
Membrane Pleura, and the Intercoastal Mus-
cles, accompanied with a continued Fever,
Stitches in the Side, and Difficulty of Breath-
ing.

PLEURO-Pneumony, a Mixture of a Pleu-
rify and a Peripneumony together.

PLEURORTHOPNŒA [of *πλευρίτις*,
πνέω, straight, and *πνέω*, Breath, Gr.] a
Disease in the Side, when the Sick cannot
breathe, unless he sit up.

PLEXUS choroides [in Anatomy] an ad-
mirable Contexture of small Arteries in the
Brain like a Net. F.

PLEXUS reticularis [in Anatomy] the
Net-like Union; it is just over the Pineal
Gland. L.

PLI'ABLE, flexible, easy to bend. Fr.

PLIABLENESS, easiness to be bent.

PLI'ANT [of *plier*, F.] easy to be bent
or managed.

PLICA, a Disease among the Polanders,
which causes their Hair to cling together like
a Cow's Tail. L.

PLICA Terra, a small Portion or Spot of
Ground. O. L.

PLICATURE [*plicatura*, L.] a Fold or
Folding.

PLIGHT [*Plucht*, L. S. and Teut.
Bright, Belg. or rather of *Plicatus*, L.]
State and Condition of Body. Milton.

M m m m

PLIGHT

PLIGHT [*in Law*] an Estate within the Habit and Quantity of the Land.

PLIGHT [of plucketh, *L. S.*] plucked.

TO PLIGHT [*Heffte, Belg. plitrah, Sam. Gerssichtich, Teut.*] to engage or promise solemnly.

PLMOUTH [*pl. d. the Mouth of the River Plm, or it may be taken of *plmptuden, Gr. the Tide**] a famous Sea-port in *Devonshire*.

PLINTH [*plintus, L. m. l. S. Gr.*] the lowermost Part of the Foot of a Pillar, being the Form of a Tile or square Brick.

PLITE, an ancient Measure, such as our Yard or Ell.

PLUCK [*pluck, Gri.*] a Figure in Rhetoric, in which a Word is, by Way of Emphasis, separated, that it expresses not only the Thing signified, but also the Quality of it.

TO PLOD [of ploerhe, *Belg.* to plow] to labour earnestly in a Business.

PLOD'DING, industrious; diligent in contriving.

PLONK'ETS, a kind of coarse woollen Cloth. *Am. 1. R. III. c. 8.*

PLO'RABUND [*plorabundus, L.*] making great Lamentation.

PLOT [contracted of *Complot, F.*] a Design or Device; a Conspiracy; also a Spot of Ground; also a Sea-Chart.

TO PLOT [*comploter, F.*] to combine or conspire; also to hatch or contrive.

A PLOT'TER, Conspirator.

PLOT'TON. See *Plotter*.

PLO'VER [*pluvier, F.*] a Sort of Fowl.

PLOUGH [*ploug, Dan. plough, Belg. plow, Teut.*] a well-known Instrument for tilling the Ground.

PLOUGH [*among Navigators*] an Instrument of Box, or Pear-Tree, for taking the Altitude of the Sun or Stars, in order to find the Latitude.

PLOUGH [*among Book Binders*] a Tool to cut the Leaves of Books smooth.

PLOUGH [*Law-Term*] a Hide of Land.

PLOUGH-Land, a certain Quantity of arable Land, near an hundred Acres.

PLOUGH-Munday, the next Monday after *Trinity-Day*, when the Ploughmen in the North Country draw a Plough from Door to Door, and beg Plough-Money to drink.

TO PLUCK [*Pluccian, Sax. plucken, L. S. pucker, Teut. pucker, Dan.*] to pull away by Force, or with a Twist.

A PLUCK [not unlikely of plucketh, *L. S.* because they are plucked from the Inside of these Animals] the Entrails of a Calf or Sheep.

A PLUG [*plugge, Belg.*] a great

wooden Peg, to stop the Bottom of a Cask, Pipe, &c.

PLUM [of *Plumet*] as, to fall down it to fall down perpendicularly.

PLUMAGE [of *pluma, L.*] the Feathers of a Bird, or a Bunch of them.

PLUMAGE [*among Falconers*] the Feathers under the Wing of a Hawk.

PLUMB [*Plum, Sax. plume, plume, Teut. plume, Dan. plume*] a Fruit well known.

PLUMB-Line [of *plumb, F. plumb, L.*] a Line of Lead.

PLUMB-Rule [Lead] a Plumb-line by Capenters, &c. to find whether a Wall stand upright.

PLUMBA'GINE [of *Plumb, L.*] naturally mingled with Silver.

PLUMBUM *Ustin* [*among Chymists*] Composition made of two Parts of Lead and one Part of Sulphur.

PLUME [*pluma, L.*] a Set of Feathers prepared for Ornament, or a Bunch of Feathers.

PLUME [*among Botanists*] the Seed of a Plant, divided into several Pieces like a Bunch of Feathers, which in its Growth become the Plant.

PLUME [*in Corn*] the Part which shoots out towards the middle of the Seed, which thence by *Acrospire*.

PLUME [*in Falconry*] the Point or Mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk.

PLUME *Alam*, a Mineral; also a Plume of a Feather.

PLUME *Striker*, a Flatterer, who takes off the Feathers of a Fowl.

TO PLUME [*plumar, L.*] to plume Feathers.

PLUM'GEROUS [*plumiger, F.*] beareth Feathers.

PLUMING [*among Falconers*] a Hawk seizes on a Fowl, and plumes them from its Body.

PLUM'MER [*plumbier, F.*] one who deals or works in Lead.

PLUM'MET [*plumbet, F.*] a Plumb-line used by Capenters, &c. also to found the Depth of a Well.

PLUMOSITY [*plumosa, L.*] the Feathers of a Bird.

PLUMP [*plump, F.*] round and full, as an Apple, &c. *pl. d.* as round and full in Fish.

PLUMPTUOUS [*plumtus, F.*] plump.

TO PLUNDER [*plunder, F.*] to take away by Violence.

TO PLUNGE [*plunge, F.*] to throw the Head and Feet.

PLUNGE, Trouble, Distress.

PLUNGEON, a Downy Vulture.

HUNGY, Rainy, *Chan*.
HUNKET, Colour, a Sort of blue Co.

PLURAL [*pluralis*, L.] belonging to.

PLURALIST, a Clergyman, who has several Benefices.

PLURALITY [*pluralitas*, F. *pluralitas*, Lat.] greater Part, or greater Number.

PLURALITY of Benefices, is when a Person has 2, 3, or more Spiritual Livings.

PLURIES, is a Writ, which goeth out to the former Writs that had no Effect; and is call *Caplas*, the second *Sicut*, and the third *Pluries*.

PLURIFARIOUS [*plurifarius*, L.] of many Fashions.

PLUSH [*pluche*, F.] Cloth made either of *Velvet*, or of Hair, as *Sbag*.

PLUSH, among *Botanists* the Middle of a Flower, as *Anemonies*, &c. which some call *Plush*, or *Thrummy Head*.

PLUVIAL [*pluvialis*, L.] rainy, belonging to the Rain.

PLUVIOUS [*pluviosus*, F. *pluviosus*, L.] raining in, or causes Rain.

PLIANT [*plur*, F.] to bend or give way; to give one's Mind to; to be intent upon;

as at a certain Place, in order to pass, as Porters, Coachmen, &c.

PINCERS, a Sort of Tongs or Pincers.

PNEUMATICAL [*pneumaticus*, L.] relating to the Wind, Air, or Spirits.

PNEUMATICK [*pneumatikos*, Gr.] relating to the Wind, Air, or Spirits.

PNEUMATICKS, is that Part of Natural Philosophy which teaches the Properties of the Air.

PNEUMATOCELE [*πνευματοκύλη*, Gr.] a windy Rupture in the Sorotum.

PNEUMATOIDES [*πνευματοειδής*, Gr.] resembling the Breath short.

PNEUMATOLOGY [*πνευματολογία*, Gr.] an Account of the Wind, &c.

PNEUMATOMPHALUS [*πνευματόμφορος*, Gr.] a Swelling in the Navel, occasioned by the Wind.

PNEUMATOSIS [*πνευματώσις*, Gr.] a Swelling of Animal Spirits, which is in the cortical Substance of the Brain.

POACH [*pocher*, F. to beat one's Game, and blue] to destroy Game by any Means; also to boil Eggs.

POARD, a Water-Fowl.

POCCA [*Pocca*, Sax. pocket, Belg.] a little Bag of the Small Pox, &c.

POCHET [*Pochet*, Sax. poche, Belg.] a little Bag common in a Garment.

POCKET of Wool, the Quantity of Wool in a Bag.

POCKET HENS [among Fowls] short-necked Pheasants alive.

POCK-IFIED that has got the *Laes Venereae*, or French Pox.

POCK-Y [*nera*, or French Pox.]

POCKS, a Distemper of Sheep.

POCO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a little less, and is just the contrary to *piu*, and therefore lessens the Strength of the Signification of the Words joined with it.

POCO ALLEGRO, directs to play not quite so brisk as *Allegro* requires, if it stood alone.

POCO Piu Allegro, signifies a little more brisk.

POCO Meno Allegro, signifies a little less brisk.

POCO Largo, signifies not quite so slow, as the Word *Largo* requires when it stands alone.

POCO Presto, signifies not quite so quick as *Presto*, if it stands alone, requires.

POD (probably of *Beede*, or *Wode*, Du. an Habitation) the Husk of any Pulse.

PODA'GRA [*πυδάγρα*, of *πῦς*, a Foot, and *ἀγρα*, a Capture, Gr.] the Gout in the Feet.

POD'DERS [of *Pod*] poor People employed to gather Pease-cods.

PODESTA a Magistrate in several free Cities of Italy, Ital.

POD'ESTATE free Cities of Italy, Ital.

PO'EM [*ποίημα*, F. *poème*, L. *poëma*, Gr.] a Piece of Poetry, a Composition in Verse.

PO'ESY [*ποίησις*, F. *poésie*, L. *poësis*, Gr.] Poetry, the Art of making Verses.

POETASTER [*ποιηστής*, F. *poète*, L. *poëta*, Gr.] a paltry Poet, a pitiful Rhymist.

PO'ETESS [*ποιήτρια*, F. *poétesse*, L. *poëtrix*, Gr.] a Female Poet.

PO'ET [*ποιητής*, F. *poète*, L. *poëta*, Gr.] one who writes or makes Verses.

POET'ICAL [*ποιητικός*, F. *poétique*, L. *poëticus*, Gr.] belonging to Poetry.

POET'ICK [*ποιητική*, F. *poétique*, L. *poëtica*, Gr.] belonging to Poetry.

POET'ICAL Rising and Setting of the Stars, is peculiar to the ancient Poets, who referred the Rising and Setting of the Stars to that of the Sun.

To **PO'ETISE** [*ποιήσκειν*, F. *poétiser*, L. *poëtizō*, Gr.] to make Verses, to play the Poet.

POGE, a Cold in a Horse's Head;

PO'IGNANT [*poignant*, F.] sharp, tart, biting, satirical.

To **PO'INGTEN**, [*poingten*, F.] to prick with a Point.

POINT [*Point*, Fr. of *punctum*, L.] the sharp End of any Thing; an Head or chief Matter; a Mark of Distinction; also a Sort of Loge. F.

POINT [in *Geometry*] is the Beginning of Magnitude, and is conceived so small, as to have no Dimensions at all.

POINT [in *Navigation*] one of the Points of the Mariners Compass, or 11 Degrees 15

M m m m a

PLIGHT [*in Law*] an Estate within the Habit and Quantity of the Land.

PLIGHT [of *plucketh*, *L.* *S.*] plucked.

To PLIGHT [*Belgic*, *Belg.* *plutrah*, *Sax.* *Gerpslichten*, *Teut.*] to engage or promise solemnly.

PLIMOUTH [*q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Plim*, or it may be taken of *plimudon*, *Gr.* the Tide] a famous Sea-port in *Devonshire*.

PLINTH [*plintus*, *L.* *πλαίνιον*, *Gr.*] the lowermost Part of the Foot of a Pillar, being the Form of a Tiled or square Brick.

PLITE, an ancient Measure, such as our Yard or Ell.

PLUCK [*pluck*, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Rhetoric*, in which a Word is, by Way of Emphasis, so separated, that it expresses not only the Thing signified, but also the Quality of it.

To PLOD [of *plodde*, *Belg.* to plow] to labour earnestly in a Business.

PLOD'DING, industrious; diligent in contriving.

PLONK'ETS, a kind of coarse woollen Cloth. *Ans. 1. R. III. c. 8.*

PLO'RABUND [*plorabundus*, *L.*] making great Lamentation.

PLOT [contracted of *Complot*, *F.*] a Design or Device; a Conspiracy; also a Spot of Ground; also a Sea-Chart.

To PLOT [*comploter*, *F.*] to combine or conspire; also to hatch or contrive.

A PLOTTER, Conspirator.

PLOT'TON, See *Platoon*.

PLO'VER [*pluvier*, *F.*] a Sort of Fowl.

TO PLOUGH? [*plough*, *Dan.* *plough*, *Belg.* *plow*, *Teut.*] a well-known Instrument for tilling the Ground.

PLOUGH [among *Navigators*] an Instrument of Box, or Pear-Tree, for taking the Altitude of the Sun or Stars, in order to find the Latitude.

TO PLOUGH [among *Book Binders*] a Tool to cut the Leaves of Books smooth.

PLOUGH [*Law-Term*] a Hide of Land.

PLOUGH-Land, a certain Quantity of arable Land, near an hundred Acres.

PLOUGH-Monday, the next Monday after *Trinity-Day*, when the Ploughmen in the North Country draw a Plough from Door to Door, and beg Plough-Money to drink.

To PLUCK [*Pluccian*, *Sax.* *plutten*, *L. S.* *plucken*, *Teut.* *plücken*, *Dan.*] to pluck away by Force; or with a Twitch.

A PLUCK [not unlikely of *plutten*, *L. S.*] because they are plucked from the Inside of these Animals] the Entrails of a Calf or Sheep.

A PLUG [*plugghe*, *Belg.*] a great

wooden Peg, to stop the Bottom of a Cask, Pipe, &c.

PLUM [of *Plumet*] as, to fall down, is to fall down perpendicularly.

PLUM'AGE [of *pluma*, *L.* a Feather] the Feathers of a Bird, or a Bundle of them. *F.*

PLUM'AGE [among *Fowls*] the feathers under the Wing of a Hawk.

PLUMB [*Plum*, *Sax.* *plumbe*, *plumbe*, *Trut.* *plumme*, *Dan.* *plumb*] a Fruit well known.

PLUMB-Line [of *plumb*, *F.* *plumb*, *Lead*] a Plummet

by Capenters, &c. to find whether a Wall stand upright.

PLUMBA'GINE [of *Plumb*, *L.* naturally tingled with Silver.

PLUMBUM Ustum [among *Chemists*] Composition made of two Parts of Lead and one Part of Sulphur. *L.*

PLUME [*pluma*, *L.*] a Set of Feathers prepared for Ornament, or a Bunch of Feathers. *F.*

PLUME [among *Botanists*] is that the Seed of a Plant, divided into several Pieces like a Ball of Wax, which in its Growth becomes the Plant.

PLUME [in *Corn*] is the Part that shoots out towards the Head of the Seed, which thence by Nature is called *Acrospire*.

PLUME [in *Falconry*] the Point or Mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk.

PLUME-Alum, a Mineral, a Stone.

PLUME-Sucker, a Flatterer, or a Person who sucks the Plume of a Great Man.

To PLUME [*plumar*, *F.*] to pluck the Feathers off. *Falconry*.

To PLUME [*plumar*, *L.*] to pluck the Feathers.

PLUM'GEROUS [*plumiger*, *F.*] beareth Feathers.

PLUM'ING [among *Falconers*] is that a Hawk seizes on a Fowl, and plucks the Feathers from its Body.

PLUM'MER [*plumier*, *F.*] one who deals or works in Lead.

PLUM'MET [*plumet*, *F.*] a Plummet used by Capenters, &c. to find the Depth of a Well.

PLUMOSITY [*plumosa*, *L.*] the Feathers.

PLUMP [*plump*, *F.*] an Apple, &c. as round and full, and round in Flesh.

PLUMPTUOUS, plump.

To PLUNDER [*plunder*, *F.*] to take away by Force, or with a Twitch.

To PLUNGE [*plunge*, *F.*] to plunge the Head and Part.

PLUNGE, Trouble, Distress.

PLUNGEON, a Dive, a Leap.

POGGY, Rainy, *Cheer*.
POCKET, Colour, a Sort of blue Co.
PORAL [*pluralis*, L.] belonging to.
PORALIST, a Clergyman, who has
 al Benefices.
PORALITY [*pluralitas*, F. *pluralitas*,
 water Part, or greater Number.
PORALITY of Benefices, is when a Per-
 son has, 1, or more Spiritual Livings.
PORIES, is a Writ, which goeth out
 for former Writs that had no Effect;
 it is call *Capias*, the second *Sicet*
 and the third *Pluries*.
PORIFARIOUS [*plurifarius*, L.] of
 many Pores.
PORSH [*peluche*, F.] Cloth made either
 of Velvet, or of Hair, as *Sbag*.
PORSH, among Botanists] the Middle of
 Anemones, &c. which some call
 a Thrummy Head.
PORVAL [*puvialis*, L.] rainy, belong-
 ing to Rain.
PORVIOUS [*pluvius*, F. *pluviosus*, L.]
 rains in, or causes Rain.
PORVY [*por*, F.] to bend or give way;
 a Mind to, to be intent upon;
 at a certain Place, in order to
 as Porters, Coachmen, &c.
PORVY, a Sort of Tongue or Pincers.
PORVATICAL } [*pneumaticus*, L.
PORVATICK } [*πνευματικός*, Gr.]
 to the Wind, Air, or Spirits.
PORVATICKS, is that Part of Natur-
 al Philosophy which teaches the Proper-
 ty of Air.
PORVATOCELE [*πνευματοκήλη*,
 windy Rupture in the Sorotum.
PORVATODES [*πνευματοδός*, Gr.]
 the Breath short.
PORVATOLOGY [of *πνεύμα*, a
 wind, Gr. to say], an Account
 of the Wind.
PORVATOM'PHALUS [*πνευματόμ-
 φηλος*, Gr.] Swelling in the Navel, occasion-
 ed by Wind.
PORVATOSIS [*πνευματώσις*, Gr.]
 a Sort of Animal Spirits, which
 are in the cortical Substance of
 the Brain.
POACH [*pocher*, F. to beat one's
 head, and blow, to destroy Game by
 beating, also to boil Eggs.
POARD, a Water-Fowl.
POCK [*Pocca*, Sax. pocket, Belg.] a
 Sort of the Small-Pox, &c.
POCKET [*Pochchia*, Sax. poche, Belg.
pochette, F.] a little Bag common-
 ly used for a Garment.
POCKET of Wool, the Quantity of
 Wool in a Bag.
POCKET Hays [among Foxgloves] short
 speaking of Pheasants alive.

POCKIFIED, that has got the *Lace* Po-
POCKY } [*perca*, or French Pox.
POCKS, a Distemper of Sheep.
POCO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a little
 less, and is just the contrary to *piu*, and
 therefore lessens the Strength of the Signi-
 fication of the Words joined with it.
POCO ALLEGRO, directs to play not
 quite so brisk as *Allegro* requires, it it stood
 alone.
POCO Piu Allegro, signifies a little more
 brisk.
POCO Meno Allegro, signifies a little less
 brisk.
POCO Largo, signifies not quite so slow,
 as the Word *Largo* requires when it stands
 alone.
POCO Presto, signifies not quite so quick
 as *Presto*, if it stands alone, requires.
POE [probably of *Boebe*, or *Bode*,
Dw. an Habitation] the Husk of say Pulse;
PODA'GRA [*πώδαγρα*, of *πῦς*, a Foot,
 and *αἴψα*, a Capture, Gr.] the Gout in the
 Feet.
POD'DERS [of *Pod*] poor People em-
 ployed to gather Pease-cods.
PODESTA } a Magistrate in several
PODESTATE } free Cities of Italy, Ital.
PO'EM [*ποίημα*, F. *poëma*, L. *ποίημα*,
 Gr.] a Piece of Poetry, a Composition in
 Verse.
PO'ESY } [*ποίησις*, F. *poësis*, L. *ποίησις*,
PO'ETRY } [*ποίησις*, Gr.] Poetry, the Art
 of making Verses.
POETASTER [*ποητοράν*, F.] a paltry
 Poet, a pitiful Rhymist.
PO'ETESS [*ποιήτριά*, F. *poëtissa*, L.] a
 Female Poet.
PO'ET [*poëte*, F. *poeta*, L. *ποιητής*, Gr.]
 one who writes or makes Verses.
POET'ICAL } [*poëtique*, F. *poeticus*, L.
POET'ICK } [*ποιητικός*, Gr.] belonging
 to Poetry.
POET'ICAL Rising and Setting of the Stars,
 is peculiar to the ancient Poets, who refer-
 red the Rising and Setting of the Stars to
 that of the Sun.
 • To **POETISE** [*poëtiser*, F. *poëtisi*, L.
ποιησις, Gr.] to make Verses, to play the
 Poet.
POGE, a Cold in a Horse's Head.
PO'IGNANT [*poignant*, F.] sharp, tart,
 biting, satirical.
To POINGTEN, [*Pointer*, Fr.] to prick
 with a Point.
POINT [*Point*, Fr. of *punctum*, L.] the
 sharp End of any Thing; an Head or chief
 Matter; a Mark of Distinction; also a Sort
 of Lace. F.
POINT [in *Geometry*] is the Beginning of
 Magnitude, and is conceived so small, as to
 have no Dimensions at all.
POINT [in *Navigations*] one and half Part
 of the Mariners Compass, or 11 Degrees 15
 Minutes.

Minutes; the utmost End of the Cape or Head Land, running up into the Sea.

POINT of Concurrence [in Opticks] is that Point where the visual Rays, inclining towards each other, meet together, and are united in the Middle.

POINT of Concurrence [in Perspective] is the same as the Principal Point.

POINT of Incidence [in Opticks] that Point on the Surface of a Glass or other Body, on which any Ray of Light falls.

POINT Sensible [according to Mr. Locke] is the least Particle of Matter or Space that can possibly be discerned.

POINT Blank [Point en blanc, Fr. in Gunnery] is when the Place being levelled, the Bullet goes directly forward, and not in an oblique Line.

POINT Blank, directly, positively, absolutely.

POINT-Blank ? [in Heraldry] and **POINT-Blank-Ten** } Abatement of Honour belonging to one who killed his Prisoner of War, after Quarter demanded.

POINT Dexter parties Ten [in Heraldry] an Abatement due to a Braggadochio.

POINT in [in Heraldry] when two Piles are borne in a Coat of Arms, so as to have their Points meet together.

POINT in Point Sanguine [in Heraldry] is a Mark of Diminution, which belongs to one that is lazy or slothful.

POINT Plain Sanguine [in Heraldry] is an Abatement belonging to a Liar.

POINTS [in Heraldry] are also several Places in an Escutcheon, which have different Names, according as they are diversely situated, viz. the Honour Point, the Dexter, Sinister, or Chief Point, &c.

At **POINT Device**, exactly. O. R.

To **POINT**, completely, as, armed to Point, completely armed. Spens.

To **POINT** [pointre, or pointer, F.] to make sharp at the End.

To **POINT** [pointer, F.] to mark with Points or Sticks; to shew with the Finger.

To **POINT a Cannon** [pointer, F.] to level it against a Place.

POINT [in Music Books] signifies to separate, or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and direct Manner. Ital.

POINT'BL, a Penell, or Writing-Pen. O.

POINTING the Cable [Sea Term] is unravelling it at the End, and lessening the Yards, and twisting them again, making all fast with a Piece of Marline, to keep it from unravelling out.

POINTS of Station [in Astronomy] those Degrees of the Zodiac, by which a Planet seems to stand quite still, and not to move, at all.

To **POISE** [poise, F.] to weigh with Hand, to bring to an equal Balance.

POISON [poison, F. of pison, L.] ever is able to destroy the orderly Motion of the Body, or to hinder the Course of the Spirits.

To **POISON** [empoisonner, F.] to poison, to infect.

To **POISON a Piece** [among Gunners] the same as to clog, and to nail.

POISONOUS [of empoison, F.] to, or full of Poison.

POITREL [q. d. portail, L.] a plate, or an Horse's Breast Leather.

POITREL, a Tool used in Law.

POKE [pocce, Sax.] a hole.

To **POKE** [pocce, F.] to push with the Finger or any Tool.

To buy a Pig in a **POKE**, is applied to such Persons as buy their food.

POKES, Gowns with long Sleeves.

POLAR [polaire, F. polus, L.] relating to the Poles of the World.

POLAR Circles [in Astronomy] lesser Circles of the Sphere, parallel to the Equinoctial, one as Degrees from the Pole, and the other as Degrees from the South Pole.

POLAR Dial, is one whose Plane is parallel to some great Circle that passes through the Poles.

POLAR Projection, a Representation of the Globe of Earth, or Heaven, on the Plane of one of the Polar Circles.

POLARITY, the Property of the stone in pointing at the Poles of the World.

POLE [polus, L. Pole, Sax.] a staff, or In Measure, a Rod or Perch. F.

POLE [in Mathematics] is a Point 90 Degrees distant from the Plane of the Circle, and in the Axis or Line perpendicularly rais'd in the Center.

POLE of a Glass [in Opticks] the thickest Part of a Convex, or the least of a Concave Glass.

POLES of a Dial, are the Zenith and Nadir of that Place in which the Dial is to be a horizontal one.

POLES of the Zodiac, are the Tropics.

POLES of the Equinox, are the Equinoctials.

POLES of the World [in Geography] the two Ends of the circumference of the Sphere, of the Earth, which are supposed to move.

POLRACK [in Cooks] a Way of dressing Food.

POLE-Axe [q. d. Polus, L.] much used by the Philosophers, to denote the Head, q. d. an Axis with respect to the Pole.

POLO [q. d. *Polonian Cat*, because
 ounds with them] a wild Cat.
POLEARS, old Trees usually lopp'd.
POLLIP, clipp'd in the Head. *Shake-*
POLDAVIES, a coarse Canvas.
POLIN, a sharp or picked Top on the
 part of the Shoe.
POLITE, a Sort of Shoe picked and
 up at the Toe.
POLITICAL [of *πολιτικόν*, Gr. War]
POLITICK belonging to Control-
 and Dispute.
POLITICKS [τά *πολιτικά*, Gr.] Dis-
 Treatises or Discourses about
 Points.
POLTA, the Ball of a Dog's Foot.
POLICY [politique, F. *politica*, L. *poli-*
tica, Gr.] Craft, Subtlety; a pru-
 ing of Affairs; also the Art of
 Kingdom or Commonwealth.
POLICY [of *Insurance*] an Instrument of
 given by Insurers to make good the
 insured.
POLISH [πολρ, F. *polire*, L.] to
 make clear or bright; to bur-
 ; to refine one's Manners.
POLISHABLE, that may be polished.
POLITE [politus, L.] well polished;
 neat; genteel; accomplished.
POLITICAL [politique, F. *politicus*, L.
politica, Gr.] belonging to Politicks,
POLITICAL *Arithmetick*, the Applica-
 of Arithmetical Calculations to the
 and Value of Lands, Number of
 Taxes, &c. of any Common-
POLITICIAN [un *politique*, F. *politicus*,
politica, Gr.] a Statesman.
POLITICKS [Politica, L. *τα πολιτικά*,
 the Art of Government, or Books,
 upon those Subjects.
POLITURE [Politura, L.] a polishing
 ; Politeness, Neatness.
POLL [Politia, L. of *πολιτία*, Gr.]
 Government.
POLL [poll, Dr.] the Head.
POLL [of *Electors*] a setting down the
 of those who have a Right to vote
 a publick Magistrate.
POLL, to shave the Head.
POLL [for an *Election*] to give in the
 set down the Names, and
 up the Number of the Voters.
POLL TAX, a Tax when every Subject
 by the Head or Poll, to pay a
 sum of Money.
POLLARD, a Chevin or Chub-Fish.
POLLARD, Bran with some Meal in it.
POLLARD [among *Hunters*] a Stag or
 Deer, which has cast its Head.

POLLARD ? [among *Gardeners*, &c.]
POLLENOER [an old Tree which has
 been often lopp'd.
POLLARDS, an ancient Spanish Coin
 in England.
TO POLLAYVER [perhaps of *pollare*,
 Gr. many Things, and *verbo*, F. to over-
 or of *Polubron*, Words, Span] q. d. a Dealer
 in smooth Words; to play the Sycophant,
 to flatter, or soothe.
POLLEN, signifies a finer Powder than
 what is commonly understood by *Farina*.
POLE Evil, a Disease in the Nape of the
 Horse's Neck.
TO POLLUTE [polluere, F. *polluere*, L.]
 to defile or make filthy; to corrupt or
 stain.
POLLUTION, Uncleanness, Defile-
 ment. F. of L.
POLLUTION *Natural*, an involunta-
 ry Voiding the Semen in the Night, during
 Sleep.
POL'LUX [Πολλυδων, Gr.] a fixed
 Star in the Sign *Gemini*.
TO POLT, to beat back, or rebuff, O.
POLTRON, a Coward, or Hen-hearted
 Fellow. F.
POLTRON'ERY [poltronerie, F] Cow-
 ardice.
POLYACOUSTICKS [of *πολυ*, many,
 and *ακουα*, Gr.] Instruments contrived
 to multiply Sounds.
POLYAN'THOS ? [of *πολυ*, ma-
POLYANTHIUM ? ay, and *ανθος*, a
 Flower] any Plant bearing many Flowers.
POLYCHRESTON [polychreston, F.
πολυχρηστος, of *πολυ*, and *χρησις*, profit-
 ble, Gr.] a sovereign Oil for many Disor-
 ders. L.
POLYCHRESTON [among *Chymists*] a
 general Furnace, which may be used in most
 Operations; a Kind of Chymical Salt,
POLYCHRONIOS [πολυχρονιος, of *πο-*
λυς, and *χρονος*, Time, Gr.] a Disease
 which afflicts the Patient for a long Time.
POLYEDRON [πολυεδρον, Gr.] a solid
 Body consisting of many Sides. *Geomet.*
POLYDORE [Polydorus, L. of *πολυδορος*,
 of *πολυς*, and *δωρεα*, a Gift, Gr. i. e. mag-
 nificent, liberal, well accomplished] a Man's
 Name.
POLYGAMIST [Polygamus, L. of *πο-*
λυγαμος, Gr.] one that hath had more
 Wives or Husbands than one at once.
POLYGAMISTS, a Sect of Christian
 Hereticks in the 16th Century, Followers
 of *Bernardine Ochysant*, who held it was
 lawful for a Man to have as many Wives
 as he pleased.
POLYGAMY [Polygamia, F. *Polygamia*,
 L. *πολυγαμία*, of *πολυς*, and *γάμος*,
 Marriage, Gr.] the having more Wives or
 Husbands than one at the same Time.

POLYGARCHY [πολυαρχία, of πολυ-, and ἀρχη, Dominion, Gr.] a Government which is in the Hands of many.

POLYGLOT (*polig'lotte*, F. πολυγλωττοῦς, of *πολυ*, and *γλωττα*, the Tongue, Gr.) that is, of many Languages, as the Polyglot Bible, &c.

POLYGLOTTA, the *Americas Mock-Bird*, so called because it imitates the Notes of all Birds, and also surpasses all in the Sweetness of its Voice.

POLYGON [*polygonē*, F. *polygonius*, L. πολυγωνία, of πολυς, many, and γωνία, a Corner, Gr.] having many Corners.

POLYGON [in Fortification] a Spot of Ground, having many Sides and Angles fortified according to the Rules of Art.

Regular POLYGON [in Geometry] is that whose Sides and Angles are all equal one to another.

Irregular POLYGON [in Geometry] is a Polygon whose Sides and Angles are unequal.

Exterior POLYGON [in Fortification] is the Out-Lines of all the Works drawn from one outmost Angle to another.

Interior POLYGON [in Fortification] Is the main Body of the Works or Place, excluding the Out-Works.

POLYGONAL Numbers [in an *Arithmetical Progression*] are such as are the Sums of a Rank of Numbers beginning with Unity, and so placed that they represent the Figure or a Polygon.

POLYGRAM [*polygrammus*, L. πολύ. γραμμῶν, of πολὺς, and γραμμῶν, a Line, Gr.] a Figure consisting of a great Number of Lines.

POLYMNIA [*Πολύμνεια*, of *πολυς*, and *ὑμνος*, a Hymn, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the President of Hymns and Songs play'd on the Lute, &c.

POLYLOGY [*polylogia*, L. of *πολυλογία*, of *πάλυς*, and *λογος*, a Word, Gr.] much talking.

POLY'LOQUENT [*polylogus*, L.] talk-
ative, full of Talk.

POLYMORPHUM O: [among *Anato-*
mists] the fourth Bone of the Foot, so called
from the Diversity of its Shape. *L.*

POLYNOMIAL [*polynomus*, L. of *wa-*
adonum, Gr.] having many Nātes.

POLYNOMIAL Roots [in Algebra] are such as are composed of many Names, Parts, or Members.

POLYPETALOUS. [of *παλὺς*, and *πέταλον*, a Leaf, Gr.] having many Leaves.

POLYPETALOUS Flowers [among Flowers] are such as consist of more than six distinct Flower Leaves.

POLYPHARMACAL [*polypharmaecus*,
L. of *πολυφάρμακος*, of *πολυ*, and *φαρ-
μακον*, a Medicine, Gr.] *abounding with
Medicines.*

POLY'PHONES [of *πολυ*, and *φωνή*, the Voice] Instruments to multiply Sounds.

POLY'PODA [of polypodi: m. L. of *polypodion*, Gr.] Oak Fern, an Herb.

POLYPTOTON [in *Rhetorica*] a Figure in which several Cases of the same Noun or Tenses of the same Verb, are used in the conjoined Clauses.

POLYPOUS [*polypus*, F. *polypus*, of *λυς*, and *πύς*, a Foot, Gr.] a Fish, or an Animal that has a great many Feet, Pourcellet. *L.*

POLYPUS [among Surgeons] a Lump of
spongy Flesh arising in the Hollow of the
Nostils.

POLYPYRENOUS [of *poly*, Gr. *many*, and *pyren*, Gr. *fire*, *heat*, *burn*, *con*, Gr.] that hath Plenty of Grain.

POLYPYRENOUS Fruits [among *Angiosperms*] such either of Trees or Herbs, contain two or more Kernels or Seeds within them.

POLYPHAGY [of *poly*, and *phage*,
Gr. Eating] great Eating.

POLYSAR'CHY [of m^ody, and arch
Flesh, Gr.] Bigness or Groyness of Body.

Looking-Glasses, Gr.] multiplying Glasses, such as represent one Object to the Eyes as many.

POLYSPAST [*poly* *spaston*, L. *spaston*, Gr.] a Windless with many Pulleys and Truckles. *Mechanics*.

POLYSPAST [among Sargents] a Machine for reducing Joints.

POLYSPERMIOUS [of πάλος, much, and σπέρμα, Seed, Gr.] having many Seeds.

POLYSPERMOUS Plants (among Sal-
nifis) such Plants which have, at least, more
than four Seeds in each Flower.

POLYSYLLABICAL [of *polysyllable*, *F.* *polysyllabus*, *L.* of *πολυσύλλαβος*, *Gr.*] belonging to a Polysyllable.

POLY SYLLABICAL Echoes, are those Echoes which repeat many Syllables of Words distinctly.

POLYSYLLABLE [*poly-sylla-bul*, *L.*
ποσυσλλαβος, *Gr.*] a Word that contains
more than three Syllables. *Gram.*

POLY-SYN'DETON [trá-sen-dé-ton, Gr.]
a Figure in Speech, which abounds in
Conjunctions Copulative. *L.*

PO'MACE [*pomaceum*, L.] the Dried
Cyder Pressings.

POMA'DA, an Exercise of raising the wooden Horse, laying only one Hand over the Pommel of the Saddle, *Ital.*

POMADO [*per-ma-do*, F. *pomade*, L.]
an Ointment made of Apple.

POMAN'DER, [*a. d. Pers. & Arab.*
F. an Apple of Amber] a little round Ball
made of several Perfumes; a Musk Ball.

POME [*pommer*, F.] to grow into a Head, as a Cabbage, &c.

POME Appese, a small Apple of a pleasant and grateful Scent, newly produced.

POME Citron [q. d. *Pomum Citreum*, L. *Citrus Apple*] a Fruit somewhat like an Orange, but much larger.

MEGRANATE [q. d. *Pomum Granatum*, L. or *Granatenst*, a kernelled Apple, *Grana in Spain*] a round Fruit full of Seeds and Kernels.

MELEGRYSE, the Dapple-grey Colour.

MELO [*Paradise*, the Fruit otherwise called *John-Apple*].

MEROY, a good tasted Apple of a subsistence, but not very juicy.

MELWATER, a large Apple full of Water.

MEL [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of an Apple, always of a green Colour.

MILPEROUS [*penifer*, L.] bearing many Fruits.

MILPEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are those which bear the largest Fruits, covered with a hard Rind or Bark.

MILPEROUS Trees [among *Botanists*] are those which have their Flower on the Top of the Tree, and their Fruit shaped like a Pear.

MIMEL [*pommella*, F.] a round Ball or Globe, as the Top of a Building.

POMMEL [*pommiau*, F.] the round End of a Saddle Bow, or Knob on the End of a Sword, &c.

POMMEL, to beat or bang soundly.

POMPE [*pomp*, F. *pompe*, L. of *πομπή*, State or Grandeur; Pageantry, such as is seen at common Shows; also the Vanity of worldly Things.

POMPETS, Printers Ink-Balls.

POMPHOLYX [*πομφολυξ*, Gr.] a Bubbles, which, whilst Brains is trying, and sticks to the Roof and Sides of the Work-House.

POMPE [*pompon*, F. *pepon*, Ital. of *πέπων*, Gr.] a Pumpkin, a sort of Fruit.

POMPE [*pompens*, F. *pompus*, L.] a Pomp.

POMPE [*pompus*, L.] a Pomp.

POMPE [*pompus*, L.] a Pomp.

POMPE [*pompus*, L.] a Pomp.

cause thiere the Water is bound up. Dr. T. H. observes it was anciently pronounced *Pomp*, q. d. of *Panders*, L. to open. But Skinner derives it from *pyndan*, Sax. to shut in, because the Fish are there shut in a Pool of standing Waters.

To **PONDER** [*ponderare*, L.] to weigh in the Mind, to consider.

PONDERABLE [*ponderabilis*, L.] that may be weighed.

PONDEROSITY [*ponderositas*, L.] Weightiness, Heaviness.

PONDEROUS [*ponderosus*, L.] weighty, substantial, massy.

PONDEROUS [in *Astrology*] those Planets which move slowly, like a Man under a Burden, are said to be *ponderous*.

PONDUS, a Duty paid to the King according to the Weight of Merchandizes.

PONDUS Regis, the Standard Weight appointed antiently by our King. L.

PONE, a Writ whereby a Cause is removed from a County or inferior Court into the Common Pleas.

PONE per Vadium, is a Writ to the Sheriff, to take Surety of one for his Appearance at the Day assigned. L.

PONENDIS in *Affixis*, a Writ founded upon the Statutes, which shew what Persons Sheriffs ought to impanel upon Assizes and Juries, and what not. L.

PONENDUM in *Ballium*, a Writ commanding a Prisoner to be bailed, in Cases bailable. L.

PONENDUM Sigillum ad exceptionem, the Writ requiring Justices to set their Seals to Exceptions brought by Defendants. L.

PONTIARD [*pignard*, F.] a Dagger.

PONS Cerebri [in *Anatomy*] a Heap of innumerable small Strings proceeding from the more solid Substance of the Brain. L.

PONS Varioli [in *Anatomy*] a Process in the Brain, thus called, because *Varialus* was the first who took Notice of it. L.

PONTAGE [*pontagium*, L.] a Contribution for the repairing and re-edifying of Bridges; also a Bridge-Toll.

PONTIBUS reparandis, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to charge one or more to repair a Bridge, to whom it belongeth. L.

PONTIFICAL [*pontificalis*, L.] belonging to a High Priest, Pope, or Prelate. F.

PONTIFICAL, a Book of Pontifical Rites and Ceremonies. F.

PONTIFICA'LIA, Pontifical Ornaments wherein a Bishop performs Divine Service, which

which when he has on, he is said to be in *Pontificalibus*.

IN PONTIFICALIUS, a Term applied to any one dress'd in his best Clothes. *L.*

PONTIFICATE [*pontificat*, *F.* *pontificatus*, *L.*] the Popedom, or Dominion of the Pope of *Rome*.

PON'TON, a sort of Boat or Lighter to make a Bridge with.

PON'TONS [in *Military Affairs*] a floating Bridge of great Boats with Boards laid over them, and Rails on the Sides, for passing an Army over a River.

A POOL [*pal*, *Sax.* *pool*, *C. Br.* *palus*, *L.* which *Minferu* derives of *walic*, *Gr.* *Mud*] a Current of Water kept together, and fed by Springs.

POO'LER } an Instrument with which
PO'LER } Tanners stir up the Owles of Bark and Water in the Pits.

POOL's Hole, a Place in *Derbyshire*, near to which is a little Brook which contains both hot and cold Water.

POOLEVIS, a Disease in Horses.

POOP [*poupe*, *F.* of *puppis*, *L.*] the Stern or uppermost Part of a Ship's Hull.

POOPS, Gulps in Drinking. *N. G.*

To POOP [*peep*, *Belg.*] to break Wind backwards softly.

POOR [*pauper*, *F.* of *pauper*, *L.* *τραπεζο*, *Gr.*] needy, indigent, necessitous.

POORMAN's Sauce, a Shalot or Echalot, with Salt, Pepper, Vinegar, and Oil.

POPE [*pape*, *F.* *papa*, *Ital.* and *L.* *πάππας*, *Gr.* i. e. Father] a Name anciently given to all Bishops; but about the End of the Eleventh Century, Gregory VII. order'd the Name of Pope should peculiarly belong to the Bishop of *Rome*.

POPE'DOM, the Office and Dignity, or Jurisdiction of the Pope.

POPELOT, a Puppet and young Wench. *Chaucer*.

POPERE, a Rodkin. *Chen.*

PO'PERY, the *Popish* Religion.

POPINJAY [*poppey*, *F.* *popugay*, *Span.* *papagay*, *Dan.*] a Parrot of a greenish Colour.

POPULAR [*populus*, *L.*] a Tree that delights to grow in marshy Ground.

POPLES [among *Anatomists*] the jointing where the Thigh is joined to the Leg-Bone, called *Tibia*, the *Ham*.

POPLITICK Vein [in *Anatomy*] a Vein coming of a double crural Branch, which covered with Skin, reaches down the Back of the Leg to the Heel.

POPPY [*Poppy*, *Sax.*] a Plant of great Efficacy to cause Sleep. *Papaver*, *L.*

POPULACE } the common or steeper

POPULACY } Sort of People, the Vulgar. *F.*

POPULAR [*popularis*, *F.* of *populus*, *L.*] belonging to, or in request among the common People.

POPULARIS *Marina*, the Popular Disease, is the same as Epidemick. *L.*

POPULARITY [*Popularitas*, *L.*] an endeavouring to please the People, the affecting of popular Applause.

To POPULATE [of *populari*, *L.*] to unpeople or lay waste a Country; said by some to stock a Country with People.

POPULOSITY [*populositas*, *L.*] Superfluity, Fullness of People.

POPULATION, an unpoping, a laying waste; also a Peopling. *L.*

PORAILLE, poor, mean People. *Chen.*

POR'CA [in *Old Records*] a Ridge of Land lying between two Furrows.

PORCA'RIA [from *day Book* & *Spain* & *By*.

POR'CELAIN? [*porcelain*, *F.*] the

POR'CELAIN } shelly Earth of which China Ware is made; also the Vessel of Ware made of that Earth.

A PORCH [*porche*, *F.* *porticus*, *L.*] the Entrance of an House.

POR'CUPINE [*porc-quin*, *F.* *spiny*, *Span.*] a Creature about the Bigness of a Rabbit, armed with sharp Darts and Prickles, resembling Writing Pens. *Ital.*

To PORE [not improbably of *porus*, *Gr.* blind, or of *appare*, *Ital.* because pore-blind People put Things they look at close to their Eyes] an look close to.

PORE-blind. See *Pore-blind*.

PORES [*Por*, *L.*] Holes in the Skin so small that they cannot be perceived, through which Sweat and Vapours pass infinitely out of the Body.

PORES [with *Philosophers*] such Interstices, or void Spaces between the Particles of Matter that constitute every Body, as between certain Aggregates and Combinators of them.

PO'RIME [among *Geometrists*] a Theorem or Proposition so easy to be demonstrated, that it is almost half evident.

PORIS'MA [*porisma*, *G.*] a kind of Theorem of our Mathematicians, formed by means of, and drawn from other Theorems already demonstrated, and is of a Theorem, discovered by finding out the Geometrical Phase.

PORISTICK [from *Porisma*] a kind of Method whereby it is demonstrated what, and what Way, and how many Ways, a Problem may be solved.

PORK'ET [*porculus*, *L.*] a little Pig.

POROCETE [*porocetus*, *Gr.*] a Whale proceeding from hard Ankers.

POROM'PHALON [of *poros*, *Gr.* and *φάλαξ*, *Gr.*] a hardy Pore or Stone-battering-war of the Head.

POROM

POURUS [*porcus*, Gr.] the breeding of a hard Matter; also a knitting of a broken Bone.

POUSTY [*Porcitas*, L.] a being porous of Holes.

POUTICKS [*of porcus*, Gr.] Medicines which convert part of the Aliment into a hard Matter.

POUS [*porus*, F. of *porus*, L.] full

POURRY [*Porphyra*, F. *Porphyritis*, Gr.] a kind of fine red-lead spotted with white.

POISE [q. d. *Porcus-Piscis*, L. *Porc*, Sw.] a Sea Hog.

POLEOUS [*of Porcum*, L.] relating to, or belonging to a Leek.

PORTION, a stretching-out. L.

PORTIDGE [*of Pitrus*, F. *Porrum*, L.] a Dish frequently put in Broth] a kind of Mutton, flesh, &c.

PORTINGER [*of Portidge*] a small deep Dish.

PORT [*Portus*, L. of *Porta*, a Gate] the part between the Land, where the tide flows from Storms. F.

PORTER [*of portus*, L. to carry] Mien, or a

PORTER [*of portus*] a Larboard or left side.

PORT [*San Phras*] is said of a Ship that does not sail upright, but leans to one Side.

PORT [*of Porto*, a Haven in Portugal] a Haven.

PORT [*in a Ship*] the Gun-Wale; the Yard lies down on the Deck, and the Mast is down a *Port-Lash*.

PORT, the Court of the Emperor at Constantinople.

PORT [*in a Ship*] square Holes, in the great Guns are thrust out.

PORT [*in Spanish*] twelve Burgesses, inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

PORT [*in a Ship*] shoals which lie up the Ports of the Sea.

PORT [*in a Ship*] to put the Mast inside of the Ship.

PORT [*of portus*, L.] to carry.

PORT [*of portus*, L.] that may be carried.

PORT [*of portus*, L.] an Instrument for weighing the Weight of the

PORT [*of portus*, L.] Money

PORT [*of portus*, L.] Money

PORT [*of portus*, L.] a lesser

PORT [*of portus*, L.] a lesser

PORT [*of portus*, L.] a lesser

PORT [*of portus*, L.] a lesser

PORTATIVE [*portative*, F.] that may be carried from Place to Place.

PORTAUNCE [*of a porter*, F. to have one's self] Behaviour. *Spem*.

PORT-CALLS [*of portus*, a Gate, and *Callis*, Fr. a Gutter or Groove] a running in Grooves, a falling Gate or Door like a Harrow, hung over the Gates of fortified Places, and let down to keep an Enemy out of a City. Also the Name of one of the Pursuivants at Arms.

PORTEGUE, a Gold-Coin, val. 3/4 100.

PORTEND [*of portendens*, L.] to forebode, foreshew, or betoken.

PORTENTOUS [*portentus*, L.] betokening some future good or ill Luck.

PORTER [*portus*, F. *portarius*, L.] a Door-keeper.

PORTER [*portus*, F. *portator*, L.] one who carries Burthens.

PORTER [*of the Door of the Parliament House*] an Officer who belongs to that high Court, and has many Privileges.

PORTER [*in the Court of Justice*] an Officer who carries a white Wind before the justices in *Syn*.

PORTERS [*of portus*, to carry, F.] a Prayer-Book, or Pocket-Book of Devotions. *Spem*.

PORT-FIRE, a Composition of Meal-Powder, Sulphur, and Salt-Petre, drove into a Case of Paper, to serve instead of a Match to fire-Guns.

PORT-GLAIVE [*of portus*, and *glave*, F. a Sword] one who carries the Sword before a Prince or Magistrate.

PORT-GREVE [*of Portus and Greve*, F. a Grave, *Sw.* *Greif*, *Teut.*] the Title of the Governor of some Sea-Port Towns, and anciently of the chief Magistrate of London.

PORTHOSE, a Brewery or Malt-Bock. *Chan*.

PORTICO [*in Architecture*] is a long Place covered over with a vaulted or plain Roof, and supported with Pillars. *Ital*.

PORTICULUM, the Banner in Cathedrals, anciently carried in the Front of a Procession.

PORTION, a Lot or Share of any thing; also a Woman's Dowry. F. of L.

PORTIGNERS [*in Law*] the several Ministers who serve a Parsonage alternately, or by Turns.

PORTLAND [*of the Port of Weymouth*, which is ever against it, or of *Portus*, a noted Dutch Pirate] an *Isle in Dorsetshire*.

PORTLAND [possibly heretofore remarkable for some noted Port of Trade, and Land] a Place in Hampshire, anciently called *Portus*, and *Portus*.

PORTLINESS [*of a porter*, F.] a being strong, muscular, or comely.

N n n n

PORTLY [of *se porter*, F.] stately, majestic.

PORTMAN'NIMOTE? [*Old Records*]

PORT'MOTE } the Portmote Court, held in any City or Town.

PORTMAN'TLE [*portmanseau*, F.] a Cloak bag to carry Necessaries in a Journey.

PORT'MOTE, is a Court kept in Sea-Port Towns.

PORT-Nails [in a Ship] such as are used to fasten the Hinges to the Ports.

To PORTRAY' [*pourtrairre*, F.] to draw or paint to the Life; to set out in a lively Manner.

PORTOFSE [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to ride a Portofse, when she rides with her Yards struck down to the Deck.

PORTRAID, pourtrayed. *Chou.*

PORT'SALE, a Sale of Fish presently after the return into a Haven; an Outcry, or publick Sale of any Commodity.

PORT'SLADE [either of Sled, *Sax.* a Valley, & d. a Port or Haven in a Valley or Bottom; or, as *Comden* will have it, a Way leading to the Port] a Village in *Suffex*.

PORTS'MOUTH [q. d. the Mouth of the Port] a famous Sea-Port and Fortification in *Hampshire*.

PORT'SOKEN, is the Soke or Liberties of any Town or City; the Name of one of the Wards in *London*.

POR'TUS Biliaris [in *Anatomy*] a Channel which passes directly from the Liver to the *Ductus Communis*.

POSAUNE [*Poisanne*, *Fr.*] a Sachut, an Instrument of Musick, made use of as a Base to a Trumpet.

POSE [of *Lieorse*, *Sax.*] a Rheum in the Head. *C.*

To **POSE** [probably of *poser*, F.] to puzzle, or put to a Non-plus.

POSITED [*positus*, L.] put, placed, laid.

POSITION, a putting, placing, &c. *F. of L.*

POSITION [*Arith.*] a Rule in which any Supposition or false Number is taken at Pleasure to work the Question by.

Single POSITION [*Arith.*] is when, by one Position, we have Means to discover the true Resolution of the Question.

Double POSITION [*Arith.*] when two false Positions must be made, in order to solve the propounded Question.

POSITION [in *Astrology*] is the Respect which a Planet has to other Planets, and Parts of the Figure.

POSITION [in *Logic*], is the Ground-work, upon which an Argument is raised.

POSITION [in *Philosophy*] the Property of Place, expressing the Manner of any natural Body's being in a particular Place.

POSITIONAL, relating to Position.

POSITIVE [*positivus*, L.] absolute, pre-emptory, certain, sure, true. *F.*

POSITIVE Degree [in *Grammar*] the Degree of Comparison, which signifies Thing simply and absolutely, without comparing it with others.

POSITIVE Divinity, is that which agreeable to the Positions and Tenets of Faith is of the Church.

POSITIVE Quantities [in *Algebra*] as have a real and affirmative Name, having, or being supposed to have the affirmative Sign (+) before them.

PO'NET [of *Bosquet*, F.] a Still Kitchen Vessel.

POSSE, to be able; also a Possibility, as, a Thing is said to be in *Poss*, when it may possibly be. *L.*

POSSE Comitatus [Power of the Count the Aid and Assistance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, &c. in a County, above the Age of 16 Years.]

PO'SSED, tossed, pushed. *O.*

To **POSSESS** [*posseder*, F. *possider*, L.] to have, enjoy, or be Master of.

POSSESSION, the Possession or the Enjoyment of any Thing. *F. of L.*

POSSESSION [in *Law*] is taken Lands and Inheritance, or for the full Enjoyment of them.

POSSESSIVE [*Gram.*] belonging to, implying Possession; as Pronouns Possessive.

POSSESSIVES [in *Grammar*] are Adjectives as signify the Privilege of Property in some Thing.

PO'SSET [probably of *posse*, L.] turn'd with Ale, &c.

POSSIBILITY [*possibilitatis*, F. of *possibilis*, L.] a being possible, a likelihood.

POSSIBLE [*possibilis*, L.] that can be done, or may happen, likely. *F.*

POST [*posse*, F. *positus*, L.] a Soken into the Ground.

POST [*posse*, F. of *positus*, L.] the pointment, Station or Stand, Place, employment, &c.

POST [*Military Affairs*] any Spot of Ground that is capable of holding an *Advanced POST* [*Military Affairs*] Spot of Ground before the others to secure those behind.

To **POST** [*posse*, F.] to put in place in a Station.

To **POST** [with *Messengers*] to Accompt forward from one Spot to another.

A **POST** [*posse*, L. *her.*] a Mail that carries Letters; hence, a Mail generally speaking, to ride with a Mail Carrier.

To **POST** it, to go or ride Mail.

POSTAGE, Money paid for the Carriage of Letters and Packets.

POST-Office, an Office for conveying Letters and Packets to several Parts of England, or beyond Sea.

POST, a Latin Preposition, signifying *after*; and is used in several Compound Words: As,

POST-Brachialis [among Anatomists] are the small Bones which make up the Palm of the Hand.

POST-Communion, the Office said at Church after the Communion.

To **POST-Date a Writing**, to set a new or false Date upon it.

POST-Diem [Law Term] the Return of a Writ after the Day assign'd, or the Fee of 4d. for such a Default. L.

POST-Diluvians, those Generations which succeeded one another since Noah's Flood.

POST Diffinitum, is a Writ which lieth for him who having recovered Land or Tenements upon Default of Reddition, is again deliv'd by the former Diffinitor.

POST Fine [Law Term] is a Duty belonging to the King for a Fine formerly acknowledged.

POST Term [in Law] the Return of a Writ after the Term; or the Fee of 1s. 8d. in the Cases *Brevium*, for filing such a Suit after Term.

POSTE, Power. O.

POSTEA [in Law] a Certificate of the Proceedings upon a Trial by *Nisi Prius*.

POSTERIOR'ITY [*posterioritas*, F. of *posterior*, L. the latter] a being after or behind.

POSTERIOR'ITY [in Law] as a Man selling Lands, &c. of two Lords, is said to hold of the Junior or Latter by *Posteriority*, and of the Ancients by *Priority*.

POSTERIORES [*posteriores*, L.] the back Part, the Breech.

POSTERIOR [*posterior*, F. of *posterior*, L.] that comes after, latter.

POSTERITY [*Posteritas*, F. *Posteritas*, L.] offspring, issue, Children; those that shall be born in future Time, or After-

POSTERN [*posternum*, F.] a back Door or Gate.

POSTERN [in Fortification] a small Door in the Flank of a Bastion, or other Part of a Garrison, to march in or out unperceived by the Enemy, either to relieve or make Salles.

POSTHUMOUS [*posthume*, F. *posthumus*, L.] a Child born after the Death of its Father. Works published after the Author's Decese.

POSTICK [*posticus*, F. *posticus*, L.] behind, or on the backside; added, or done

POSTIL [*postilla*, L.] a short Note or Explication upon any Text.

POSTIL'ION [*postillion*, F.] a Post's Guide or Fore-runner; also he that rides upon one of the foremost of the Coach-Horses, when there are six.

POSTLIM'INGUS, belonging to **POSTLIM'INY** [of *postliminium*, L.] the Return of One thought to be dead; also restored to his House by a Hole through the Wall, and not by going over the Threshold, that being thought ominous; also a returning from Exile or Captivity.

POSTMERID'IAN [*postmeridianus*, L.] done in the Afternoon.

POST NATI, such as were born in Scotland, after the Descent of the Crown to K. James I. concerning whom it was resolved that such Persons were Aliens in England. L.

POSTOME, an Imposthume. O.

To **POST PONE** [*post-ponere*, F. of *postponere*, L.] to set behind, to make less account of, to leave or neglect.

POSTPR'DUAN [*postpridianus*, L.] done the next Day after.

POSTSCRIPT [of *post* and *scriptum*, L.] something added after the End of a Letter, or other Writing.

POSTVENTIONAL [of *post* and *venire*, L.] coming, or that is come after.

POSTVENTIONAL Change of the Moon [among Astrologers] is a Change happening after some great Moveable Feast, Planetary Aspect, &c.

POSTULATES [*postulata*, L.] Demands or Requests; fundamental Principles in any Art or Science, which are taken for granted, and being such easy and self-evident Propositions as need no Explication or Illustration to render them more plain.

POSTULATES [in Mathematics] are such easy and self-evident Propositions as need no Explication or Illustration to render them intelligible.

POSTULATION, a requiring or demanding. L.

POSTULATION [in Law] a Demand made on the unanimous voting a Person to an Office or Dignity, of which he is not capable by the ordinary Canon or Statute.

POSTURE [*postura*, L.] the Position or Carriage of the Body; the State of Affairs. F.

POSTURE [*postura*, L.] Disposition; as the *Posture of the Soul*.

POSEY [of *ponendo* for *componendo*, putting together, Skinner] a Nonsense, a Device or Motto for a Ring.

POSEY [q. d. *poesis*, i. e. Poetry] the Inscription of a Ring.

POT [*pot*, F. *potio*, Irish. of *potus*, L. Drink, or *werkje*, Gr.] a Vessel to put Li-

pour, &c. in; also a Sort of Head-Piece.
POT-Alba, all Sorts of Albes mingled together for the making of green Glass.

POT-poumey [in *Cookery*] a Hotch-potch. *F.*

POT-TABLE [*potabilis*, *L.*] drinkable, that may be drank. *F.*

POT'AGE, Porridge or Broth made of the Juice of Meat, Herbs, Roots, &c.

POTAN'CE } is that Stud in a Pocket-
POTENCE } Watch, wherein the lower
 of the Verge plays, and one of the
 Crown-Wheels runs. *F.*

POTA'TION, a Drinking. *L.*

POTA'TOES [*potatos*, Span. *potate*, Ital. of *Battata*, American] a Sort of Root first brought from the *West-Indies*.

To **POTE** [of *poser*, *F.*] to push or put out. *N. C.*

POTENCY [*potence*, *F.* *potentia*, *L.*] Power, Might.

POTENT [*potens*, *L.*] powerful, mighty.

POTENT, a Crutch. *Cbau.*

POTENT } [in *Heraldry*] as, a Cross Be-
POTENCE } tent, i. e. a Cross, the Ends
 of which resemble the Top of a Crutch.

POTENTATE [*potentat*, *F.*] a Sovereign Prince, or one that has great Power and Authority.

POTENTIAL [*potentiel*, *F.* *potentialis*, *L.*] having a Power or Possibility of acting or being.

POTENTIAL Caustic [among *Surgeons*] is a Caustic made of Lime-stone and other Ingredients.

POTENTIAL Coldness [among *Physicians*] a relative Quality, signifying that such a Thing is not cold to the Touch, but in its Effects and Operations, if taken inwardly, which some Drugs, Simples, or Medicines are supposed to be endowed with.

POTENTIAL Mood [*Grammar*] a Mood signifying Possibility, denoted by *may*, *can*, &c.

POTENTIALITY } [*potentialitas*, *L.*]

POTENTIALNESS } a Power or Possibility of acting or being.

POT'ESTATE [*potestas*, Ital. of *potestas*, *L.*] a chief Magistrate.

POTHEQUARES, Apothecaries.

To make a **POT'HER** [*Potzen*, *Belg.*] to make a Noise or Bustle.

PO'TION, a physical Mixture to drink. *F.* of *L.*

POT'SHERD [of *Pot* and *Sceap'd*, *San.*] a Piece of a broken earthen Vessel.

POT'TAGE [*potragio*, Ital. of *potando*, drinking. *L.*] Broth of Meat, &c. boiled.

A **POT'TER** [*potier*, *F.*] a Maker or Seller of earthen Vessels.

To **POT'TER** [*Potzen*, *Belg.*] to stir or disorder any Thing.

POT'TLE, an *English* Measure, containing two Quarts.

POUCH [*Pocca*, *San.* *Pocette*, *F.*] a Bag or Purse.

POUCHES [among *Mariners*] Bulk-Heads, or Partitions in a Ship's Hold.
A POUND, a Bile or Ulcer. *S. C.*
POUNDER [*poudre*, *F.* *Pulver*, *Lat.* See *Powder*.

POULETS Mignons [in *Cookery*] a Sort of roasted Chickens larded and barded.

POULTERER [*poulter*, of *paul*, one that sells Poultry.

POUL'TICE } [*Puits*, *F.* *Pul*, *L.*]

POUL'TIS } (dicine made of several ingredients boiled together, and applied to Parts affected, to assuage a Swelling.

POULTRY [of *poulet*, or *paulin*, or *palli Gallinacci*, *L.*] all Sorts of Poultry specially tame ones.

POUNCE, a Sort of Powder with Gum Sandrac, which rubbed on makes it bear Ink.

POUNCE [in *Falconry*] the Talon of a Bird of Prey.

Strong POUNCED Eagle, an Eagle with strong Talons or Claws.

To **POUNCY**, to cut and jag in the

POUND [*Pond*, a *Pund*, *San.* *Belg.* *Pfund*, *Teut.*] a Weight equal to 16 Ounces *Aver-du-pois*, *San.* 16 *Troy*; also a certain Sum used in Accounting, 20 Shillings.

A **POUND** [of *Pyn'dan*, *San.* to be an Inclosure to keep Beasts; a Place where Cattle distrained for Taxes are detained till they are redeemed.

To **POUND** [*Punian*, *San.*] to beat Mortar.

To **POUND** [*Pyn'dan*, *San.*] to be in a Pound.

POUND'AGE, the Fee paid to the owner of a Pound for Cattle.

POUNDAGE, a Duty of 11. for 100. Value of Merchandise imported, exported, paid to the King.

POUNDA'GIUM [*Old Law*] the duty of pounding Cattle.

POUND'ER, a great Gun.

POUP'ETON [in *Cookery*] a Dish of Bacon, Pigeons, Quails, &c. stewed. *F.*

POUP'ETON [in *Cookery*] a Dish of Slices of Bacon, Veal Stalks, &c. with good Sauce. *F.*

To **POUR** [*Misfere* derives it from *Belg.* to lighten a Vessel] to empty a Vessel, or cause to run or flow out.

POURCONTREL. See *Pour*.

POUR Faire proclamer, &c. a Proclamation manding the Mayor, Sheriff, &c. to cast Filth into the Ditches within the adjoining. *F.*

POURFIL [*Presfil*, *Fr.*] a Fillet drawn in *Pourfil*; i. e. drawn out.

FOURMENA'DE [*Fourmenade*, *Fr.*]

out] a Gallery or Place to walk in.

FOURPARTY [in Law] to make *Four-party*, is to sever and divide those Lands of *Manors*, which, before Partition, they had jointly, and *pro indiviso*.

FOURPRESTURE [of *poorpris*, F. an *infringe*] is when a Man taketh to himself any Thing that he ought not; an Encroachment on the Highway, as Setting out Shop-windows or Stalls farther than is allowable by Law.

FOUR Seifer Terres le Femme, &c. is a Writ whereby the King seizeth upon Land, which the Wife of his Tenant deceased had to her Dower, &c. F.

To **POURTRAY**. Vide *Portray*.

POUSSE, Penn. *Span*.

To **POUT** [probably of *Boater*, F. to thrust out, *q. d.* to thrust out the Lips] to look tarty or gruff.

POWDER [*poudre*, F. *pulvis*, L.] any Thing that is ground or beat very small.

POWDER-Grubs [*Ses-Term*] Boards joined in Form of a Triangle, filled with Gun-Powder, Pebble-stones, &c. set on fire when a Ship is boarded by any Enemy, which soon will clear before them.

POWDER-Room [in a Ship] a Room in the Hold where the Powder is stowed.

POWDERINGS [*Archibuteure*] Devices added for the filling up any void Space in carved Work, in Escutcheons, Writings, &c.

POWEL [*q. d. op-Hewel*, i. e. *Howel's* Son] a Surname.

POWER [*pouvoir*, F. of *possum*, or *possumus*, L.] Ability, Authority, Force, natural Faculty; a sovereign Prince or State.

POWER [in *Algebra*] is the Result or Product of a certain Number of Multiplications, where the Multiplier is the same Quantity continually.

POWER of the County [*Poss Comitatus*] the Aid and Attendance of all above the Age of 15 Years (that are capable of bearing Arms) when any Force is used in Opposition to the Execution of Justice.

POWERS [in *Mechanicks*] are any Thing applied to an Engine, therewith to move any Weight, and are the six Faculties of that Art, viz. *Balance, Lever, the Wheel, Wedge, Screw, and Pulley*.

POWERS [in *Pharmacy*] are the Result of a Combination or Union of the essential Oils with the Spirit of a Plant, wherein, it is supposed, are contained all its principal Virtues.

POWERS [in *Divinity*] are the sixth Order of the Hierarchy of Angels.

POWT [Pur. *Sax.*] a Sort of Fish; a Sea Lemorey; also a Bird; also a young Turkey, &c.

POY [*Apoyo*, Span. *Apoy*, F. of *Apuyer*, F. to support] a Pole used by Rope-Dancers to poise themselves with.

POYNING's Law [so called from Sir Edward Poynning, then Lieutenant of Ireland] an Act of Parliament made under Henry VII. whereby the Laws of England became of Force in Ireland.

PRACTICABLE [*practicable*, F.] that may be practised or done.

PRACTICAL [*pratique*, F. *practicus*, L. of *praxidic*, Gr.] of or belonging to Practice.

PRACTICE [*pratique*, F. *practica*, L. of *praxidic*, Gr.] actual Exercise, especially that of the Profession of a Physician, Surgeon, or Lawyer; also Custom, Usage, Devise, Intrigue.

PRACTICE [in *Arithmetick*] a Method for the more easy and speedy resolving Questions in the Rule of Three.

PRACTICE [in Law] the Way of a Court of Judicature of proceeding in Law-Suits.

PRACTICK [*pratique*, F.] the practical Part of any Art or Science.

To **PRACTISE** [*pratiquer*, F.] to put into Practice, to exercise a Profession.

To **PRACTISE upon**, to endeavour to bring over, win or draw into one's Hands, to tamper with, to corrupt or bribe.

PRACTITIONER [*practicien*, F.] one that practises Law, Physick, Surgery, &c.

PRÆCIPE in Capite, a Writ issuing out from the Court of Chancery, for a Tenant who held of the King in Chief, as of his Crown, and not as of any Honour, Castle, or Manor. L.

PRÆCIPE quod reddat, a Writ of great Diversity, both in its Form and Use, extending as well to a Writ of Right, as to others of Possession. L.

PRÆCIPITATION. See *Precipitation*.

PRÆCOGNITA, Things known before. L.

PRÆCONOMY [*præconium*, L.] a **PRÆCONY** } Report, Commendation.

PRÆCOR/DIA, the Parts about the Heart, the Heart-strings; also the Bowels contained in the Chest. L.

PRÆDATIOUS [*prædativus*, L.] of a preying Nature.

PRÆDATORY [*prædatorius*, L.] belonging to Robbing, Pillaging, Plundering.

PRÆ/FINE [*L. w Term*] the Fine which is paid upon suing out the Writ of Covenant.

PRÆPARANTIA [among Physicians] Medicines which digest or ripen.

PRÆPARANTIA Vasa [among Anatomists] the spermatick Veins and Arteries, which go to the Testicles, and Epididymus. L.

PRÆPOSITUS *Villa* [Law Term] the Constable of a Town; also a Bailiff of a Lord of a Manor.

PREPUCE [*præputium*, L.] the Foreskin which covers the Head of a Man's Yard; also the Forepart of the *Clitoris* in Women.

PRÆSEPPIA [*Anatomy*] the Holes of either Jaw, in which the Teeth are set. L.

PRÆSIDIUM [in *Physick*] a Remedy. L.

PRÆSTIGIÆ, certain magical Incantments or Tricks, whereby some pretended to drive away Diseases, &c.

PRÆTER Naturam [among *Physicians*] against Nature. L.

PRÆT. NAT. } are sometimes put for P. NA. } *Præter-natural*.

PRÆTOR, a Magistrate in *Rome*, who took care of the Administration of Justice, and of the Sacrifices, and presided over Games.

PRÆTORES Ærarii, the Officers of the *Roman* Treasury or Exchequer. L.

PRÆTORES Cereales, Prætors in *Rome*, whose Business it was to see that the City was supplied with Corn. L.

PRÆTORIAN [*prætorianus*, L.] belonging to a Prætor.

PRÆTORIANI, the Prætorian Guard, a Body of 10,000 Men who attended on the Emperor's Person. L.

PRÆTORIUM, the Judgment-Hall, where the Prætor administered Justice; also the Prætor's Palace; also the Tent or Pavilion of the General of the Army.

PRAGMATICAL } [*pragmaticus*, F. }
PRAGMATICK } [*pragmaticus*, L. of }
 } [*πραγματικη*, Gr.] over busy in other Mens }
 } Affairs, haughty, arrogant.

PRAGMATICAL [among *Philosophers*] practical, mechanical, problematical.

PRAGMATICAL Sanction, a Letter written to any publick Body of Men by the Emperor, in Answer to their Request, to enquire or know the Law of them.

To **PRAISE** [*præiser*, F. *preisen*, Teut. *præiser*, Dan. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *præisere*, Gr.] to give Praise to, to commend; also to appraise or value Goods.

PRAISE [*præis*, Teut.] Commendation, giving Glory to God.

PRANCE, a Horse. Cant.

To **PRANK** up [*prængen*, Teut.] to set off, trick or trum.

A **PRANK** [*prænk*, Belg. *Prænk*, Teut. & L. S. Orientation; but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *præncare*, Gr.] a throw or unlucky Trick.

To **PRANK** up, to play merry Pranks. *Shakspeare*.

To **PRATE**, [*prætte*, Belg. *Misprover* derives it of *præter* and *præterire*, Gr.] to talk overmuch, idly, or saucily.

PRATIQUE } [among *Merchants*, }
PRATICK } a Licence to trade }
 } trade, granted to Masters of Ships in }
 } Ports of *Italy*.

PRATING Cheest, a Tongue. Cant.

PRATTILY, idly. N. C.

To **PRATTLE** [of *præter*, L. & the frequentative Augment, *tit*, in *titare*, &c.] to talk or chat as Children do.

PRAVITY [*prævitia*, L.] Corrupt Manners, Lewdness, Naughtiness.

To **PROUNCE** } [*Misprover* derives }
 } To **PRANCE** } [*præncare*, Teut. }
 } make a Noise, or blow tumultuously; }
 } *ner* of *prængen*, Teut. to show clumsily }
 } to rear upon the hinder Legs, }
 } Horse, &c.

PRAWN, a sort of small Shell-Fish.

To **PRAY** [*prier*, F. *præyer*, Ital. *cari*, L.] to entreat or beseech.

A **PRAYER** [*prier*, F. *præyer*, Teut. Request or Desire, especially such as made to Almighty God.

Common **PRAYER**, the Publick Service, with the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*.

To **PREACH** [*præber*, F. *prædicare*] to deliver a Sermon or Discourse; to upon a Doctrine or Text.

PREACHER [*præcher*, F. *predicator*, L.] one who preaches.

PREACH'ING, Crowding. *Spoken*.

PREACH'MENT [*præche*, F. *predicatio*, L.] a Sermon.

Leave off your **PREACHMENTS**, forbear talking so much at large.

PRÆ-ADAMITES, People who come to have lived before *Adam*; as are of that Notion.

PREAMBLE [*præambulum*, F. of *præambulum*, L.] the Introduction or Beginning of any Discourse.

PREAMBULARY [*præambularius*] fore-running.

PREAMBULATORY, belonging to a Preamble, Fore-running.

PREASE, Crowding. *Spoken*.

PRE'BEND [*præbend*, F. of *præbend*, L.] originally it was a Benefice at Pension-Money to a Cathedral.

ventral Church, in which the Maintenance of a Secular Regular Canon; who was not supported by the full Pension.

Simple **PREBENDS**, which yield no more than the Revenue.

PREBENDS [*præbend*, F. of *præbend*, L.] have Jurisdiction joined with them.

A **PREBEND**, a Benefice.

PREBENDARY, a Beneficed or Pension who enjoys a Pension.

PREGA [*præga*, Day's Word] Tenants of some Manors were in Himself-Tenure for their Lord's

PRECARIOUS [*precaire*, F. *precarius*,] by Favour, or held upon Courtesy, or the Will and Pleasure.

PRECARIOUS [in *Civil Law*] granted upon Entreaty, to use so long as the Grantee thinks fit.

PRECAIUM *Nomen* [Old Law] a pre-Tile to an Estate. *L.*

PRECAUTION [*præcautio*, L.] Fore-ward, a Caution or Heed given or taken.

PRECAUTIONER [*præcautioner*, F.] a Foreward.

PRECEDANT, going before.

PRECEDERE [*precedere*, F. *precedere*,] to go first or before; to excel or surpass.

PRECEDENCE, a taking Place before.

PRECEDENCY, another.

PRECEDENT [*præcedens*, L.] foregoing.

PRECEDENT, an Example. *F.* of *L.*

PRECEDENT [in *Law*] an original Deed to draw others by.

PRECEDENT Book, a Book containing Writs or Draughts of Deeds, Consultations for Attorneys.

PRECESSION [in *Law*] is the Continuance of a Suit by the Consent of both Parties.

PRECEDENCY [of *predecessors*, L.] Extension above another Thing.

PRECEDING, Pre-eminence. *Chau.*

PRECEPTOR [*præceptor*, F. *præceptor*,] a Master, who begins the Tune in a Church.

PRECEPT [*præcepto*, F. *præceptum*, L.] a Command, Rule, Instruction, Lesson.

PRECEPT [in *Law*] a Command in Writing put out by a Magistrate for the Execution of a Person or Record before him;

PRECEPT, a Convocation whereby one Man is authorized to commit a Felony, &c.

PRECEPTAL, of or pertaining to a Precept.

PRECEPTIVE [*præceptivus*, L.] belonging to Precepts.

PRECEPTORIES [*præceptorie*, L.] Buildings formerly possessed by the monks of the Order of Templars, whom the chief Preceptor governed.

PRECESSION [of *præcessio*, L.] an advancing before.

PRECESSION of the Equinoxes [New Astronomy] the advancing or going forward of the Equinoxial Points.

PRECEPT, a Sermon. *Chau.*

PRECEPT [of *præceptus*, L.] a partition, within which several Parishes are comprehended; in the City of London, or Part of a Ward, some are divided into 6, 8, 10, or more Preceptibles.

PRECEPT, a Parcel of Land encompassed by a River, Hedge, &c.

PRECEPT, Meeting, is an annual Meeting of the Inhabitants of a Precinct before St.

Thomas's Day, to nominate proper Persons to serve Ward Offices for the Year ensuing.

PRECIOUS [*precieux*, F. *pretiosus*, L.] that is of great Price or Value.

PRECIOUSNESS [*pretiositas*, L.] being precious.

PRECIPIE in *Capite*, a Writ which lieth where the Tenant who holdeth of the King in Chief, is put out of his Land. *L.*

PRECIPICE [*præcipitium*, L.] a steep Place, dangerous to go upon, a downright Pitch, or Fall. *F.*

PRECIPITANT [*præcipitans*, L.] dangerous, rash, unadvised.

PRECIPITATE [*præcipitatus*, F. *præcipitatus*, L.] over hasty.

To **PRECIPITATE** [*præcipiter*, F. *præcipitatum*, L.] to throw or cast down headlong, to hurry or over-hasten.

To **PRECIPITATE** [among *Chymists*] is to separate a Matter which is dissolved, so as to make it settle at the Bottom.

PRECIPITATE [among *Chymists*] any Substance which is got out of the Pores of the Menstruum in which it was dissolved, and by some Means is made to fall down to the Bottom of the Vessel.

Green **PRECIPITATE** [among *Chymists*] is a Mixture of the Dissolution of Mercury with Spirit of Nitre.

Red **PRECIPITATE**, is Mercury dissolved in Spirit of Nitre, and then after the Moisture is evaporated, the Fire is increased gradually, till the Matter turns red.

White **PRECIPITATE**, is Mercury dissolved in *Aqua fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre, till it sinks to the Bottom, and is of a white Colour.

PRECIPITATION [*præcipitatio*, L.] a Hurry, too great Haste, Rashness. *F.*

PRECIPITATION [among *Chymists*] the sinking down of the Particles of any metalline or mineral Body, that are kept suspended in that Menstruum which dissolved it, by the pouring in of some Alkali-zate, &c.

PRECIPITOUS [*præcipitatus*, L.] over-hasty, rash.

PRECISE [*precis*, F. *precisus*, L.] stiff, formal, finical, affected; exact, particular, scrupulous. *F.*

PRECISIAN, one who is over-scrupulous in Point of Religion.

PRECOGNITION [*præcognition*, F. *præcognitio*, L.] Foreknowledge.

To **PRECONEIVE** [of *præ* and *conceive*, F. of *præ* and *concipere*, L.] to take up beforehand.

PRECONCEIVED [*præconcepitus*, L.] conceived or taken up before; as a preconceived Opinion.

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PRECONCEPTION [of *præ* and *conceptio*, L.] a Prejudice or a Notion taken up beforehand.

To PRE'CONISE [*præconiser*, F. *præconizare*, L.] to make a Report in the Pope's Consistory, that the Party presented to a Benefice is qualified for the same.

To PRECONSIGN, to make over before-hand.

A PRECON'TRACT [of *præ* and *contra*, L.] a Bargain made before another, or a former Bargain.

PRECUR'SOR [*precursor*, F. *præcurser*, L.] a Forerunner, a Messenger sent before.

PREDATION, Plundering. L.

PREDAT'ORY [*predatorius*, L.] of or belonging to Robbing.

PREDECEAS'ED, deceased or dead before. *Shaksp.*

PREDECESSOR [*predecessor*, F. of *Prædecessor*, L.] one who was in Employment before one.

PREDECESSORS [*Predecessores*, L.] Ancestors or Forefathers.

PREDESTINA'RIAN, one who believes Predestination.

To PREDESTINATE [*predestinare*, F. *prædestinatum*, L.] to decree or ordain what shall come hereafter.

PREDESTINA'TION [*Prædestinatio*, L.] a fore-ordaining or appointing. F.

To PREDETER'MINE [of *præ* and *determiner*, F. or *præ* and *determinare*, L.] to determine beforehand.

PREDETERMINA'TION, a determining beforehand.

PRE'DIAL *Tithes*, [Law Term] are those which are paid for Things arising and growing from the Ground only.

PREDICABLE [*predicabilis*, L.] that may be told or spoken of abroad. F.

PREDICABLE [in *Logic*] is a common Word or Term, which may be attributed to more than one Thing.

PREDICABLES [in *Logic*] are called Universal, and are five, viz. *Genus*, *Species*, *Proprium*, *Differentia*, and *Accident*.

A PRE'DICAMENT [*predicamentum*, L.] a certain Class, or determinate Series or Order in which simple Terms or Words are ranged. F.

PREDICAMENTS [in *Logic*] are in Number 10, viz. *Substance*, *Accident*, *Quantity*, *Quality*, *Relation*, *Action*, *Passion*, the *Situation* of Bodies as to Place, their *Duration* as to Time, and their *Habit* or external Appearance.

To be in the same PREDICAMENT, is to be under the same Circumstances, or in the same Condition.

PREDICANT [*predicans*, L.] preaching. F.

PREDICANT *Friars*, such as by their Orders are allowed to preach, *Dominicans*.

To PRED'ICATE [*predicatum*, L.] to publish or affirm any Thing of a Subject.

PRED'ICATE [*predicatum*, L.] the latter Part of a Logical Proposition.

PREDICATION [*predicatio*, L.] preaching; also a crying up. F.

To PREDICT' [*predire*, F. *predicere*, L.] to foretell Things to come.

PREDICTION [*predictio*, L.] a foretelling Things to come.

To PREDISPOSE [of *præ* and *disponere*, F. of *præ* and *disponere*, L.] to dispose beforehand.

PREDOMINANCY [of *predominare*, L.] a being predominant.

PREDOMINANT, bearing chief sway or over-ruling. F.

To PREDOMINATE [*predominare*, L.] to over-rule, to bear chief sway of.

PREDY [Sea Term] ready.

PREDY Ship [Sea Term] a Ship with all her Decks cleared, her Guns, Shot, &c. well fitted for a Fight.

PRE-ELECTION, a choosing beforehand.

PRE-EM'INENCE ? [*præminentia*, L.]

PRE-HEM'INENCE } L.] of a superior Quality or Degree above others.

PRE-EM'INENT, advanced above the rest.

PRE-EMP'TION [of *præ* and *emptio*, L.] a first buying, or buying before others.

To PRE-ENGA'GE [of *præ* and *engagere*, F.] to engage beforehand.

PRE-ENGA'GEMENT [of *præ* and *engagement*, F.] an Engagement or Promise beforehand.

To PRE-EXIST' [of *præ* and *existere*, L.] to exist, to be being beforehand.

PRE-EXIS'TENCE [of *præ* and *existentia*, L.] the State and Condition of Souls that pre-exist. F.

PRE-EXIS'TENT [of *præ* and *existere*, L.] existing, or being before.

PREF'ACE [of *præ* and *facere*, L.] preparatory to a Discourse or Treatise.

PREFATORY [of *præ* and *facere*, L.] in the Form or by Way of Preface.

PREFE, Proof. O.

PREFECT [*præfectus*, L.] a Magistrate among the Romans. F.

PREFECTURE [*præfectura*, L.] Government or chief Rule of a State or Treasury. F.

To PREFER' [*præferre*, F. of *præ* and *ferre*, L.] to esteem above, or to advance or promote; as being in favour of a Bill, Indulgent, or Letter.

PREFERABLE } that is better than another.

PREFER'ABLE } or better than another.

PREFERENCE [of *præ* and *ferre*, L.] a Choice made of, or a Value put on a Person or Thing before another.

PREFERRMENT [of *præ* and *ferre*, F.] a being preferred, or Advancement.

To **PREMIGURE** [of *pre* and *figurer*, F. *prefigurer*, L.] to represent by Figure, or signify before.

PREFINE [in *Law*] that Fine which is paid in suing out the *Writ of Covenant*.

To **PREFIX** [of *pre* and *fixer*, F. *præfixum*, L.] to put before, to appoint.

PRÆFULGID [*præfulgidus*, L.] very bright.

PREGNANCY [*prægnatio*, or of *prægnans*, L.] a being pregnant or great with Child; Quickness of Apprehension, Ripeness of Judgment.

PREGNANT [*prægnans*, L.] being great with Child; of a prompt and ready Wit. F.

PREGNANT [*Botany*] full, as a Bud, Seed or Kernel which is ready to sprout.

PREGNATORY. See *Protonotary*.

PRÆGRAVATION [*prægravatio*, L.] a great grieving or over-burdening.

PRÆGRESSION [*prægressio*, L.] a going before.

PRÆGUSTA'TION [*prægustation*, L.] a tasting beforehand.

To **PREJUDGE** [*prejurer*, F. *præjudicare*, L.] to judge before.

PREJUDICATE [*præjudicatus*, L.] proceeding from Prejudice.

PREJUDICATION [*præjudicatio*, L.] a judging beforehand; a Proceeding at Law. From *Præjudication* comes,

PREJUDICE [*præjudicium*, L.] a rash Judgment before the Matter be duly weighed, considered or heard; Prepossession; also Damage, Injury. F.

To **PREJUDICE** [*præjudicari*, F. *præjudicare*, L.] to injure or hurt; to bias a Person in his Sentiments of a Person, &c.

PREJUDICIAL [*præjudicabilis*, F.] hurtful, disadvantageous.

PREKE, a kind of Fish.

PRÆLACY } [*prælatum*, F. *præ-*

PRÆLATURE } *latura*, L.] the State

PRÆLATESHIP } or Dignity of a Pre-

PRÆLATE [*prælat*, F. *prælatum*, L.] a high Clergyman, as an *Archbishop* or *Bishop*.

PRÆLATICAL, of a Prelate.

PRÆLECTION [*prælectio*, L.] a Lecture or Lesson, a Reading or Discourse, made in public upon any Art or Science.

PRÆLIBATION [*prælibatio*, L.] an Antepast or Foretaste.

PRÆLIMINARY [*præliminaire*, F. of *præ* and *liminaris*, of *limen*, L. a Threshold] that goes before the main matter.

A **PRÆLIMINARY** [*præliminaire*, F.] Step in Negotiation, Treaty, or important Business.

To **PRELU'DE** [*preluder*, F. of *præcludere*, L.] to flourish before, or make a

PRELU'DE [*præludium*, L.] a Flourish of Musick before the playing of a Tune, or an Entrance into any Business. F.

PRELU'DIO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Prelude; the first Part or Beginning of a Piece of Musick, and is much the same as *Overture*. Ital.

PRELU'DIOUS [cf *præcludere*, L.] preparatory.

PREMATURE [*præmaturus*, L.] ripe before due Time and Season, unseasonably, coming too soon. F.

PREMATURITY [*præmaturitas*, L.] the State or Condition of that which is premature.

To **PREMEDITATE** [*premediter*, F. of *præmeditatum*, L.] to think upon or contrive beforehand.

PREMEDITA'TION [*præmeditatio*, L.] the Art of premeditating. F.

To **PREMISE** [*præmissum*, L.] to speak or treat of before by way of Preface or Introduction.

PREM'ISES [*premisses*, F.] Things spoken of or rehearsed before.

PREMISES [in *Law*] the Lands, &c. before mentioned, in an Indenture, Lease, &c.

PREMISES [in *Logic*] the two first Propositions in a Syllogism.

PREMIUM [*præmium*, L.] a Reward.

PREMIUM [among *Merchants*] the Sum of Money which is given for the insuring of Ships, Goods, Houses, &c.

To **PREMON'ISH** [*præmonere*, L.] to forewarn.

PREMONITION [*præmonitio*, L.] a giving Warning or Advice beforehand.

PREMONSTRATEN'SIS [*premonstratensis*, F.] an Order of White Friars, observing St. *Augustine's* Rules.

PREMUNIENTES, Writs sent to every Bishop to come to Parliament, warning him to bring with him the Deans and Archdeacons, one Proctor for each Chapter, and two for the Clergy of his Diocese.

PREMUNIRE [*Law Term*] is the Punishment of the Statute of *Præmunire*, made Anno 16 *Richard II.* by which the Usurpations of the Pope, and other Abuses are restrained; the Penalty was Banishment, Forfeiture of Lands, Goods, Chattels, &c. the like Penalty is imposed upon Persons attainted in *Præmunire*, by Statutes lately made.

To incur a **PREMUNIRE**, is to involve To fall into a **PREMUNIRE**, is one's self in Trouble.

PREMUNITION [*præmunitio*, L.] a fortifying or fencing off beforehand.

PREN'DER, the Power or Right of taking a thing before it is offered. *F. L. T.*

PRENDER de Baron [*Law Term*] is an Exception to disable a Woman from pursuing an Appeal of Murder against the Killer of her former Husband. *F.*

PRENOMINATION [*prænomiatio, L.*] a nominating or naming before.

PRENO'TION, Foreknowledge. *L.*

PREN'TICE [*apprentis, of apprendre, F. to learn, apprehenders, L.*] one who is bound to a Master for a certain Term of Years, generally seven, to learn his Trade or Art.

PREN'TISHODE, Apprenticeship. *Ch.*

PRENUNTIA'TION [*prænuntiatio, L.*] a telling beforehand.

PREOCCUPA'TION [*præoccupatio, L.*] a possessing or enjoying before; also Prepossession or Prejudice.

TO PREOCCUPY [*præoccupare, F. præ occupare, L.*] to possess before another; also to prejudice.

TO PREORDAIN' [*præordinare, L.*] to ordain beforehand.

PREO'R'DINATE [*præordinatus, L.*] fore-ordained.

PREPARA'TION, a preparing or making ready beforehand; also Provision made for some Enterprize or Design. *F. of L.*

PREPARATION [among Physicians] is the Manner of compounding and ordering of Medicines.

PREPAR'ATIVE [*preparativus, F.*] that serves to prepare.

PREPAR'ATORY [*preparatoire, F. of preparatorius, L.*] that pertains to a Preparation.

TO PREPA'RE [*preparare, F. preparare, L.*] to get or make ready, to provide, to fit or make up.

PREPEN'SE [of *pre* and *penſare, F. of præ and penſare, L.*] afore-thought, premeditated, as *Malice præpenſe*.

TO PREPON'DERATE [*præponderatum, L.*] to out-weight, to be of greater Importance.

PREPON'DERANCY, an out-weighting, a being of greater Importance, a pondering or considering beforehand. *L.*

PREPOSITION [*præpositio, L.*] one of the eight Parts of Speech in Grammar, so named, because set before a Noun, &c. *F.*

PREPOS'ITOR [*præpositor, L.*] a Scholar appointed by the Master to oversee the rest.

TO PREPOSSESS' [of *pre* and *posſeder, F. of præ and posſidium, of posſidere, L.*] to fill one's Mind beforehand with Prejudice, to bias.

PREPOSSES'SION, Prejudice. *F. of L.*

PREPO'STEROUS [*præpoſterus, L.*] ha-

ving the wrong End forward, topſy-tunnatural.

PREROG'ATIVE [*prærogative, L.*] peculiar Pre-eminence or Authority of others, or a special Privilege.

The King's PREROG'ATIVES, Rights of Majesty, which are peculiar to and inseparable from his Person.

PREROGATIVE of Archbishops, special Pre-eminence which the Archbishops of Canterbury and York have in certain above ordinary Bishops.

PREROG'ATIVE Court, a Court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Prerogative, wherein all Wills are proved and all Administrations taken out.

PRESA [in *Musick Books*] a Church Musick, called a Repeat. *Ital.*

PRESA'GE [*præſagium, L.*] a Sign or Token shewing what will happen.

TO PRESA'GE [*præſagere, F. præſagere, L.*] to apprehend beforehand, to foretell or betoken.

PRESBYTER [*presbyterus, Gr.*] an ancient and reverend Person, a Priest, a Lay Elder. *F.*

PRESBYTERAL, belonging to a Priest or Elder. *F.*

PRESBYTE'RIAN, *chief of*

PRESBYTERIANS [*presbyteriani, Gr.*] a considerable Party of Non-Comformists, separated from their admitting of Lay Elders in their Church-Government.

PRESBYTE'RIMUM, the Choir or choir of the Church. *O. L.*

PRESBYT'ERY [*presbyterium, F. presbyterium, L. presbyterium, Gr.*] a considerable Party of Non-Comformists, separated from their admitting of Lay Elders in their Church-Government.

PRESBYT'IA [*presbyteria, Gr.*] a loss of Sight in things nigh at Hand, as in old Men, when the Balls of the Eye flat, that the visual Rays pass thro' before they are united.

PRE'SCIENCE [*præscientia, L.*] fore-knowledge. *F.*

TO PRESCIND' [*præscindere, L.*] before, to divide or break off.

TO PRESCRIBE [*prescribere, L.*] to order or appoint before.

TO PRESCRIBE against an Action [*Prescriptio*] is not to be liable to it, or of being sued within the Term of the Law.

PRE'SCRIPT [*prescriptus, F. prescriptus, L.*] an Ordinance or Order.

PRESCRIPTION, a prohibiting, a determining, limiting. *Gr.*

PRESCRIPTION [in *Law*] a Title to any thing, grounded upon a continued Possession of it beyond the Time of Man.

REVERENCE [*praesentia*, L.] a being present; also Mein or Looks. *F.*

PRESENT [*praesens*, L.] that is in a Place, at hand, or in sight, or that is the Time wherein we live. *F.*

PRESENT Tense [*Grammar*] a Tense speaks of the Time that now is.

PRESENT, a free Gift. *F.*

PRESENT [*praesenter*, *F.* of *praesentia*] to make a Present, to offer or give

PRESENTARIE, present. *Cbau.*

PRESENTATION [*praesentatio*, L.] the presenting. *F.*

PRESENTATION [in *Law*] the offering to the Bishop by the Patron, to be made in a Benefice of his Gift.

PRESENTEE [in *Canon Law*] is the person who is to be presented by the Patron.

PRESENTMENT [*praesentment*, *F.*] a Plea or Report made by the Jurors or Officers, of an Offence inquirable in Court to which it is presented.

PRESERVATION [*praeservatio*, L.] a saving or keeping. *F.*

PRESERVATIVE [*praeservativus*, *F.*] a thing made use of to keep off a Disease.

PRESERVE [*praeserver*, *F.* *praeservare*] to keep, to defend, or guard.

PRESIDE [*praesider*, *F.* of *praesidere*, above an Authority or Rule over, to have Protection or Management of Persons or Things; to be the Chief in an Affair.

PRESIDENCY [*praesidentia*, *F.* *praesidia*] the Place or Office of a President.

PRESIDENT [*praeses*, L.] a Governor, or chief Manager. *F.*

PRESIDENT [in *Law*] the King's Lieutenant of a Province.

Lord PRESIDENT [of the King's] an Officer of the Crown, who is to the Sovereign, to propose Business at Council-Table, and to report the several Resolutions there managed.

PRESIDENT [*i. e.* Example.] See *Precedent*.

PRESS, to press forward. *Cbau.*

PRESS [*presser*, *F.* *Pressen*, *Teut.* *pressen*, L.] to squeeze close together; to press.

PRESS [*presse*, *F.* *pressum*, L.] a Press; also an Instrument for Pressing.

Pressing to Death. See *Pain fort & Pressure*.

PRESSURE [*pressura*, *F.*] an urging Affliction, a pressing Calamity.

PRESSURE [in *Cartesian Philosophy*] a Motion which is impress'd and propagated through a fluid Medium.

PREST [*prest*, *F.*] ready. *Cbau.*

PREST [*prest*, *F.* or *presto*, L. ready] Money, to be paid by the Sheriff,

upon his Account in the Exchequer, or for Money left in his Hands.

PREST Money [of *prest*, *F.* *presto*, L. ready at Hand] Earnest-Money commonly given to a Soldier when he is lifted, so called, because it binds the Receiver to be ready for Service at all Times appointed.

PRESTATION Money, paid annually by the Archdeacons to their Bishops.

PRESTIGES [*praestigia*, L.] Illusions, Impositions, juggling Tricks.

PRESTIGATION [*praestige*, *F.*] a Deceiving, a Cozening or Juggling.

PRESTIGIOUS [*praestigiosus*, L.] deceitful, cozening, juggling.

PRESTISSIMO [in *Musick Books*] signifies extreme fast or quick. *Ital.*

PRESTO [among Jugglers] quickly, speedily. *Span.* or *L.*

PRESTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies fast or quick.

PRESTO-PRESTO, signifies very fast or quick.

Men **PRESTO**, not too quick. *Ital.*

Non troppo **PRESTO**, not too quick. *Ital.*

PRESTON [q. d. *Priest's Town*] a Town in *Lancashire*.

PREST-SAIL [among Sailors] a Ship at Sea is said to carry a Prest-Sail, when it carries all that she can possibly croud.

To **PRESUME** [*presumer*, *F.* *presumere*, L.] to imagine, think, conjecture, or suppose; to take too much upon; to be proud, insolent, bold, or saucy.

PRESUMPTION [*presumptio*, *F.* *praesumptio*, L.] Conjecture, Guess, Suspicion, Boldness, Assumingness.

PRESUMPTION [in *Law*] is threefold:

PRESUMPTION Violent, as if one being killed in a House, and a Man is seen to come out of it, and no other Person was at that Time in the House. This often serves for full Proof.

PRESUMPTION Probable, which is but of small Effect.

PRESUMPTION Small or Rash, which is of no Force at all.

PRESUMPTIVE [*presumptif*, *F.*] that is presumed or supposed.

PRESUMPTIVE Heir, the next Relation or Heir at Law.

PRESUMPTUOSITY [*praesumptuositas*, L.] Presumptuousness.

PRESUMPTUOUS [*presumptuosus*, *F.* *praesumptuosus*, L.] proud, haughty, self-conceited.

To **PRESUPPOSE** [*presupposer*, *F.*] to suppose beforehand, to take for granted.

PRESUPPOSITION, a supposing beforehand. *F.*

PRETENCE [*praetensura*, L.] Opinion, Conceit, Shew, or Colour.

To **PRETEND'** [*pretendre*, F. *pretendre*, L.] to use a Pretence, to make as if; to affirm or maintain.

PRETENDED, counterfeited, supposed, reputed.

PRETENSED Right [in Law] when one is in Possession of Lands or Tenements, and another claims it, and sues for it, the pretended Right and Title is said to be in him that does so claim and sue.

PRETENSION, Claim, or laying Claim to. F.

PRETERIMPERFECT Tense [in Grammar] a Tense which signifies the Time not perfectly past; as *Docuham*, I taught or did teach, or I was teaching, when, &c.

PRETERITION [*preteritio*, L.] a passing by, an Omission.

PRETERITION [in Rhetoric] is when the Orator seems to pass by, or to be unwilling to declare that, which at the same Time he insists upon.

PRETERMISSION [*pretermissio*, L.] an omitting; letting a Thing pass; a passing over.

To **PRETERMIT'** [*pretermittere*, L.] to leave undone, neglect, omit, or pass over.

PRETERNATURAL [of *præter* and *naturalis*, L.] beside or out of the Course of Nature, extraordinary.

PRETERPERFECT Tense [in Grammar] a Tense which speaks of the Time perfectly past; as *Docui*, I have taught.

PRETERPLUPERFECT Tense [in Grammar] a Tense which signifies the Time more than perfectly past, with the Sign *bad*; as *Docueram*, I had taught.

PRETEXT' [*pretextus*, F. *prætextus*, L.] a colourable Excuse, Pretence, Cloak, or Shew.

PRETIOSITY [*pretiositas*, L.] Preciousness, a being valuable.

PRETOR [*prætor*, L.] the chief Ruler of a Province in the Roman Empire.

PRETORIAN [*prætorianus*, L.] belonging to a Pretor.

PRETTY [*præte*, Sax. adorned, *pretto*, Ital. *Minstrow* derives it of *præchtig*, Teut. *præchtig*, Belg. proud] handsome, comely.

To **PRETYP'IFY**, to signify beforehand by Types.

To **PREVAIL'** [*prevailere*, F. of *prævalere*, L.] to have the Advantage over, to have the better of, to be of greater Force, to carry it against.

PREVALENCE ? [*prevaleantia*, L.] a **PREVALENCY** } being prevalent.

PREVALENT [*prevaleant*, L.] powerful, prevailing, effectual.

To **PREVARICATE** [*prevariquer*, F. *prevaticatum*, L.] to shuffle and cut, to play fast and loose, to make a Shew of doing a Thing, and to act quite contrary.

PREVARICATION [*prevaticatio*, L.] Deceit, Double-dealing. F.

To **PREVARICATE** [in Law] is to work in Collusion in Pleading; to betray a Cause to the Adversary.

PREVARICATOR [*prevaticator*, F. *prevaticator*, L.] one who prevaricates or deals treacherously.

PREVARICATOR [in Cambridge] a Master of Arts chosen at a Commencement, to make an ingenious satirical Speech, reflecting on the Misdemeanours of the principal Members.

To **PREVENT'** [*prevénir*, F. *prævenire*, L.] to come before, to outstrip, to be beforehand with, to get the Start of; to hinder, to keep off Danger or Mischiefe, &c.

PREVENTER Rope [in a Ship] a small Rope made fast over the Ties to secure the Yards.

PREVENTION [*prevénitio*, L.] a Preventing, a Hindrance. F.

PREVENTIONAL Full Moon [among *Astrologers*] is that Full Moon which comes before any great moveable Feast, or planetary Aspect.

PREVENTIVE [*prevénant*, F. of *prævenire*, L.] that serves to prevent.

PREVID, hardly. O.

PREVIDENCE [*previdentia*, L.] a foreseeing.

PREVIOUS [*prævius*, L.] leading the Way, or going before.

PREVY, tame. O.

PREY [*præye*, F. *præda*, L.] Spoil, Plunder, that which is caught by wild Beasts, or Men, by Violence, Craft, or Injustice.

PRIAPISM [*priapismus*, F. *priapismus*, L. of *ὑπὸ πριάπιδος*, Gr.] a continual involuntary Erection of the Yard, without Lust, so called from *Priapus*.

PRIAPUS, an obscene Deity of the Heathens, feigned by the Poets to be the Son of *Venus* and *Bacchus*; to have been born with prodigious large Genitals, and to preside over Vineyards and Gardens.

PRICE [*prix*, F. *pretium*, L.] the Estimate, Value, or Rate of any thing.

PRICE Current, a weekly Account published in London, of the current Value of most Commodities.

PRICE [q. d. *ap Rice*, i. e. the Son of *Rice*] a Welsh Surname.

PRICH, thin Drink. N. C.

PRICH'ARD [q. d. *ap Richard*, i. e. the Son of *Richard*] a Welsh Surname.

A **PRICK** [*pnica*, Sax. *pricks*, Dan. a Point; a Wound with a pointed Weapon]

To **PRICK** [*pnican*, Sax. which *Beowulf* derives of *pnican*, Gr.] to make a Hole with a Point; also to set down a Tune, Song.

To PRICK [among *Hunters*,] to trace the Step of a Hare.

To PRICK the *Chart* or *Plot* [among *Navigators*] is to make a Point in the Sea-Chart, whereabouts the Ship is at present, or is to be at such a Time, in order to a Course to be steered.

PRICK *Posts* [among *Builders*] are such as are framed into the Breast-Summers, between the principal Posts for strengthening the Carcase of the House.

PRICK-Wood, a Sort of Shrub. *Euphyrasmyeris*, L.

To PRICK up [of *pricken*, *Belg.*] to pick or trim up.

PRICK [prick, *Du.*] a Man's Yard.

PRICK'ER [among *Hunters*] a Huntsman on Horseback.

PRICK'ET, a sort of Basket.

PRICKET [among *Hunters*] a young Male Deer of two Years old, beginning to put forth the Head, a Spitter.

PRICK'ETH [among *Hunters*] when a Hare beats in the plain Highway, or hard Hexway, where the Footing may be perceived, it is said, *she pricketh*.

PRICK'ING on the Plain, riding on the Plain. *Span.*

PRICK'LE [prickale, *Sax.* prickel, *Belg.*] a sharp-pointed Thing, as a Thorn, &c.

PRIDE [pride, *Sax.* pryd, *C. Br.* Beauty] Haughtiness, Loftiness, Vanity.

To PRIDE one's self [pruician, *Sax.*] to take pride in, or to be proud of.

PRIDE-Gavel [in *Rodely in Gloucestershire*] a Rent paid to the Lord of the Manor by some Tenants for the Liberty of fishing for Lampreys in the River *Sewers*.

PRIEF, Proof. *Span.*

A PRIEST [*priete*, *F.* pncort, *Sax.* *prid* *Den.* pricket, *Teut.* of *presbyter*, L.] a Clergyman.

PRIESTHOOD [*pneorhade*, *Sax.*] the Office or Dignity of a Priest.

To PRIEVE, to prove. *Span.*

To PRIO [*q. d.* to prig] to steal. *Cent.*

A PRIGGE, a small Pitcher. *C.*

PRIGGING, Riding. *O.*

PRIGS, Thieves. *Cent.*

PRIG *Star*, a Rival of Love. *Cent.*

PRIG *Napper*, a Horse-stealer. *Cent.*

To PRILL, to gore. *O.*

To PRIM, to set the Mouth conceitedly, to be full of affected Ways.

PRIMA [in *Musick Books*] signifies the first, or Number one.

PRIMA [among *Printers*] is the first Word which begins the Sheet.

PRIMACY [*primacie*, *F.* *primatus*, L.] the Office or Dignity of a Primate, the first Place, or chief Rule, especially in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

PRIMEVAL [*primævus*, L.] that is of the first or more ancient Time.

PRIME *Via*, first Passages; the Stomach, Intestines, and their Appendices. *L.*

PRIMAGE, a Duty paid to the Mariners for loading a Ship, at the setting forth from any Haven.

PRIMA *Naturalis* [among *Philosophers*] the same as *Atom*.

PRIMARY [*primarius*, L.] first in Order, principal, chief.

PRIMARY *Planets* [among *Astronomers*] the three upper Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*; but a primary Planet more properly, is one that moves round the Sun as its Centre; whereas a secondary Planet moves round some other Planet.

PRIMATE [*primas*, *F.* *primas*, L.] the first or chief Archbishop.

PRIME [*primus*, L.] first, chief, singular, excellent.

PRIME *Figure* [in *Geometry*] is that which cannot be divided into any Figure except itself.

PRIME *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are such which have no other common Measure besides Unity, as, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.

PRIME *Verticals* [*Dialling*] direct; erect North or South Dials, whose Plains lie parallel to the prime vertical Circle.

PRIME [*primus*, L.] the Flower or Chalice, when a Thing is in its greatest Beauty or Perfection.

PRIME *Numbers* [*Arithmetick*] Numbers made only by Addition of Units, as 3, 5.

PRIME [in the *Roman Church*] one of the seven Canonical Hours.

PRIME [of the *Moon*] is the new Moon at her first appearing from 6 to 9, or about three Days after the Change.

PRIME [of a Gun] the Powder which is put in the Pan or Touch-hole.

To PRIME [of *primus*, L. the first, *q. d.* to put in the first Powder] is to put Powder into the Pan or Touch-hole of a Gun or Piece of Ordnance.

To PRIME [among *Painters*] is to lay on the first Colour.

PRIMER } [among *Gunners*] is a PRIMING-Iron } pointed Iron, to pierce the Cartridge through the Touch-hole of a great Gun.

PRIMER } [of *primus*, *q. d.* *primus* PRIMMER } *liber*, L.] a little Book, in which Children are first taught to read; also a sort of Popish Prayer-Book.

PRIMMER [among *Printers*] Printing Letter of two Sorts, *viz.* Great Primer, a pretty large sized Letter, and Long Primer, a smaller Size.

PRIME'RO [*primiero*, *Ital.*] an ancient Game at Cards.

PRIMER *Seisin* [*Low Term*] a Branch of the King's Prerogative, whereby he had the first *Seisin* or *Possession* of all Lands and

Tenements throughout the Realm, till the Heir do his Homage, or come to Age. Now disannulled. *F.*

PRIMEVOUS [*primævus*, *L.*] of the first Age.

PRIMOGENIOUS [*primogenius*, *L.*] first in its Kind, original.

PRY'MING-Horn [among *Gunners*] a Horn full of Touch-Powder, to prime the Pieces, worn by the Gunner by his Side, when a Ship is in Fight.

PRIMI'TIÆ. the first Fruits of the Year, which are offered to God.

PRIMI'TIÆ [in *Law*] all the Profits of every Church Living for one Year, after it becomes void, belonging to the King.

PRIM'ITIVE [*primitiuus*, *L.*] of or belonging to the first Age, ancient. *F.*

PRIMITIVE [*Gram.*] an original Word from which others are derived.

PRIM'NESS, Demureness.

PRIMOGEN'ITURE [of *primus* and *generatura*, *L.*] the first Birth, the Title and Privilege of an elder Brother in Right of his Birth. *F.*

PRIMOR'DIAL [*primordialis*, *L.*] primitive, original. *F.*

PRIM'ROSE [*prima rosa*, *L.*] an early Spring-Flower.

PRIMUM Mobile, [*i. e.* the first Mover] according to the *Ptolemaick* Astronomy, is the ninth or highest Sphere to the Heavens, and the farthest from the Center, containing all the other Spheres within it, and giving Motion to them, from whence it has its Name, turning itself, and them, quite round in the Space of 24 Hours. *L.*

PRINCE [*princeps*, *L.*] one who governs a State in Chief, or is descended from such, as is the Prince of *Wales* in *England*. It is used also for a Principal, Chief, or most excellent Person; as *Aristotle* the Prince of *Philosophers*. *F.*

PRIN'CES Feather, a Flower.

PRIN'CESS [*princepsse*, *F.* *principissa*, *L.*] a Prince's Lady, Consort, Wife.

PRIN'ICIPAL [*principalis*, *L.*] chief, main. *F.*

PRINCIPAL Point [in *Perspective*] the Point where the principal Ray falls on the Table.

PRINCIPAL Ray [*Perspect.*] the perpendicular Ray which goes from the Beholder's Eye to the vertical Plane or Table.

A PRINCIPAL, the Head of a College in an University; also the chief Person in some of the Inns of *Chancery*.

PRINCIPAL, the Sum of Money borrowed or lent distinct from the Interest.

PRINCIPAL Posts [in *Architecture*] are the Corner Posts, which are tenoned into the Ground Places below, and into the Beams of the Roof.

PRINCIPAL'ITY [*principante*, *F.* *prin-*

cipalitas, *L.*] the Dominion or Jurisdiction of a Prince.

PRINCIPAL'ITIES [among *Divines*] one of the Orders of the Angels.

PRIN'CIPIE [*principe*, *F.* *principium*, *L.*] the first Cause of the Being or Production of any Thing; a Motive or Inducement.

PRIN'CIPILES [in *Arts and Sciences*] the first Grounds and Rules of them, called otherwise *Elements* and *Rudiments*.

Aristotelian PRINCIPLES, } are the four
Peripatetick PRINCIPLES, } Elements,
Water, Air, Earth, and Fire.

Epicurean PRINCIPLES, *etc.* *Magnitude, Figure, and Weight.*

PRINCIPLES [in *Mathematics*] are reckoned of three Sorts, *viz.* *Definitions, Axioms* and *Propositions*.

PRINCIPLES [among *Moralists*] *Maxims* or undoubted Truths; good practical Rules of Action; as, a Man who acts according to the known Parts of Religion and Morality, is said to be a *Man of Principles*.

PRIN'COCK [*q. d. precox*, *L.*] a Youngster too soon ripe-headed.

PRINDLE [of *prædictum*, *L.* a small Farm, as *Camden* conjectures] a Surname.

To PRINT [*prince*, *Belg.*] to practise the Art of

PRINT'ING, an Art, as some say, first invented by *Lawrence Coster* of *Haerlem* in *Holland*; or, as others say, by *Johannes Gutsenburgh* in *Germany*; and brought into *England* by *Caxton* and *Turner*, who were sent by King *Henry VI.* to learn it: One of the first Books now extant is *Tully's Offices*, printed *Anno 1465*, and kept in the *Bodleian Library* at *Oxford*.

PRIOR, before, in Order or Dignity.

A PRIOR [*prior*, *F.*] the Head of a Priory.

A PRI'ORESS [*prieure*, *F.*] a Nun next in Dignity to an Abbess.

PRIOR'ITY [of *prior*] a being first in Order, Rank, or Dignity.

PRIORITY [in *Law*] Antiquity of Tenure in Comparison of another not so ancient; thence to hold by Priority, is to hold of one Lord more anciently than another.

PRI'ORS *Aliens*. Priors born in *France*, and Governors of Religious Houses erected for *Outlandish Men* here in *England*.

PRIORSHIP, the Office and Quality of a Prior.

PRI'ORY [*prieure*, *F.*] a religious Community, under the Direction of a Prior or Priors.

PRI'SAGE, the King's Custom or Share of lawful Prizes, usually one Tenth.

PRISAGE [of *Wine*] a Custom for the King to challenge two Tun of Wine at his own Rate, which is 20 s. per Tun out of every Ship loaded with Wine less than 40

P R

PR: It is now received by the King's Butler, and called *Butlerage*.

PRISCILLA [of *prisca*, L. ancient] a Name for Women.

PRISCILLIANISTS, Christian Heretics, Anno 338, Followers of one *Priscillian*, a Spaniard, who, besides those of the sect, taught several other Errors.

PRIZE [*prize*, F.] the Act of taking; a Prize.

PRISER [*Old Statute*] the Things taken from the King's Subjects by Purveyors; also the Custom due to the King.

PRISER, one that fights Prizes, or fights for Prizes, &c. *Shakspeare*.

PRISM [*prisme*, F. *prisma*, L. of *πρίσμα*, a Geometrical Figure, or solid Body, made by several Planes whose Bases are equal, parallel, and alike situated; a solid Glass, in form of a triangular Prism, through which the Sun's Rays being admitted, are refracted into the various Colours of the Rainbow.

PRISM [*in Geometry*] a kind of Prism; whose two opposite Bases are alike, parallel and equal.

PRISMATICAL, belonging to Prisms.

PRISMOID [*in Geometry*] a solid Figure divided under several Planes, whose Bases are right-angled Parallelograms, parallel, and alike situated.

PRISON [*prison*, F.] a Place to confine Malefactors, a Goal or Jail.

PRISONER [*prisonnier*, F.] a Person confined.

PRISTINE [*pristinus*, L.] ancient, former, accustomed, wonted.

PRIVACY [*privatus*, F.] Familiarity, Secrecy.

PRIVADO, Span. a private Friend. *Spenser*.

PRIVATE [*privatus*, L.] retired, confidential.

PRIVATE, to be privy to a Secret.

PRIVATEER, a Ship fitted out by one or more private Persons, with a Licence from the Prince or State, to make Prize of any Ship and Goods.

PRIVATION, a depriving, bereaving, taking away; Lack, Want, being without.

PRIVATION of L.

PRIVATION [*in Law*] is when a Bishopric is, by Death, or any other means, deprived of his Bishoprick, Church and Goods.

PRIVATIVE [*privativus*, L.] that deprives away. F.

PRIVATIVENESS, the Faculty of depriving away.

PRIVET, a Sort of ever-green Shrub.

PRIVILEGE [*privilegium*, L.] a special Right, Advantage, or Pre-eminence.

PRIVILEGE [*in Law*] is a special Grant

P R

or Right, whereby either a private Person or particular Corporation, is freed from the Rigour of the Common Law; and this is either real or personal.

PRIVILEGE Real, is that which is granted to a Place; as, to the Universities, that none may be called to the Courts at *Westminster*, or held in other Courts on any Contract or Agreement made within their own Precincts.

PRIVILEGE Personal, is that which is allowed to any Person against or beyond the Course of Common Law; as, a Member of Parliament, who may not be arrested, nor any of his Servants, during the Session of Parliament.

PRIVILEGED [*privilegiatus*, F.] who has the Benefit of, or enjoys some Privilege.

PRIVITY [*privatus*, F.] private Knowledge; as, a Woman is said to do a Thing without her Husband's Privy.

PRIVITY [*in Law*] private Familiarity, inward Relation; thus, if there be any Lord or Tenant, and the Tenant hold of the Lord by certain Services, there is a Privy between them in respect of the Tenure.

PRIVITIES, the privy or secret Parts of the Body.

PRIVY [*le privet*, F.] a House of Office.

A **PRIVY** [*in Law*] one who is Partner, or has an Interest in any Action or Thing.

PRIVY-Seal, the King's Seal, which is first set to such Grants as pass the great Seal of England.

The Lord **PRIVY-Seal**, a great Officer, who keeps the King's Privy Seal, and is, by Office, next in Dignity to the Lord President of the Council.

PRIZE [*une prise*, F.] that which is taken, any kind of Booty; a Benefactor-Ticket in a Lottery; a Reward proposed to one that shall do a Thing best; also a Trial of Skill at Sword-playing.

To **PRIZE** [*priser*, F.] to value, rate, or set a Price upon; to esteem or make account of.

PRO, for, to argue *pro* and *con*, or *contra*, for and against a Matter.

PROBABILITY [*probabilitas*, F. *probabilitas*, L.] Likelihood, Appearance of Truth; according as Mr. *Locke* has defined it, Probability is the Appearance of Agreement or Disagreement of two Ideas, by the Intervention of *Proofs*, whose Connection is not constant and immutable, or at least is not perceived to be so, and is enough to engage the Mind to judge the Proposition to be true or false, rather than the contrary.

PROBABLE [*probabilis*, L.] likely, or like to be. F.

PROBACY, Proof by Witnesses, *Chancery*.

PROBATE [*of Testaments*] proving of Wills

Wills of Persons deceased, in the Spiritual Court, either in common Form by the Oath of the Executor, or to avoid future Debates by Witnesses also.

PROBATION, Proof, Trial, or Essay. F. of L.

PROBATION [in the *University*] the Trial of a Student about to take his Degrees.

PROBATIONARY, belonging to Probation.

PROBATIONER [in the *University*] a Scholar who undergoes a Probation.

PROBATOR [in *Law*] is an Accuser, one who undertakes to prove a crime charged upon another; properly an Accomplice in the Crime. L.

PROBATORY [probatorius, L.] that proveth or trieth.

PROBATUM EST [i. e. it is approved] a Term often set at the End of a Demonstration, or Receipt for the Cure of some Disease. L.

PROBE [of *probe*, L. to try] a Surgeon's Instrument, to search the Depth, Windings, &c. of a Wound.

PROBERT [q. d. *ap Robert*] a Welsh Name.

PROBITY [probité, F. of probitas, L.] Uprightness, Honesty, Integrity, Goodness.

PROBLEM [problema, F. problema, L. *προβλημα*, Gr.] a Proposition relating to Practice, or which proposes something to be done; as, to bisect a Line given, to draw a Circle thro' any three Points, &c.

PROBLEMATICAL [problematicus, F. *προβληματικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Problem.

PROBLEMATICAL Resolution [in *Algebra*] the Method of solving difficult Questions by certain Rules called Canons.

PROBOSCIS, an Elephant's Trunk. L.

PROBROSITY [probrositas, L.] Scandal, Infamy, Railing, &c.

PROBROUS [probrosus, L.] full of Dishonesty, infamous, defamatory, reproachful.

PROCA'CITY [procaçitus, L.] Sauciness. Malapertness.

PROCATARTICK [*προκαταρκτικός*, Gr.] which foregoeth, or gives Beginning to another, or which is outwardly impulsive to Action.

PROCATARTICK Cause [among Physicians] the first or beginning Cause of a Disease, which co-operates with others which follow; as excessive Heat in the Air, or a violent Fit of Passion, which may corrupt or breed ill Juices in the Blood, and cause a Fever.

PROCEDEN'DO, a Writ whereby a Cause before called from an inferior Court,

to a superior, as the *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, &c. by Writ of Privilege of *Certiorari*, is released, and sent down again to be tried in the same Court, where the Suit was first begun; it appearing that the Defendant had no Cause of Privilege, or that the Matter in the Bill is not well proved.

TO PROCEED [procedere, F. *procedere*, L.] to come from, or be derived, to spring, or have its Rise from; also to go forward, to act or deal.

PROCEED [with Merchants] that which arises from a Thing; as the *Nat Proceed*.

PROCE'DURE, a Course of Pleading, & going on in any Affair. F.

PROCELLO'SITY [procellus, L.] a Tempest, Tempestuousness.

PROCEL'LOUS [procellus, L.] tempestuous, stormy.

PROCELEUSMATICUS [*προκελευσματικός*, Gr.] a Foot consisting of four Syllables, as, *Honorius*.

PROCRITY [procris, L.] Tallness, Height, Length.

PRO'CERS [among *Giafi. Workers*] Irons hooked at the Ends.

PRO'CESS [proce, F. *processus*, L.] a going forward, a continued Series or Order of Things.

PROCESS [in *Chymistry*] the whole exact Course of an Operation or Experiment.

PROCESS [among *Anatomists*] the Knob or bunching-out Part of a Bone.

PROCESS [in *Law*] is the Manner of proceeding in every Cause, or the Beginning or principal Part of it.

PROCESS, or Harangue, a long Discourse. *Chau.*

PROCESSION, a solemn March of the Clergy and People of the *Romish Church*, their Ornaments, Habits, with Music, &c. Also the Visitation of the Bounds of a Parish in *Rogation Week*, performed by a Minister, Parish-Officers, and the *Clergy*. F. of L.

PROCESSIONAL, of or pertaining to a Procession. F.

PROCES'SUM *Continuando*, a Writ the continuing of a Process, after the Death of the Chief Justice, &c.

PROCES'SUS *Ciliaris* [among *Anatomists*] Muscular Filaments in the Eye, where the Pupil is dilated and contracted.

PROCES'SUS *Peritonei* [among *Anatomists*] two Pipes on each Side the *Os Pubis* reaching to the Skin of the *Scrotum*, thro' the Holes of the Tendons of the oblique transverse Muscles.

PROCES'SUS *Styliformis*, [among *Anatomists*] an outward Process of the *Bones* of the Temples, long and slender, having the Bones called *Hyoides* tied to it. F.

PROCESSUS Zygomaticus [*Anatomy*] an Artery of the Bones of the Temples running forward, and joining with the Artery of the upper Jaw, by which Juncture, the Artery called *Zygomatica*, reaching from the Temple to the Ear, is formed. *L.*

PROCHEIN *Amicus*, i. e. a Friend near at Hand. *F.*

PROCHEIN *Amicus* [in Law] he that is next of Kin to a Child in Non-age, and authorized by the Law to manage his Affairs.

PROCHRONISM [*prochronismus*, *Gr.*] Error in Chronology; a setting Things out of their real Time, as they happened.

PROCIDENCE [*Procidencia*, *L.*] a falling out of a Thing out of its Place.

PROCIDUOUS [*prociduus*, *L.*] that falls out of its Place.

PROCIDENTIA *Ans* [among Physicians] a falling out of the lower End of the Cervix. *L.*

PROCIDENTIA Uteri [among Physicians] a relaxing of the inner Tunic of the Uterus. *L.*

PROCINCT' [*procinctus*, *L.*] ready at Hand.

PROCLAIM' [*proclamer*, *F.* of *proclamare*, *L.*] to publish with a loud Voice, or solemnly.

PROCLAMATION, is a Notice published of any Thing, whereof the Publick has to advertise his Subjects.

PROCLAMATION [of a Fine] is a Notice published openly and solemnly, at all the Towns in the County, within one Year, before the Expiry of it.

PROCLAMATION [of Rebellion] a public Notice given by an Officer, that a Man shall not appear upon an Attachment of Writ, or a Subpoena, shall be accounted a Rebel, unless he surrender himself on the Day assigned.

PROCLAMATION, Hereticks in the 4th Year, who denied the Incarnation of Christ, the Resurrection of the Body, or the general Judgment.

PROCLIVUS [*proclivus*, *L.*] inclined or sloping downwards; ready, bent to, easy.

PROCLIVITY [*proclivitas*, *L.*] Aptitude, Inclination to a Thing.

PROCYDYL [*Anatomy*] the Bones of the Fingers next the Back of the Hand.

PROFESSO [i. e. as though it had been proved, *L.*] when after a Bill has been returned in Chancery, the Defendant upon an *Habeas Corpus* issued out to him to the Bar, and the Court has assigned a Day to answer, which he not appearing, and the Time is expired, a second *Habeas Corpus* is granted, and a farther Day is assigned; upon which Day, if the Defendant does not answer the Bill, upon the

Plaintiff's Motion, it shall be taken *pro confesso*, i. e. as if it had been confessed by the Defendant's Answer.

PROCONSUL, a Roman Magistrate, sent to govern a Province with Consular Power; which Government was to last but one Year; his Equipage, which consisted of Pavilions, Carriage-Horses, Mules, Clerks, Secretaries, &c. was provided at the Charge of the Publick.

To **PROCRAS'TINATE** [*procrastinatum*, *L.*] to put off from Day to Day, to delay or defer.

PROCRAS'TINATION, a putting off till to-morrow; a delaying, a deterring.

To **PROCREATE** [*procreare*, *F.* *procreatum*, *L.*] to beget.

PROCREATION, a begetting of Children. *F.* of *L.*

PROCTOR [*Procurator*, *L.*] an Advocate, one who undertakes to manage a Cause for another in the Ecclesiastical Court, &c.

PROCTOR [in the West of England] a Collector of the Fruits of a Benefice for another.

PROCTORS [in the University] two Persons chose out of the Students, to see good Orders, and Exercises duly performed there.

PROCTORS [of the Clergy] Deputies chose by the Clergy of every Diocese to sit in the lower House of Convocation; also those who are chosen to appear for the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

PROCULCATION, a trampling under Foot, a spurning. *L.*

PROCUMBENT [*procumbens*, *L.*] lying along.

PROCUMBENT *Leaves* [among Botanists] Leaves of Plants which lie flat on the Ground.

PROCURACY, the Writing or Deed whereby one is made a Procurator.

PROCURATION, a Power by which one is entrusted to act for another. *L.*

PROCURATION, a Composition paid by the Parish Priest to an Ecclesiastical Judge, to commute for the Entertainment which was otherwise to have been procured for him at his Visitation.

PROCURATOR, a Factor or Solicitor, one who looks after another Man's Affairs; also a Governor of a Country under a Sovereign.

PROCURATOR of St. Mark [at Venice] a Magistrate who is next in Dignity to the Duke or Doge.

PROCURATOR, one who gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for a Parson. *O. L.*

PROCURATOR *Monasterii*, the Advocate for a Religious House, who was to solicit the Interest, and plead the Causes of the Society.

PROCURATO'RES *Ecclesia Parochialis*, the Church-Wardens, whose Office is to act as Proxies and Representatives of the Church.

PROCURATORY [*procuratorium*, L.] the Instrument whereby any Person constitutes or appoints his Proctor to represent him in any Court or Cause.

To **PROCURE** [*procurer*, F. *procurare*, L.] to get for another, to help; also to act as a Pimp or Bawd.

PRO'CYON [amongst *Astronomers*] a fix'd Star of the second Magnitude, going before the Dog Star; the lesser Dog Star.

PRO'DES *Hommes* [i. e. *Wise Men*] a Title given to the Barons or other military Tenants, who were called to the King's Council, to give Advice according to the best of their Prudence and Knowledge. F.

PRGD'IGAL [*prodigue*, F. *prodigalis*, L.] lavish, profuse, wasteful, riotous; also vain-glorious, foolish.

To be **PROD'IGAL** [*prodiguer*, F. from *pro* and *ago*, q. d. *who drieth up or consumeth all before him*] to spend lavishly, &c.

PROD'IGALITY [*prodigalité*, F. of *prodigalitas*, L.] Profuseness, Lavishness.

PROD'IGENCE [*prodigencia*, L.] Wastefulness, Profuseness, Lavishness.

PROD'IGIOUS [*prodigieux*, F. of *prodigiosus*, L.] preternatural, contrary to the Course of Nature, monstrous, excessive, wonderful, extraordinary.

PROD'IGY [*prodige*, F. *prodigium*, L.] an Effect beyond Nature, a monstrous or preternatural Thing.

PROD'ITION, Treason, Treachery, L.

PROD'ITOR, a Traitor. L.

PROD'ITORIOUS [*proditorius*, L.] Traitor-like, treacherous.

PRODRIA'RUS *Canis* [in *Old Records*] a Setting Dog, a Lurcher.

PRO'DROMUS [*προδρομος*, Gr.] a Fore-runner, a Harbinger.

PRODROMUS *Mo-bus* [among *Physicians*] is a Disease which foreruns a greater; as the Straitness of the Breast is the *Prodromus* of a Consumption. L.

To **PRODU'CE** [*produire*, F. of *producere*, L.] to yield or bring forth; to cause; to expose to View, to shew.

To **PRODUCE** [*Geometry*] to draw out farther, till it have an appointed Length.

PROD'UCT [*produit*, F. *productus*, L. of *productum*, L.] Fruit, Effect; as the *Product* of the Earth, of a Wit, &c.

PRODUCT [in *Arithmetick*] is the Number sought or arising from the Multiplication of several Numbers given; so if 4 be given to be multiplied by 3, or 3 by 4, the Product is 12. It is also termed the *Rectangle* and *Fruit*.

PRODUCT [in *Geometry*] is when two

Lines multiply'd by one another, the duct is always called a *Rectangle*.

PRODUC'TION, a bringing forth lengthening; *Product* or *Fruit*.

PRODUCTIONS [in *Anatomy*] the of Bones that bunch a little out.

PRODUCTIONS [among *Naturalists*] Works and Effects of Nature and Art.

PRODUCTIVE [of *products*, L.] produce or bring forth.

PROECTHESIS [*προεκθεσις*, Gr.] running out first, or before. L.

PROECTHESIS [in *Rhetoric*] a whereby the Speaker defends himself against another Person as unblameable. Answer containing a Reason of what and another has said or done.

PROEGUMENA [*προεγουμενα*, Gr.] a precedent Cause.

PROEGUMENA [among *Physicians*] intercedent internal Cause of a Disease in the Body, occasioned by another Cause.

PRO'EM [*προεμ*, F. of *proemium*, Gr.] a Preface of an Epique to a Discourse.

PROEPIZEUXIS [*προεπιζευξις*, Gr.] Figure in *Grammar*, where two Nouns, which ought to be at the End.

PROFANATION, a profaning, polluting, or turning holy Things to common Use. F. of L.

To **PROFANE** [*profane*, F. of *profanus*, L.] to abuse holy Things, to unhallow.

PROFA'NE [*profane*, F. of *profanus*, L.] quod pro, extra fidem, unhallowed, unholy, ungodly.

PROFA'NENESS, Impiety, Irreligion.

PROFECTIONS [among *Astronomers*] equal and regular Progressions of the Sun and other Significators of the Zodiac according to the Successions of the following to each Profession in the Circle and one Sign over; as if in the first Year be in 30 Degrees, the next Year it will be in 30 Degrees *Taurus*.

To **PROFER** [*proferre*, F. of *proferre*, L.] to offer to give.

Proferre is a Service done. This Proverb indicates the fact that such Persons who content themselves with what are offered to them voluntarily, Value upon none but what is given with Difficulty: It is also found in the Way of Trade, where commonly suspected some Defect in the commodities, and value them at a low Rate; and *Merx ubi periculum est, ibi minor est pretium*, *Latini*; and *Merchandise* is sold at a low Price.

PROFER, an Offer or Tender.

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PROFER [in Law] the Time for taking the Accounts of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Exchequer, viz. twice a Year.

PROFESS [*profiteri*, F. of *pro*, and *ferre*, q. d. *to confess openly*] to protest or solemnly; to make one's self known by such a Religion, Sect, or Party; to profess publicly a particular Study or Science.

A PROFESS Monk or Nun, one who having made the Vow, is admitted of a Religious Order.

PROFESSION, a Condition of Life, Religion, or Trade, a Man is of; also a declaring openly, protesting; acknowledging, owning. F. of L.

PROFESSOR [*professor*, F.] one that professes any Religion or Persuasion. L.

PROFESSOR [in an University, &c.] a Teacher or Reader of any Art or Science in the publick Schools.

PROFESSORSHIP [*professoratus*, F.] the Office of a Professor.

PROFICIENCY [of *proficere*, L.] the Degree or Quality of a Proficient.

PROFICIENT [*proficiens*, L.] one who makes a good Progress in any Art or Science.

PROFILE [*profilus*, Ital.] sideways.

PROFILE [among Painters] a Term signifying a Head or Face set sideways, which, in Coins or Medals, is said to be in Profile, or *de-view*.

PROFILE [in Architecture] is a Draught representing the Breadth, Depth, and Height of a Building or Fortification, but not in the Length, which properly belongs to a *Plan*. Ground-Plot; so that it is in a manner drawn with the Prospect of a Place or thing viewed side ways, and expressed according to the Rules of Perspective; imitating the Outlines of any Figure.

PROFIT [*profiteri*, F.] to make a Profit, to improve, to get Profit or Advantage, to be useful.

PROFIT by, to make a Benefit of.

PROFIT, Advantage, Gain, Interest. F.

PROFITABLE, beneficial, useful, advantageous.

PROFITLESS, unprofitable.

PROFITOLLES [in Cookery] small curled Leaves, fanc'd and set in the Middle of Potages. F.

PROFLIGATE [*profligatus*, L. of *pro*, and *fligare*, q. d. *one who runs out against every*] wicked, lawd, debauched to the last Degree.

PROFLUENCE [of *profluentis*, L.] a flowing plentifully, Abundance, Store.

PROFLUENT [*profluens*, L.] flowing plentifully.

PROFOUND [*profundus*, F. *profundus*, L.] also great and eminent, as *profundus* meaning, *profundus* Reverence, &c.

P R

PROFUNDITY [*profundus*, F. *profunditas*, L.] Deepness, Depth.

PROFUNDUS [*Musculus* [Anatomy] a Muscle which bends the Fingers. L.

PROFUSE [*profusus*, L.] lavish, wasteful, riotous.

PROFUSION, a pouring out; **LA-PROFUSE'NESS**, wastefulness, or squandering away Money. F. of L.

To **PROG** [of *procurare*, L.] to use all Endeavours to get or gain.

PROGENITORS [*Progenitores*, L.] Ancestors; Forefathers.

PROGENY [*Progenies*, L.] an Offspring, or Issue.

PROGNOSIS [*prognosis*, Gr.] Foreknowledge, Foreboding. L.

PROGNOSIS [among Physicians] is the same as prognostick Sign.

To **PROGNOSTICATE** [*prognosticare*, F. *prognosticatum*, L.] to foretel, to conjecture, to guess.

PROGNOSTICATION, a foretelling.

PROGNOSTICATOR [*prognosticator*, L.] one who foretels future Events.

PROGNOSTICK [*prognostic*, F. *prognosticon*, L. of *prognostikos*, Gr.] a boding Sign or Token of something to come.

PROGNOSTICKS [among Physicians] are the Signs by which they discover what is like to become of a sick Person, in respect to Recovery or Death.

PRQG'RAM [*programme*, F. *programmata*, L. of *propheta*, Gr.] an Edict or Proclamation set up in a publick Place; also a Bill posted up or delivered by Hand to give Notice of some Speech or Ceremony, of something to be performed in a College or School in a University.

PROGRESS [*progressus*, F. *progressus*, L.] a proceeding or going forward in any Undertaking; also a Journey taken by a Prince or Nobleman.

PROGRESSION, a going on, an advancing. F. of L.

PROGRESSION [in Mathematics] a Consequence or Train of Quantities, which follow one another, and keep a certain Reason or Proportion among themselves.

PROGRESSION Arithmetical, a Consequence or Train of Numbers or Quantities in continued Arithmetical Proportion.

PROGRESSION Geometrical, is a like Train of Numbers or Quantities in geometrical Proportion continued.

PROGRESSIONAL, pertaining to Progression. F.

PROGRESSIVE, which proceeds or goes on. F.

To **PROHIBIT** [*prohibere*, F. *prohibitum*, L.] to forbid, to bar, to keep from.

PROHIBITED Goods, such Commodities as are not to be brought or con-

you'd out of the Nation. See *Contraband*.

PROHIBITIO [*de vasso directa parti*], a Writ directed to a Tenant, forbidding him to make Waste upon the Land in Controversy during the Suit. *L.*

PROHIBITION, a Forbidding, an Hindrance. *F. or L.*

PROHIBITION [among *Astrologers*] is when two Planets are applying to an Aspect, and in the mean Time another Planet interposes either in Aspect or Body.

PROHIBITION, the Name of a Writ lying for one impleaded in the Court Christian, for a Cause belonging to the Cognizance of the King's Court.

PROHIBITORY [*prohibitorius, L.*] that prohibits, forbids, or hinders.

PROJECT [*projet, F. of projectus, L.*] Design, Purpose, Contrivance.

PROJECTED [*projetus, F. projectus, L.*] designed or contrived.

PROJECTED [in a *Mathematical Sense*] drawn upon a Plane.

PROJECTILE [of *projectilius, L.*] any Thing thrown or cast off with a Force.

PROJECTILES [among *Philosophers*] are projected Bodies, i. e. such as being put into a violent Motion, are cast off from the Place where they receiv'd their Quantity of Motion, and afterwards move at a Distance from it; as a Stone thrown out of one's Hand by a Sling, an Arrow from a Bow, a Bullet from a Gun, &c.

PROJECTION, a projecting. *F. of L.*

PROJECTION [among *Chymists*] is when any Matter to be calcin'd or fulminated, is put into a Crucible, Spoonful by Spoonful.

PROJECTION of the Sphere [in *Astronomy*] is a describing of the Lines and Circles of the Sphere, or so many as are requisite, in *Plano*, or on a flat Surface.

PROJECTION *Gnomick* [in *Astron.*] is where the Plane of Projection is parallel to a great Circle of the Sphere, or any Parts of them, upon the Plane of some Circles.

PROJECTION *Oriographick* [in *Astronomy*] is a Projection wherein the Eye is supposed to be at an infinite Distance from the Circle of the Projection.

PROJECTION *Stereographick* [in *Astron.*] is such as supposes the Eye to be in the Po'e of the Plane of Projection, 90 Degrees distant from, and perpendicular to it.

Powder of PROJECTION [among *Alchymists*] a Sort of Matter much boasted of, and said to be the Seed of Gold itself, having the Faculty of multiplying, or increasing Gold.

PROJECTOR, one who projects or contrives any Design.

PROJECTURE [*projectura, L.*] is the jutting or leaning out of any Part of a Building, the coping of a Wall, &c.

PROJECTURE *Sabb.* [in *architecture*] is that which juts out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedestal, or any Part, to which is served as an Ornament.

PROIN [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *Proin*, when she dresses or sets in Order her Wings.

PRO INDIVISIO [*Low Term*] is a Possession of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Persons, of which some know his respective Portion or Share.

PROLA'BIA [among *Astronomers*] the utmost bunching-out Parts of the Lips.

PROLATE Sphaeroid [*Geometry*] a Solid produced by the Revolution of the Semi-Ellipsis about its longer Diameter.

PROLEGOMENA [*prolegomena, F. προλογισματα, Gr.*] preparatory Discourses, Prefaces or Preambles, which the Reader ought first to be acquainted with, the better to understand any Book or Science.

PROLEPSIS [*prolepsis, Gr.*] signification of Construction in *Grammar*, in which the Whole does duly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the Parts of the Whole are reduced to the same Verb or Adjective with which they do not agree.

PROLEPSIS [in *Rhetoric*] a Figure by which we prevent what might be objected by the Adversary, by making the Objection ourselves.

PROLEPTICAL [*proleptical, Gr.*] belonging to the Figure *Prolepsis*.

PROLEPTICK Disease [among *Physicians*] a Distemper, which supervenes, or seizes the Patient sooner than the Day than it did the Day before.

PROLIFICAL [*proliferus, F.*] fit to be prolific.

PROLIFICK [*proliferus, F.*] Generation, apt to be or bring forth.

PROLIFICK Signs [among *Astrologers*] are Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces.

PROLIFICA'TION, a making fruitful.

PROLIX [*prolixus, F. et prolatus, Gr.*] long, tedious, or large in Speech.

PROLIXITY [*prolixitas, F. proluxitas, Gr.*] tediousness, Length of a Discourse.

To **PROLIXE**, to took out, prolixly order to pilfer. *Chon.*

PROLOCUTOR, a Chairman or Speaker of each House of Convocation, or of all not.

PROLOCUTORSHIP, the Office of Prolocutor.

PROLOGUE [*prologus, F. of προλογος, Gr.*] a Preface, properly a Speech on the Stage Play. *F.*

To **PROLONG** [*prolongare, F. prolongare, L.*] to lengthen out, to make a Thing longer.

PROLONGATION, a Lengthening. *F. of L.*

PROMENADE, a Walk in the Fields. *F.*
PROMINENCE [*prominentia*, *L.*] the
 top of a Thing out or bear.

PROMINENT [*prominent*, *L.*] jutting
 or bending forward.

PROMISCUOUS [*promiscuus*, *L.*] mix-
 together, confused.

PROMISE [*promette*, *F.* *promissio*,
Lat.] to make a Promise, to engage, or give
 a Word.

PROMISE [*promissa*, *F.* *promissum*,
Lat.] an Assurance, by Word of Mouth, to
 do something.

PROMISSE [*in Law*] when a Man binds
 himself, by his Word, to perform such an
 act as is agreed on; and concluded with
 an open & valuable Consideration.

PROMISSORY, of or concerning a Pro-
 mise. A Promissory Note, is a Note pro-
 mising to pay a Sum at an appointed Time.

PROMISSORS ? [*among Astrologers*]
PROMISSORS are certain *Directions*,
 which because they promise, in the Ra-
 tionalizing to be accomplished when
 one of the Direction is fulfilled.

PROMONTORY [*promontorie*, *F.* *pro-*
montum, *L.*] a Mountain, Hill, or any
 ground running out a great Way into
 the Sea.

PROMOTE [*promovere*, *F.* *promove-*
re, *Lat.*] to advance or prefer, to farther or
 raise.

PROMOTER [*promotor*, *F.* *promotor*,
Lat.] one who promotes or carries on a Bu-
 siness.

PROMOTERS ? [*in Law*] Inform-
PROMOTERS ers, who, for pro-
 moting such as offend, have Part of the
 fine for their Reward; though chiefly be-
 longing to the Spiritual Courts, the Exche-
 quer, and King's Bench.

PROMOTION, Preferment, Advance-
 ment. *F.* of *L.*

PROMPT [*prompt*, *F.* of *promptus*, *L.*]
 quick, nimble. *F.*

PROMPT PAYMENT, ready Money.

PROMPT [*q. d. promptum facere*] to
 whipper one; also to put one upon.

PROMPTNESS, *F.* See *Prompt*.

PROMPTER, at a Play house, one who
 is the Actor, when they mistake
 their part.

PROMPTITUDE ? [*promptitudo*, *L.*]
PROMPTNESS } Readiness, Quick-
F.

PROMPTUARY [*promptuarium*, *L.*] a
 publick Treasury.

PROMULGATE ? [*promulgatum*,
PROMULGATION } *L.*] to publish
 a Law.

PROMULGATION, a publishing, &c.
PROMONAS [*promonas*, *Gr.*] a Church-
 door, a Portico to a Palace. *L.*

PROMOTORES Musculi [*in Anatomy*]

two Muscles which move the Radius, one
 whereof is round, the other four-square. *L.*
PRONE [*pronus*, *L.*] bending forward,
 or hanging the Face downward; also in-
 clin'd to a Thing.

PRONITY [*prinitas*, *F.*] Inclina-
PRONE/NESS } tion, Readiness, Pro-
 penfeness.

PRONG [*Misbehaviour* derives it of *Prange*,
Belg. to compress] a Pitchfork. *C.*

PRONOMINAL [*pronomialis*, *L.*] be-
 longing to a Pronoun.

PRONOUN [*pronomen*, *L.* *quod pro no-*
mine ponitur] a Personal Noun, as, *I*, *Thou*,
He, &c.

To PRONOUNCE [*pronunciare*, *F.* *pro-*
nunciare, *L.*] to utter or speak, to pass one's
 Judgment.

PRONTO [*in Music Books*] signifies
 quick or nimble, without Loss of Time. *Ital.*

PRONUNCIATION, Utterance of
 Speech; speaking out, Delivery. *F.* of *L.*

PRONUNCIABLE [*pronunciabilis*, *L.*]
 which may be pronounced.

PROOF [*proba*, *F.* *proba*, *Ital.*] a
 Trial or Essay; an Argument or Reason to
 prove a Truth; Testimony, Mark.

To PROP [*propere*, *L. S.*] to support
 or bear up.

A PROP [*propere*, *L. S.*] a Supporter,
 or Underlet.

To PROPAGATE [*propagatum*, *L.*] of
pro and *pago*, *q. d.* to fix at a Distance] to
 cause to multiply or increase; to spread a-
 broad.

PROPAGATION, a spreading abroad or
 increasing; also the Generation and Multi-
 plication of Creatures. *F.* of *L.*

PROPALED [*of propalare*, *L.*] publish-
 ed abroad. *L.*

PRO Partibus Liberandis, a Writ for the
 Partition of Lands between Cohorts.

PROPELLED [*of propellere*, *L.*] driven
 or thrust afar off, or forward.

PROPREMPTION [*of propereption*, *Gr.*]
 a farewell, or sending away.

PROPENSITY [*propensitas*, *L.*] prone, in-
 clinable to.

PROPENSITY ? [*propensitas*, *L.*] In-
PROPENSITY } clination of Mind;
 Readiness, Proneness. *F.*

PROPER [*proprie*, *F.* *proprie*, *L.*] pec-
 uliar, convenient, fitting.

PROPER [*floral*] when a Thing is borne
 in the Colour it grows in, or is made of.

PROPER [*q. d. propter*, of *procurus*, *L.*]
 tall in Stature.

PROPERATION, a hastening. *L.*

PROPER Fra Fra [*Arithmetick*] a Frac-
 tion more or less than Unity, having the
Numerah less than the *Denominator*.

PROPER Motion [*among Astrologers*] is
 the Motion of a particular Planet from
 West to East.

PROPER *Name*, that which is peculiar to certain Persons and Things.

PROPER *Navigatio*, is the guiding of a Ship to a proposed Harbour, where the Voyage is performed in the vast Ocean.

PROPERNESS [q. d. *Proceritas*, L.] Tallness.

PROPERTY [*proprietas*, F. of *proprietas*, L.] natural Quality or Virtue; Right or Due which belongs to every Man, rightful Possession of a Thing; also a Stalking-Horse, Tool, or Blind.

PROPERTY ? [in *Law*] is the highest Right or Title that a Man has, or can have to any Thing, and no ways depending upon another Man's Courtesy; also Quality.

PROPHASIS [*προφασις*, Gr.] an Excuse, Pretence, or Colour.

PROPHASIS [among *Physicians*] a Foreknowledge of Diseases.

PROPHECY [*prophetia*, F. *prophetia*, L. *προφητεία*, Gr.] a Prediction or Foretelling.

To **PROPHESY** [*prophetizare*, L. *προφητίζω*, Gr.] to foretell Things to come, to expound divine Mysteries.

PROPHESIES ? [in *Law*] are taken **PROPHECIES** } for wizzardly foretelling of Matters to come, in certain hidden and enigmatical Speeches.

PROPHET [*propheta*, F. *propheta*, L. *προφήτης*, Gr.] one who foretels future Events; a Person inspired by God to reveal his Will, warn of approaching Judgments, &c.

PROPHETESS [*propheteffa*, F. *propheteffa*, L. of *προφήτης*, Gr.] a Woman who prophesies.

PROPHETICAL ? [*prophetique*, F. *prophetical*, L. of *προφητικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Prophet or Prophecy.

PROPHYLACTICE [*προφυλακτικόν*, Gr.] that Part of Physick which prevents or preserves from Diseases.

To **PROPINE** [*propinare*, L.] to drink to one. *Chau.*

PROPINQUITY [*propinquitat*, L.] Nearness, Nighness.

PROFITABLE [*profitabilis*, L.] that may be atoned, pacified, or appeased.

PROPIATION [q. d. *propitium facere*] an Atonement. F. of L.

PROPI TIATORY [*propitiatoire*, F. of *propitiatorius*, L.] that serves, or is of Force to propitiate or atone.

The **PROPI TIATORY** [of *propitiatorium*, L.] the Mercy Seat; a Table or Cover lined on both Sides with Gold Plates, set over the Ark of the Covenant among the Jews.

PROPTIOUS [*propice*, F. *propitius*, L.] favourable, kind, merciful.

PROPLASM [*proplasma*, L. of *πρόπλασμα*, Gr.] a Mould in which any Metal, soft Matter, which will afterwards grow hard, is cast.

PROPLASTICE [*προπλαστική*, Gr.] the Art of making Moulds for casting. L.

PROPOMA [*προπομα*, of *προπομα*, Gr.] a first Draught taken before Meat, or Drink made of Wine, Honey, or Sugar, &c.

PROPORETTAS [*Law Term*] the Declaration, Deliverance, or Verdict of a Jury.

PROPORTION, Agreement, Agreeableness, Answerableness. F. of L.

PROPORTION [in *Architecture*] is the Relation which all the Work has to its Parts, and that every one has to the whole Building.

PROPORTION [in *Mathematics*] is the Similitude or Likeness of Ratio, when several Quantities or Numbers are compared one to another, with respect to their Greatness or Smallness.

PROPORTION [in *Quality*] is the Relation or Respect that the Ratios (*Ratio's*) of Numbers have one to another, in such a manner that which their Differences have one to another.

PROPORTION *Arithmetical*, is when several Numbers differ according to an equal Difference, as 3, 7, 9, 13, the last being 4 more than the first.

PROPORTION *Geometrical*, is a Similitude of Geometrical Ratio's, thus the Numbers, 2, 4, 8, 16, are in Geometrical Proportion, the Ratio of 2 to 4, being the same with that of 8 to 16.

To **PROPORTION** [*proportionare*, F.] to make answerable, to commensurate.

PROPORTION *Harmonick* (*Orchestral*) that wherein the first Term is to be as the second in a Geometrical Ratio, equal to that of the Difference of the two first, to the Difference of the two last, dividing, &c. by the Mean of Compasses and Scaling Rulers.

PROPORTIONABLE [*proportionabilis*, F.] agreeable to the Rules of Proportion.

PROPORTIONAL *Scale*, are the artificial Logarithms placed in Lines for the Ease of multiplying.

PROPORTIONAL [*proportionalis*, F.] of like Proportion.

PROPORTIONALITY, a Likeness of Proportion.

PROPORTIONALS [in the *Mathematics*] Numbers or Qualities which are in Mathematical Proportion.

To **PROPORTIONATE** [*proportionare*, F.] to make answerable or commensurate.

PROPO'IAL [*propos, F.*] Proposition or Offer.

To **PROPOSE** [*profer, F. q. d. ponere in aliam*] to speak, to offer, to demand, to move, or make a Motion.

PROPOSITION, a Thing proposed to be proved, made out, or demonstrated; any thing predicated of any Subject. *F. of L.*

PROPTISMMA [*proptisima, Gr.*] the King of a Dole of Physick. *L.*

To **PROPOUND** [*proponere, L.*] to propose or set on Foot some Discourse, or some Question or Doubt to be resolved.

PROPOUNDER, one who propounds.

PROPOUNDERS [in Law] are Monopoli or Introvers of Commodities.

PRO-PREFECT, an Officer under the Prefect, a Deputy Prefect.

PRO-PRETOR, a Deputy Pretor.

PROPRIETARY [*proprietaire, F. proprietarius, L.*] an Owner.

one who has a Property in any Thing.

PROPRIETA'TE *probanda*, a Writ for one who will prove a Property before the Court. *L.*

PROPRIETY [*proprius, F. proprietas, L.*] proper Sense.

PROPRIETY [of Speech] is the Property, the peculiar Phrases or Expressions in a Language.

PROPTOSIS [*proptosis, Gr.*] the falling of some Part of the Body. *L.*

PROPTULEUM [*proptulium, Gr.*] the Porch of a Temple, or great Hall. *L.*

PROPUSSION, a beating off. *L.*

PRORIGATION, a deferring or putting off specially of a Session of Parliament, to a Time appointed by the King; in which Case all Bills passed in either or both Houses, that have not had the Royal Assent, begin afresh at the next Meeting, but are not in an Adjournment.

PRORIGUE [*proger, F. of pro and rig, d. to demand a longer Time, L.*] to delay till another Time, also to prolong.

PROSA'ICK [*prosaicus, F. prosaicus, L.*] of or belonging to Prose.

PROSCRIBE [*proscribere, F. proscribere, L.*] to banish; to sequester and take away one's Estate; to post up in Writing, and in any Thing to be sold.

PROSCRIPTION, a Banishment, Outlawry; a Confiscation of Goods, and setting them to open Sale. *F. of L.*

PROSE [*prosa, L. quod prosa via progressiva*] the plain and usual Way of Expressing things; opposed to Verse; a Part of the Popish Liturgy. *F. of L.*

To **PROSECUTE** [*prosequere, F. of prosecute, L.*] to pursue, carry on, or go on with, to sue one at Law.

PROSECUTION [*prosecutio, F. prosecutio, L.*] a Following, Pursuit, Continuance.

PROSECUTOR, one who follows a Cause, or sues in another's Name. *L.*

PROSELYTE [*proselitus, L. of προσελυτο, Gr. one come over*] a Stranger converted to any Religion. *F.*

To **PROSELYTE**, to bring a Person over to one's Persuasion.

PROSO'DIA [*proso'dia, F. prosodia, Gr.*] that Part of Grammar which teaches to accent right, or rightly to distinguish Syllables either long or short.

PROSO'DIAN, one skilled in Prosodia.

PROSONOMASI'A [*prosonomasia, Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, when Allusion is made to the Likeness of a Sound in several Names or Words. *L.*

PROSOPOPE'IA [*prosopeia, F. προσωποποιια, Gr.*] a Rhetorical Figure, wherein the Speaker addresses himself to Things inanimate, as if they were living, and makes them speak, as if they had rational Souls. *L.*

PROSPECT [*prospectus, L.*] a View or Sight afar off; an Aim or Design.

PROSPECTIVE *Glass*, a Glass set in a Frame, to view Things at a great Distance.

To **PROSPER** [*prosperare, F. of prosperare, L.*] to make prosperous, to give Success, to succeed, or be successful.

PROSPERITY [*prosperitas, F. of prosperitas, L.*] Flourishingness in the World, Success, Happiness.

PROSPEROUS [*prosperare, F. prosperus, L.*] favourable, thriving, fortunate, lucky.

PROSPHEROMENA [*προσφερομενα, Gr.*] Meats or Medicines taken inwardly. *P. T.*

PROSPHYSIS [*προσφυσις, Gr.*] a Coalition or growing together of two Parts, as when two Fingers grow to each other.

PROSTA'TÆ [among Anatomists] are two conglomerate Glands situated at the Neck of the Bladder.

PROSTERNATION, an overthrowing, a beating or bearing down. *L.*

PROSTETHIS [*προσθησις, Gr.*] the Fore-side of the Breast; also a fleshy Part in the Hollow of the Hands and Feet. *L.*

PROSTETHIS [among Surgeons] that which fills up what was wanting, as when fistulous Ulcers are filled up with Flesh.

PROSTHAPHÆRESIS [in Astronomy] is the Difference between the true and mean Motion of the Planets; also the Angles made by the Lines of the Planets mean Motion.

PROSTHESIS [with Grammarians] is a Figure when a Letter or Syllable is added to the Beginning of a Word, as *etiam* for *tuli*.

To **PROSTITUTE** [*prostitutum, F. prostitutum, L. q. d. pro omnibus statueret*] to expose or set open to every one that comes; to yield

yield up one's Honour or Body to Lust, sensual Pleasure, or mercenary Interest.

A PROSTITUTE [*see* *pe. struē*, *F. prostituē*, *L.*]; a common Whore.

PROSTITUTION, the Act of prostitu-

PROSTOMIA [πρωτομία, Gr.] the red-
tinctur'd Part of the Lips.

PROSTRATE {prostrat^{us}, F. prostratus,
L. q. d. prostratus} laid flat long.

To PROSTRATE [*prostrare*, F. *prostrare*, L.] to throw one's self down, or cast down on the Ground.

PROSTRATION { *Prostrament, P.* } a
laying flat along, a falling at one's Feet. *L.*

PRO-STYLE [profyt, L. *pro-stylus*, Gr.] a Building that has only Pillars in the Front.

PROTASIS [*protasis*, Gr.] a Maxim or Proposition; the first Part of a Stage Play, which explains the Argument of the Piece.

PROTATICK [*protatikus*, L. $\pi\rho\omicron\tau\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, Gr.] belonging to a Protasis.

To PROTECT (prot-ger, F. protection,
L. q. d. prore regere) to defend, maintain,
competence.

PROTECTION, Defence, Shelter. F.
of L.

PROTECTION [in Law] that Safety
and Benefit that every Subject has by the
Law. F. of L.

PROTECTOR [*protector*, F.] a Defender, one who undertakes to defend the Afflicted and Miserable. *L.*

PROTECTOR [of a Kingdom] one
made choice of to govern it, during the
Minority of a Prince.

PROTECTORATE, Protection; the
Office, Jurisdiction, or Dignity of a Pro-
tector.

PROTECTORIX [*protectrice*, F.] a Do-

To **PROTEND'** [*protendere*, L. *q. d.* *stare tendere*] to stretch out at length.

PROTER'VE [*protervus*, L.] *fróward*.
PROTER'VITY [*protervitas*, L.] *Frówardness. Waywardness. Peevishness.*

To PROTEST [*protest*, P. *protestare*,
L. *pro* + *testari* to make a Pro-

test, solemn Promise, or Declaration.

To PROTEST [*in Latin*] is to affirm openly that one does not at all, or at most but conditionally yield himself to any Act or to the Proceedings of a Judge, &c.

A PROTEST, a Declaration against a Person charged with the Payment of a Bill of Exchange, for Refusing to pay it.

PROTESTANCY, } the Religion of
PROTESTANTISM, } Principles and
Doctrine of Protestants.

PROTESTANTS [*Protestantes*, L.] :
Name given to the first Reformers in Germany.

ry, on Account of the publick Protest
they made at Spire in Germany. An
1528, to appeal from the Decree of the
Emperor Charles V. to a General Council

PROTESTATION, a free and
claration of one's Mind; a protest;
a solemn Vow or Assurance.

PROTEUS [*Proteus*, Gr.]
 who, as the Poets fain, can change
 self into what Shape he please
 whence crafty and deceitful
 can comply with all Humour
 tions, are called *Proteus's*.

PROTHY'RIS [*Prothyris*, Gr.]
 Corner of a Wall, a Crown
 of a Wall, a Rafter.

PROTHONOTARY
PROTONOTARY

a Chief Scribe or Secretary
of the King's Bench and Com-
in the last there are three
enrol all Declarations, Plea-
zances, &c. in that Court,
all Judicial Writs; in the
there is one, who records
&c.

PROTHYRUM [*pro-thy-urum*]
Porch at the outward Door of a
Portal.
PROTOCOL [*pro-toe-ol*]
L. *πρωτοκολλον*, Gr. the first
Book. Contract, or instrument.

PRQTO. *Forester* [who] for
he whom our Kings use to
Wind for Forest, to hear
or Maim, or of Slough
Deer in the Forest.

- PROTOLOGY [*protologia*, *pro-*
via, of *επειρο*, the first, and
course. Gr.] *a' t' i' e' s' i' o' d.*

PROTOMARTYR [*πρωμαρτυρ*], and *μαρτυρ*, a Martyr, first Witness or Martyr who bore Testimony of the Truth in the *Old Testament*, and *Νεωτεροι* *New*.

PROTOPATHY
[Protopathia of Gr.] a primary
case.

PROTOPLAST
TODAY'S OF WEST
form. Co. is, first, to
to Alum our Fore,
Former of all things

PROTOTYPE
RETURN, OF PARTS
Gr.] an original
Model of a

Model of a **PROTOTYPE**
 tive or original No 4.

To PROTRACT (pro-trah)

P R

provosto, Ital. all of *propestus*, L.] a President of a College, a Chief Magistrate of a City.

PROVOST [in *France*] a Magistrate whose Office is to take Cognizance of Enemies, and such as commit Outrages, as Robbers, &c.

PROVOST *Marshal* [at *Land*] an Officer whose Business is to seize and secure Deserters, and other Criminals; as also to set Rates on Provisions in the Army.

PROVOST *Marshal* [at *Sea*] an Officer of the Royal Navy, who has the Charge of the Prisoners taken at Sea.

PROVOST of *Mercants* [at *Paris*] the chief Magistrate of the City.

PROVOST [of the *Mint*] an Officer appointed to approve all the Moneyers, and to oversee them.

PROVOSTAL [*provostal*, F.] belonging to a Provost.

PROVOSTHIP } the Office of Dignity
PROVOSTRY } of a Provost.

PROW [*prose*, F. *proda*, Ital. *prora*, L.] the Forepart of a Ship, i. e. that Part of the Forecastle that is aloft, and not in the Hold; properly that between the Chace and the Loof.

PROW, Honour. O. Valiant. *Spes.*

PROEST, most valiant. *Spes.*

PTOWESS [*prouesse*, F.] Valour, a valiant or mighty Act.

To **PROWL** [probably of *proyer*, F. dim. of *proier*, to prey] to go about filching or pilfering; also to gaze after Gain.

To **PROXIMATE** [*proximatum*, L.] to approach or draw near to.

PROXIMITY [*proximitas*, F. of *proximitas*, L.] Nearness, Neighbourhood, Kindred Alliance.

PROXY [*procuratio*, L. Mer. Cas. de- rives it of *προξενος*, Gr.] a Deputy, one who does the Part of another, or acts for him in his Absence.

PROXY [among *Civilians*] the Commission of a Proctor from his Client, to manage a Cause in his Behalf.

PROYND, pruned. *Spes.*

A **PRUDE**, a precise Woman. *Fr.*

PRUDENCE [*Prudence*, Fr. of *prudencia*, L.] Wisdom in managing Affairs.

PRUDENT [*prudens*, L.] discreet, wisely managing.

PRUDENTIAL, wife, discreet.

PRUDERY [*pruderie*, F.] an affected or conceited womanish Reserve, a Shyness.

PRUNE [*prunum*, L.] a Plum, a dried Plum. *F.*

To **PRUNE** [in *Gardening*] to trim Trees by cutting off the superfluous Twigs and Branches.

To **PRUNE** [in *Falconry*] as, the Hawk prunes. i. e. picks herself.

PRUNEL [*prunella*, L.] an Herb.

P S

PRUNEL'LO [of *Brignoles*, the Name of a Place whence they are brought] a Plum; also a fort of Silk.

PRUNIFEROUS *Trees* [among *Bats*] such whose Fruit has a Stone in the Middle and is soft on the Outside.

PRUNING *Chisnel*, an Instrument pruning Trees.

PRURIENT [*prurient*, L.] itching having an itching Desire.

PRURIGINOUS [*pruriginosus*, L.] of the Itch, itchy.

PRURITIES [*pruritis*, F. of *pruritus*, L.] the Itch, a Disease, any Dryness or Roughness of the Skin, caused by sharp Humors which stagnate in, and corrode the Glands. *L.*

PRUTAN'NICK *Tables*, Astronomical Tables for finding the Motion of heavenly Bodies, framed by *Erasmus* *Brandenburg*, and dedicated to *Albert*, Duke of *Prussia*.

To **PRY** [*praver*, F. to make] of] to search, inquire, or dive into.
PRY'AN *Tin*, is a sort of Tin mixed with a gravelly Earth, sometimes of but usually red.

PSALM [*psalmus*, F. *psalm*, L. Gr.] a Hymn upon a sacred Subject.

PSALMIST [*psalmista*, F. *psalmistes*, Gr.] one who makes or sings Psalms.

PSALM'ODY [*psalmodia*, F. *psalmodia*, L. *ψαλμοδία*, of *ψαλμος*, and *οδὸς*, a Gr.] a singing of Psalms; a singing playing together on a musical Instrument.

PSALMO'GRAPHER [*psalmographus*, Gr.] a Writer of Psalms.

PSALMO'GRAPHY [*psalmographia*, of *ψαλμος*, and *γραφία*, Gr.] a writing of Psalms.

PSALTER [*psalterium*, F. *psalterium*, of *ψαλτήριον*, Gr.] a Book of Psalms,lection of *David's* Psalms.

PSALTERY [*psalterium*, F. *psalterium*, L. *ψαλτήριον*, Gr.] a kind of musical Instrument.

PSAMMISMUS [*ψαμμισμός*, Gr.] Bath of dry and warm Sand, to cure Feet of dry and cold Persons.

PSAMMO'DEA [of *ψαμμος*, Gr.] dry and gravelly Matter in the Urine.

PSAM'MOS [*ψαμμος*, Gr.] Gravel, that which breeds in Men.

PSEUDANGELIST [*pseudangelista*, of *ψευδης*, and *αγγελος*, Gr.] a false Messenger.

PSEUDAPOSTLE [*pseudapostolus*, of *ψευδης*, and *αποστολος*, Gr.] a false Apostle.

PSEUDISOD'OMON [of *ψευδης*, and *ισος*, equal, and *ομων*, a Building, Gr.] kind of Building, whose Walls are of Stone of an unequal Thickness.

PSEUDO-ADELPHUS [of ψεύδω, and ἀδελφός, a Brother, Gr.] a false Brother. L.

PSEUDODIPYTERON [in *Architecture*] a Temple which is surrounded but with a Row of Pillars, at the Distance of two Rows. Gr.

PSEUDOGRAPHY [*Pseudographia*, L. ψευδογραφία, of ψεύδω, and γραφή, to write, Gr.] false Writing; a counterfeit Book.

PSEUDOLOGY [*Pseudologia*, L. of ψευδής, of ψεύδω, and λογία, Discourse, Gr.] a false speaking, or lying.

PSEUDO-MARTYR [*Pseudomartyr*, Gr. ψευδομάρτυρ, and μάρτυρ, a Martyr] a counterfeit Martyr, a false Witness.

PSEUDO-MEDICUS, one who pretends to be a Physician, a Quack.

PSEUDOMENOS [*Pseudomenos*, Gr.] a false Argument, a Fallacy in Reasoning.

PSEUDONYMUS [*Pseudonymus*, L. of ψευδής, of ψεύδω and ὄνομα, a Name, Gr.] that has a counterfeit Name.

PSEUDOPERIPTERON [in *Architecture*] a Temple where the Side Pillars were in the Wall in the Inside, so as to include the Space usually allowed for the Portico of the Peripteron. Gr.

PSEUDO-PHILOSOPHER [*Pseudophilosophia*, L. of ψευδοφιλοσοφία, of ψεύδω, and φιλοσοφία, a Philosopher, Gr.] a false or counterfeit Philosopher.

PSEUDO-PHILOSOPHY [*Pseudophilosophia*, L. of ψευδοφιλοσοφία, Gr.] false or counterfeit Philosophy.

PSEUDO-PORPICUS, a false Porch. Gr. and L.

PSEUDO-PROPHET [*Pseudo propheta*, L. of ψευδοπροφήτης, of ψεύδω, and προφήτης, a Prophet, Gr.] a false Prophet.

PSEUDO-STELLA [among *Astronomers*] a Comet or Phenomenon newly appearing in the Heavens like a Star. Gr. and L.

PSEUDOTHYRUM [*Pseudethyrum*, of ψεύδω, and θυρά, a Door, Gr.] a Postern-Door. L.

PSOAS Magnus [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Loins which proceeds from the Vertebrae or turning Joints of the Loins, and their transverse Processes, with the lower Belly, inserted into the lower part of the Trochanter of the Thigh-bone.

PSOAS Parvus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh, inserted into that Part of the Scapula-bone, which is joined to the Os

PSORA [ψώρα, Gr.] Scabbiness, Man-

PSORIASIS [ψωρίασις, Gr.] a dry itch-

ing Scab, accompanied often with an Exulceration.

PSORICKS [*psorica*, L. ψωριὰς, Gr.] Medicines good against Scabbiness.

PSOROPHTHALMY [*psorophthalmia*, L. ψωροφθαλμία, of ψωρα, a Scab, and ὀφθαλμός, a Disease in the Eye, Gr.] a Scab and Inflammation of the Eyes, with Itching.

PSYCHAGO'GICA, [of ψυχή, the Soul, and ἀγωγός, a Leader, Gr.] Medicines which suddenly raise the Spirits in Faintings.

PSYCHOL'OGY [*ψυχολογία*, of ψυχή, and λογία, a Discourse, Gr.] an Account or Treatise of the Soul or Mind.

PSYCHOM'ACHY [*psychomachia*, L. ψυχωμαχία, of ψυχή, and μάχη, a Combat, Gr.] a Combat between the Soul and Body.

PSYCHROLUSIA [*ψυχρολύσια*, of ψυχρός, Cold, and λύσις, Solution, Gr.] Cold Baths.

PSYCHROPH'OBIA [*ψυχροφοβία* of ψυχρός, and φοβή, Fear, Gr.] a Fear of, or Aversion to cold Things.

PSYDRACIUM [*ψυδράκιον*, Gr. a little Ulcer in the Skin of the Head; also little Pimples, which break out upon the Skin, by Reason of the Winter's Cold.

PTAR'NICKS [of πταρμίνα, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sneezing.

PTER'NA [πίτενα, Gr.] the second Bone of the Foot.

PTERON [πίτερον, Gr.] the Wing of a Bird.

PTERON [in *Architecture*] the Wing or Isle of a Building.

PTERYGIUM [πίτεριον, Gr.] a little Wing.

PTERYGIUM [among *Anatomists*] the Wing or round Rising of the Nose, or Eye, the Process of the Sphenoides, or Wedge-like Bone.

PTERYGO'DES [πίτεριδες, Gr.] the Wing-like Processes of the Sphenoides.

PTERYGO'DEUS Externus } [in *Anatomy*]
PTERYGO'DEUS Internus } [two Processes arising from the Processus Pterygoidei of the same Sphenoides.

PTERYGOPALATIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Gargareon, arising from the Process of the Sphenoides.

PTERYGOPHARYNGE'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle taking its Rise from the Pterygoid Processes of the Sphenoides, and the Ends of the Os Hyoides.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS Externus, [of πτεγή, a Wing, and σταφύλη, Gr. the Uvula] in *Anatomy*, a Muscle which moves the Piece of Flesh in the Mouth, called the Uvula.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS *Interius*
[in *Anatomy*] a Muscle having its Insertion
in the Forepart of the *Oesophagus*.

PTYSAN [*ptysane*, L. of *πτυσαν*, Gr.] a
kind of cooling *Physick* Drink.

PTOLEMAICK-System [of the *Heavens*]
was that System which was invented by
Ptolemy.

PTOLEMY [of *πτολεμαῖος*, Gr.] War.

PTYELISMUS [*πτύελισμος*, G.] a too
great Spitting.

PTY'LOSIS, a Disease when the *Briars*
of the Eye-lids are grown thick; and the
Hairs of the Eye-brows fall off.

PTYSMAGOGUE [from *πτύω*, to spit
and *αγω*, to lead, Gr.] that which discharges
the Spittle, whether it amounts quite to a
Salivation, or not.

PUBBLE, fat, full, usually spoken of
Corn, &c. N. C.

PUBERTY [*pubertis*, F. of *pubescens*, L.]
the Age of 14 Years in Men, and 12 in
women.

PUBLICAN [*publicain*, F. *publicanus*, L.]
a Farmer of publick Rents and Revenues;
also a Keeper of a publick House, a Victu-
aller, an Alehouse-keeper.

PUBLIC'ATION, a making publick, a
giving publick Notice of a Thing. F. of L.

PUBLICK [*public*, F. *publicus*, L.] com-
mon, belonging to the People, manifest,
known to any Body.

The **PUBLICK** [*la public*, F.] the Ge-
nerality of the People.

PUBLICITY [*publicité*, F. *publicitas*, L.]
Publicness.

To **PUBLISH** [*publier*, F. *publicare*, L.]
to make publick, to spread abroad.

A **PUBLISHER** [*publieur*, F.] one who
makes publick; who publishes new Books.

PU'CELAGE, a Maiden-head; Virgi-
nity. F.

PUCCELL, a Virgin or Maid. *Chau*, F.

PUCHIA, a Pouch or Purse. Q. L.

PUCK-FIST, a kind of Mushroom full
of **PUFF BALL**, of Dust. C. *Crepitus Lu-*

pi. L.
To **PUCKER** [*Skinner* inclines to divide
it of *πυκνάζω*, or *πυκνίζω*, Gr. to thicken] to
shrink up, to lie uneven as Clothes are apt
to do.

PUCKER, a Nest of Caterpillars, or
such like Vermin. C.

A **PUDDER** [of *Docteur*, Belg. to make
a Noise] Noise, Bustle.

PUDDING [*pudding*, F. of *puddus*, L. of
boyax, F. *puddus*, Ital. *puddingus*] a sort
of Food well known, chiefly in England,
as *Hox's Puddings*, &c.

PUDDING of the *Anchor* [See *Term*] the
binding Ropes about the *Anchor Rings*.

PUDDINGS [in a *Ship*] Ropes attached
to the Arms of the *Main* and Fore-Yard

near the Ends, to save the Rabbits from
galling.

PUDDING *Graze*, Penny-royal. *Pu-*
gism. L.

PUD'BOCK, a small Inclosure. C.

PUDENDA, the *Privy-Parts*; also an
Artery of the *Penis*. L.

PUD'BUND [*puddundus*, L.] buffed,
thence-faced.

PUDICA Planta [among *Betons*] the
sensitive Plant. L.

PUDICITY [*puicitas*, F. of *puicitas*,
L.] Chastity, Modesty.

PUDICUS [*puicus*, F. of *puicus*, L.]
chaste, modest.

PUE'RIE [*puerie*, F. of *puerilis*, L.]
belonging to a Child, childish.

PUERILITY [*pueritia*, F. of *puerilitas*,
L.] Boyishness, Childishness.

PUER'ITY [*pueritia*, L.] Childhood,
Infancy.

PUER'EROUS [*puerpera*, L.] that
beareth Children.

PUET, a kind of Bird.

To **PUFF** [of *Deffier*, *Dau.*] as blow or
pant, by reason of Shortness of Breath.

A **PUFF** [of *Deff*, Belg. the Swelling of
the Cheeks] a Bluff or Breath of Wind;
also an Utensil for powdering the Hair.

A **PUFF** [in a *Gaming House*] one who is
hired to play to decoy others.

A **PUFFIN** [*puffin*, L.] a sort of Cock
or Sea-Gull, a Bird.

PUG, a Nickname for a Monkey, or Dog.

PUG'GERED, as, the red puggered At-
tire of a Turkey, i. e. the *Wankes*.

PUG'GY [of *Pige*, Sax. *Pige*, Den. a
little Maid] a soothing Word to a little
Child, or a *Paramour*; as, *My little Puggie*.

PUGH [q. d. *ap Hagh*, i. e. the *Sea*, *Hagh*] a *Welsh* Surname.

PU'GIL [in *Medicine*] a small Handful,
or as much as may be taken up at once be-
tween the two Fingers and a Thumb. L.

PUGNACITY [*pugnacitas*, L.] Egre-
ness to fight.

PUISNE, puty, a Law-Term for younger;
as, a *puisne Counselor*. F.

PUISSANCE, Power, Force, Might. F.

PUISSANT, powerful, mighty. F.

PUKE, a sort of Colour.

A **PUKE**, a Vomits.

To **PUKE** [*puquer*, Belg. to thrust forth]
to be ready to vomit or spue.

PUE'GHITUDE [*pueritia*, L.] Fair-
ness, Beauty.

PUE'ICOSITY [*pueritia*, L.] abun-
dance of, or being full of, Flowers.

PULICUS [*pulicarius*, L.] infest, thus
banding with Fleas.

PULING [*puerilis*, F. to sing loudly
flickly; peaking, creak].

A **PULK**, a Hole of standing Water.

To **PULL** [*pulsion*, *Sax.* *Pulle*, *Belg.* *Püer*, *Dea.*] to pluck, draw, hale, &c.
PULLA, a Pool, or Lake of standing Water, *O. L.*

PULLAILE [*Poulaile*, *F.*] Poultry. *Chau.*
PULLATION, hatching Chickens. *L.*

PULLEN [*Poulin*, *O. F.*] Poultry.

PULET [*Poulet*, *F.*] a young Hen.

PULLET [in a *Ship*] a close Room in the Hold.

PULLEY [*poulie*, *F.* or of *Pull*, *Engl.*] one of the Mechanick Powers; a Wheel, which by Means of a Rope running in its Channel, heaves up great Weights.

PULLEY-Piece, an Armour for the Knee; also that Part of the Boot which covers the Knee.

To **PUL'LULATE** [*pululer*, *F.* *pulular*, *L.*] to spring or come up young, to bud forth.

PULMONARIA Arteria, [in *Anatomy*] a Vessel in the Breast, which conveys the Blood from the Right Ventricle of the Heart to the Lungs. *L.*

PULMONARIA Arteria Venosa [*Anatomy*] a Vessel that having received the Blood out of the Pulmonary Artery, discharges itself into the Left Ventricle of the Heart.

PULMONARIUS, one who is diseased in the Lungs. *L.*

PULMONARY [*pulmonarius*, *L.*] belonging to the Lungs.

PULMONICK [*un pulmonique*, *F.*] a consumptive Person.

PULP [*Pulpa*, *L.*] that Part of Fruit which is good to eat.

PULP [in *Pharmacy*] the soft Part of Bark, Roots, &c. which is extracted by boiling or boiling.

PULPIT [*pulpitum*, *L.*] anciently the higher Part of a Stage, on which the Musicians were; a Desk to preach or make a Sermon in.

PULPOSITY [*pulpositas*, *L.*] Fulness of Pulp, Substance, &c.

PULPORS [*pulpas*, *L.*] full of Sebaceous, fleshy, nourishing, rich.

PULSAT'ION, a knocking or striking; the beating of the Pulse. *F.* of *L.*

PULSE [*puls*, *L.*] all Sorts of Grain contained in Hoods, Husks, or Shells.

PULSE [*pulsus*, *L.*] a beating or knocking against.

PULSE [among *Physicians*] the beating of the Arteries.

PULSE [among *Metaphysicians*] is the Stroke with which any Medium is affected by the Medium of Light, Sound, &c.

PULSION [*pulsio*, *L.*] the driving or pushing any Thing forward.

PULVERIZATION [*pulveratio*, *L.*] a reducing to Powder,

To **PULVERIZE** [*pulveriser*, *F.* *pulverizare*, *L.*] to reduce any Body to Powder.

PULVERULENT [*pulverulentus*, *L.*] full of Dust or Powder, dusty.

PULVIS Fulminans [among *Chymists*] a Composition, which being put in a Shovel over a gentle Fire, will go off with a Noise like that of a Musket.

PULVINATA [*an-astrochireturs*] a Freeze which swells out like a Pillow. *L.*

PUMICATED [*pumicatus*, *L.*] made smooth like, or with a Pumice-stone.

PUMICE-Stone [*Pumex*, *L.*] a spongy crumbling Stone; useful in engraving, polishing, &c.

PUMP [*pompe*, *Belg.* *pomppe*, *Dan.* and *L. S.*] an Engine for drawing Water.

To **PUMP** [*pompe*, *Belg.*] to draw Water, &c. to fill a Piston by a fly Enquiry.

The **PUMP Sucks** [See *Term*] is when the Water being out, it draws up nothing but Wind and Froth.

PUMP-Broke [in a *Ship*] the Pump-Handle.

PUMP-Can, a Vessel to pour Water into a Pump to fetch it and make it work.

PUMP Dale [in a *Ship*] the Trough **PUMP Vale** } in which the Water that is pumped out, runs, and so out at the Scupper-Holes.

PUMPS, a sort of Shoes with turned Soles.

To **PUN** [*punian*, *Sax.*] to pound or beat; also to quibble or play with Words.

To **PUNCH** [*punpouer*, *F.*] to bore with a Punch; to thrust one with the Fist, Elbow, &c.

A **PUNCH**, [*poignon*, *F.*] a Tool to make Holes with, &c.

PUNCH, a Composition made of Brandy, Lemons, Water, Sugar, &c. for common drinking.

PUNCH } a short and thick
PUNCHIN'LO, } Fellow; a Stage-Puppet.

PUNCH'INS [in *Architecture*] are short Pieces of Timber, placed to support some considerable Weight.

PUNCHION [*Pinson*, *F.*] a Vessel of Wine containing 24 Gallons.

PUNCHION [*Pinson*, *F.*] a Chizzle.

PUNCTATED Hyperbola [in *Mathematics*] is an Hyperbola, whose oval Conjugate is infinitely small, that is, a Point.

PUNCTILIO [*Puntilla*, *Span.* *Poi-rille*, *F.* *Punctulum*, *L.*] a little Point or Trifle.

PUNCTILIOUS, very nice and exact. Standing upon *Punctilio's*.

PUNCTUAL [*punctuel*, *F.*] that does a Thing, as it were, to a Point given.

PUNCTUALITY [*punctualité*, *F.*] Exactness.

PUNCTUATION [*punctuation*, *F.*] the

Method of Pointing and making Stops in Writing.

PUNCTUM *Lachrymale* [among *Anatomists*] a Hole in the Nose by which the Matter of Tears passes to the Nostrils, *L.*

PUNCTUM *Salient*, a little Speck or Cloud which appears in a Brood Egg, and seems to leap before the Chicken begins to be hatched. *L.*

PUNCTUM *Linæum* [in *Mathematics*] is that Point of the generating Circle, which, in the Formation of either simple Cycloids or Epicycloids, produces any Part of a Cycloidal Line. *L.*

PUNCTURE [*Punctura*, *L.*] a Prick or Pricking, any Wound made by a pointed Instrument.

PUNCTURE [among *Surgeons*] a Fracture of the Skull Bone by a pricking Instrument.

PUND'BRETCH [pund' breech, *Scot.*] an unlawful taking Cattle out of a Pound.

PUNDEALDA, a Pound, a Pund. *O. L.*

PUN'DLE, an ill-shaped, and ill-dressed Creature; as, *she is a wery Pundle*.

PUN'GENCY [of *pungens*, *L.*] a Pricking or Sharpness.

PUN'GENT [of *pungens*, *L.*] pricking, sharp.

PUN'GER [*Pagurus*, *L.*] a Sea Crab-Fish.

PUNICE, to punish. *Chau.*

PUNICK [*Punicus*, of *Pæni*, the *Carthaginians*, who were accounted a perfidious People] as, a *Punick Faith*, *Faithhood*, *Treachery*, *Perjury*.

To **PUN'ISH** [*punir*, *F.* of *punire*, *L.*] to inflict bodily Pain upon one who has committed an Offence; to correct, to chastise.

PUN'ISHABLE [*punifable*, *F.*] fit to be punished.

PUNISHMENT [*Punitio*, *F.* *Punitio*, *L.*] Correction, Chastisement.

PUN'ITIVE, relating to, or of the Nature of Punishment.

PUN'ITORY *Interest* [in *Civil Law*] is such Interest of Money as is given for Delay or Breach of Trust.

PUNK [*Sticker* derives it of *Pung*, *Sax.* a Leather Wallet, *q. d.* an old shrivelled Whore, like a Piece of shrivelled Leather] an ugly ill-favoured Strumpet.

PUN'TER, a Term at the Game of Backet.

PUNTO, a Point. *Ital.*

PUN'Y [*puifae*, *F.*] little, peaking, weakly; also younger; as, a *Puny Judge*.

PUP'LE [*Pupille*, *F.* *Pupilla*, *L.*] a Fatherless Child, one under Age or Ward; also a Tutor's Scholar at the University.

PUP'PIS *Vena* [among *Anatomists*] a Vein which spreads itself about the hinder Part of the Head.

PUPPY [of *puppe*, *L. S.* and *Ten. pousse*, *F.* or *puppus*, *L.* a little Infant or Baby] a Whelp of a Bitch, &c. also an unexperienced raw Fellow.

PUR'A *Eleemosyna* [*i. e.*, pure Alms] a Tenure or holding of Lands in Scotland, peculiar to Churchmen. *L.*

PUR-BLIND [*q. d.* *purblindus*] short-sighted.

To **PURCHASE** [*parcasser*, *F.*] to obtain or get by buying, &c.

To **PURCHASE** [in *Law*] is to get Lands with Money, &c. or by any other Agreement.

To **PURCHASE** [among *Sailors*] is to draw; as they say, *the Captain purchases a-pace*, *i. e.* draws in the Cable a-pace.

PURCHASE, Bargain, Boot.

PURE [*purus*, *L.*] simple, uncompounded; chaste, clean, neat; mere, downright.

PURE *Hyperbola* [in *Mathematics*] is like without an Oval, Node, Spoke, or conjugate Point.

PUR'FILE [*pur-filer*, *F.*] a sort of Trimming for Womens Gowns; also an Ornament about the Edges of Musical Instruments, such as Viols, Violins, &c.

PUR'FLED [of *pur-filer*, *F.*] furnished with a Needle. *Scot.*

PUR'FLEW [in *Heraldry*] a Term made use of to express Ermines, Peans, or any other Furs, when they make up a Bordure round a Coat of Arms; as, *He bears Gules, a Bordure Pur-flew Verry*, meaning, that the Fur of the Bordure is *Verry*.

PURGAN'TIA [among *Physicians*] purging Medicines. *L.*

PNRGATION, a Scouring or Cleansing. *F. of L.*

PURGATION, [among *Physicians*] a purging by Stool.

PURGATION [in *Law*] is the clearing one's self of a Crime.

PURGATION [*Canonica*] is when the Party suspected makes Oath in the Spiritual Court, that he is clear of the Crime laid to his Charge, and brings Neighbours to testify upon their Consciences, that he speaks truly.

PURGATION *Pulgar*, was either by Combat, or Trial by Fire or Water.

PURGATIVE; that is of a purging Quality, apt to purge. *F.*

A **PURGATIVE** [*pur-gativus*, *F.*] a purging Medicine.

PUR'GATORY [*pur-gatorie*, *F.* *paragatorium*, *L.*] an Imaginary Place of Purgation for the Souls of the Faithful, according to the *Roman Catholic Creed*, where they

are to be purified by Fire before they
 admitted to the State of perfect Bliss.
PURGATORY [*purgatorius*, L.] of a
 Quality.
PURGE [*purger*, F. of *purgare*, L.]
 cleanse the Body from ill Humours; al-
 so clear one's self of a Crime.
PURGE, a cleansing Medicine.
PURIFICATION, the Act of purifying
 cleansing. F. of L.
PURIFICATION [among *Chymists*] the
 of a Metal, &c. from the Mix-
 of other Metals.
PURIFICATION [of the *Virgin Mary*]
 festival called *Candelmas-Day*.
PURIFICATORY [*purificatoire*, F.
purificatorium, L.] a Linen Cloth, with
 a Rosin Priest wipes the Chalice
 with his Fingers after the Absolution.
PURIFY [*purifier*, F. *purificare*, L.]
 to make pure or clean.
PURIFY [in *Alchymy*] is to separate
 Gold or Silver from other Metals that are
 mixed with them.
PURIM [פּוּרִים, H. i. e. Lots] a Feast
 of the Jews, appointed by Mordecai, in
 memory of their Deliverance from Haman's
 Envy.
PURIST [*Puriste*, F.] one who affects to
 write neatly and properly.
PURITANS [*Puritans*, F. of *purus*, L.]
 a name given formerly to the Dissenters
 from the Church of England.
PURITANICAL, of or concerning the
 Puritans.
PURITY [*pureté*, F. *puritas*, L.]
PURENESS } being pure, unmixed or
 } honestly, Innocence, Uprightness.
PURLE [Contract of *purle* or *pourle*, F.]
 a kind of Edging for Bone-Lace.
PURLE, Ale or Beer in which Warm-
 water is infused.
PURLE [*proliquare*, L.] to run with a
 running Noise, as a Stream does.
PURLOIN [*pourloigner*, F.] to pil-
 lage.
PURLOIN } [*pour lieu*, F.] all that
PURLOIN } Space near any Forest,
 } being anciently Forest, is afterwards
 } taken from the same by Perambula-
 } tion.
PURLOIN } Man, who has Land within
 } a Mile, and 40 s. a Year Freehold.
PURLOIN [in *Architecture*] Pieces of
 wood which lie across the Rafter on the
 top, to keep them from sinking in the
 middle of their Length.
PURPART [*Old Law*] is that Share of
 Land, which being held in common by
 several, is by Partition allotted to ei-
 ther of them.
PURPLE [*pourpre*, F. *purpura*, L. *por-
 pora*]. a purple Colour; also the Dignity

of an Archbishop, Bishop, &c. or of a great
 Magistrate.
PURPLE ? [in *Heraldry*] a Colour
PURPURE } consisting of much Red
 } and a little Black.
PURPLE Fever, a Fever with an im-
 flamed Skin, particularly in the Face.
PURPORT [q. d. *quod scriptum propor-
 tat*, L.] Meaning; the Tenor or Substance
 of a Writing.
PURPOSE [*propos*, F. of *propositum*, L.]
 Design, Resolution; also Subject, Matter
 of Discourse.
To PURPOSE [*proposer*, F. *proposuimus*,
Sup. of proposer, L.] to design, to intend,
 to resolve.
PURPRESTURE. See *Pourpre*.
PURPRI'SUM [*Old Law*] a Close or In-
 closure; the whole Compass of a Manor.
PURR, a Bird; also small Cyder, or
 Drink.
To PURR, to make a Noise like a Cat.
PURREL [*Old Law*] a Lift ordered to be
 made at the End of *Kerfey* Cloths.
PUR'ROCK, a small Inclosure or Close
 of Land. O.
PURSE [*bourse*, F. *bursa*, Ital. *pietra*,
C. B. of bursa, Gr. a Hyde] a little Bag to
 put Money in; also a Gratification of 500
 Crowns given by the Grand Signior.
PURSE Net [among *Hunters*] a Sort of
 Net to take Hares and Rabbits.
PUR'SER [in a *King's Ship*] is an Officer
 who has the Charge of the Victuals, and is
 to see that they be good, well laid up, and
 stored. He keeps a List of the Ship's Com-
 pany, and sets down exactly the Days of
 each Man's Admittance into Pay.
PUR'SEVANT ? [*poursevant*, F.] a
PURSUIVANT } Messenger attending
 } upon the King in the Army; also at the
 } Council Table, in the Exchequer, and else-
 } where, to be sent upon any Message.
PURSEVANTS at Arms, the Marshals
 who attend the Heralds, and usually succeed
 them when they die, or are preferred.
PUR'SINESS ? [in *Horses*] a Dis-
PUR'SIVENESS } ease, a Shortness of
 } Breath.
PURSLAIN [*porticulate*, L.] an Herb for
 Sallads.
PURSU'ANCE, what follows, Conse-
 quence, a pursuing.
PURSU'ANT [*poursuivant*, F.] follow-
 ing, according, or agreeable to.
To PURSUE [*poursuivre*, F. *persequi*,
 L.] to follow or run after, to go on with,
 to carry on.
PURSUIT [*poursuite*, F.] running after,
 Diligence or Trouble to get any Thing.
PUR'SY [*prussif*, F.] over-fat, short, or
 broken-winded.

PUR'TENANCE, what belongs to a Thing:

PURVEY'ABLE, careful, provident. *Chau.*

To PURVEY' [*pourvoyeur*, F.] to provide.

PURVEY'ANCE, providing of Corn, Fewel, Victuals, &c. for the King's House.

PURVEY'OR [*pourvoyeur*, F.] an Officer to whom is committed the Purveyance.

PURVIEW' [*purviewus*, F. *Law Term*] the Body of an Act of Parliament, beginning with, *Be it enacted*.

PURULENT [*purulentus*, L.] full of corrupt Matter, mattery. F.

PUS, Corruption, or thick Matter, which issues out of a Wound or Sore. F. of L.

To PUSH [*pusher*, F.] to thrust or shove.

A PUSH [*of pusa*, of *quada*, Gr. to inflate] See *Push*.

PUSHERS, Canary Birds that are new flown, and cannot feed themselves.

PUSILLANIM'ITY [*pusillanimité*, F. of *pusillanimitas*, L.] Faint heartedness, Want of Courage or Generosity.

PUSILLANIMOUS [*pusillanime*, F. *pusillanimus*, L.] faint hearted, cowardly.

A PUSLE [*pusse*, Du.] a dirty Wench.

PUS'MA [*in Rhetoric*] an earnest Question.

PUSS, a Name given to a Cat.

PUSTULE [*pusula*, L.] a Push, Blister, or little Wheal on the Skin. F.

PUSTULOUS [*pusculosus*, L.] full of Wheals or Blisters.

To PUT [*Misbreu* derives it of *poser*, F. *Skinner* of *boufer*, F.] to lay, place, dispose, &c.

To PUT upon, to impose upon.

PUT'AGE [*Law Term*] Whoredom. *Putanisme*, F.

PUTAIGNE [*Putain*, F.] a Whore. *Chau.*

PUTANISM [*putanisme*, F.] a Whore's Trade, or Way of Life.

PUTATIVE [*putativus*, L.] reputed, supposed, commonly taken for, in Opposition to evident or unquestionable. F.

PUTID'ITY [*putiditas*, L.] Stinkingness.

PUT'LOCK, } a short Piece of Timber
PUT'LOG, (to be put in a Hole in building of Scaffolds.

PUT'NEY [of *Put*, Belg. a Well, and *Gr*, Sax. Water] a Town in Surrey, on the Bank of the River Thames.

To PUT over [among *Falconers*] a Term used of a Hawk, when she removes the Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traversing with her Body, but chiefly into her Neck.

PU'TOURS, Whoremongers. *Chau.*

PUTRE, Whoredom. *Chau.*

PUTREFACIENT'IA [*Physic*] for Things as cause the Flesh to putrify. L.

PUTREFACTION [among *Chymists*] the dissolving of a concrete or a solid Body with a moist Heat.

PUTREFACTIVES, the same as *Putrefacientia*; which see.

PUTRESCENCE [of *putrescere*, L. Rottenness, Corruption.

PU'TRID [*putrida*, F. *putrida*, L.] corrupt, rotten.

PUTRID Fever, is that kind of Fever, where the Humours, or Part of them, have so little circulatory Motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and putrify.

To PUTRIFY [*putrescere*, F. *putrescere*, L.] to corrupt or rot, to grow cotton.

A PUT'TOCK Candle, the least in the Pound, put in to make Weight. N. G.

PUTTOCK, a long winged Kite.

PUTTOCKS [in a *Ship*] small Sails which go from the Main, Fore, and Mizzen Masts to the Round Top of those Masts, for the Men to get into the Tops or Cops of those Masts.

PUT'TY, Powder of calcined Tin; also a Composition used by Painters to fill up Holes in Wood, and by Glaziers to fasten Glaz in Windows.

PUTU'RA [*Old Law*] a Custom of taking Man's, Horse's, and Dog's Meat of the Tenants *gratis*, within the bounds of a Forest, claimed by the Keepers of Forests.

A PUZZ'LE, a dirty Slut. See *Puzzle*.

To PUZZ'LE [*g. d. to puzzle*, or to put to confound, to put to a *Non-plus*.

PYCNO'STYLUS [*πυκνόστυλος*, Gr.] Building, the Pillars whereof stand so very close, that their Distance from one another is only a Diameter and a half of the Column. L.

PYCNOT'ICKS [*pycnotica*, L. *πυκνотика*, Gr.] Medicines which are of a thickening Quality.

PYE [*pyr*, F. *pice*, L.] a Magpie, Bird; also a Dish of baked Fruit, *Chau.* &c.

PYE/BALD, of two Colours.

PYELOS [*πυελος*, Gr.] a Cavity in the Brain, through which the Phlegm passes to the Palate and Nostrils.

PYG'ME [*πυγμα*, Gr.] the Length from the Elbow to the End of the Limb when the Fist is closed.

PYGMIES, very small People.

PYLO'RUS [*πυλωρικος*, Gr.] a Keeper of a Gate, a Porter. L.

PLEXUS [in *Anatomy*] the lower Origin of the Ventricle, which lets the Meat out of the Stomach into the Intestines.

PLYNDE [σπεινίζω, *Teul.* to cause to torture] painful.

PYRAMID [pyramide, *F. pyramis, L. πυραμῖς, Gr.*] an Obelisk, &c.

PYRAMID [among *Geometrists*] is a solid Figure, whose Sides are bound by three Triangles, and ending in a Point at the Vertex, the Base whereof may be a Triangle, a Square, &c.

PYRAMID [in *Opticks*] the Figure which the Rays drawn out in Length from any Object, through any transparent Medium (where they end in a Point) make to the Eye.

PYRAMIDS [of *Egypt*] vast Piles of Building, which were raised up Spire-wise, dedicated as Monuments for the Kings of that Country; antiently accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World.

PYRAMIDAL [pyramidalis, *L.*] belonging to, or in the form of a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDAL'ES Musculi [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the Nostrils and the Abdomen, which take their Name from their form, resembling a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDALIA [in *Anatomy*] the Pyramidal Vessels, certain Vessels which proceed from the Sperm.

PYRAMIDALIS Supercutaneous Musculus [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muscles of the lower Belly, lying on the Rectum. *L.*

PYRAMIDOG'RAPHY [of πυραμῖς, a Pyramid, and γραφή, Description, *Gr.*] a Description of Pyramids.

PYREOM'DES [πυρεωμῖδες, *Gr.*] a Process of the second Vertebra of the Back.

PYRETICKS [of πυρετός, *Gr.* a Fever] Medicines which cure Fevers.

PYRETOL'OGY [πυρετολογία, of πυρετός, and λόγος, Discourse, *Gr.*] a Discourse, Description, or Treatise of Fevers.

PYRIFORMIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its resembling a Pyramid.

PYRITES [πυρίτης, *Gr.*] the Fire-stones.

PYROBOLI [πυρόβολοι, of πῦρ, Fire, and βολή, a Cast, of βάλλω, *Gr.*] certain Works used by the Antients. *L.*

PYROB'NUS [of πῦρ, Fire, and βύνη, Wine, *Gr.*] rectified Spirit of Wine.

PYROMANCY [pyromantia, *L.* of πῦρ, Fire, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a Soothsaying by Fire.

PYROTECHNY [pyrotechnia, *F.* of πῦρ, Fire, and τέχνη, Art, *Gr.*] the Art of making Fireworks; also the Art of Chymistry, which makes use of Fire as the chief Instrument in its Operations.

PYROTECH'NICK, of *Pyrotechny*.

PYROTICKS [pyrotica, *L.* of πυρ, *Gr.*] Causticks, Medicines which, applied to the Body, grow violent hot, and cause Redness, Blisters, Ripeness, &c.

PYRRICHIUS [πυρρικός, *Gr.*] a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of two short Syllables.

PYRRHONISM, the Doctrine of *Pyrrho* the Greek Philosopher, the first Founder of the Sect of the Scepticks, who taught that there was no Certainty of any Thing.

PYRY [of pyrus, *L.*] a Pear tree. *Cbar.*

PYTHAGORAS [of πύθωνος, to enquire, and ἀγορά, a Sermon] a famous and learned Philosopher at Samos, who lived Anno Mundi 3360, about the Time that Nebuchadnezzar besieged the Temple of Jerusalem; he, for Modesty sake, called himself φιλόσοφος, a Lover of Wisdom, whereas the learned Men before him were called σοφοί, i. e. Wise Men. He travelled for Knowledge as far as Egypt and Babylon, and as last set up in Italy. He held the Transmigration of Souls, and torb'd the eating of Flesh.

PYTHAGORE'AN ? belonging to *Pythagoras* the Philosopher, or relating to the Transmigration of the Soul from one Body to another.

PYTHAGORE'AN System [in *Astronomy*] is the same as the *Copernican*.

PYTHAGOR'ICK Tetrahys, was a Point, a Line, a Surface, and a Solid.

PYTHON [πυθών, *Gr.*] a familiar or prophesying Spirit; and one possessed with it. *F.* of *L.*

PYTHONESS [pythonissa, *F.* of pythonissa, *L.* πυθωνισσα, *Gr.*] a Woman so possessed, a Prophetess, a Sorceress.

PYUL'CUS [πυλῦκος, *Gr.*] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith corrupt Matter is evacuated.

PYX [πυξίς, *L.* of πυξίς, *Gr.*] a Vessel in which the Host is kept in Popish Countries.

PYXIS [among *Anatomists*] the hollow Part of the Hip-bone.

PYXIS Nautica, the Mariner's Compass. *L.*

Q Is often an Abbreviation of *Questio* on; also of *Quasi*, *L.* as if, though.

Q. D. is an Abbreviation of *quasi dictum*, *L.* as if it were said.

Q. E. D. [among *Mathematicians*] stands for *Quod erat demonstrandum*, *L.* i. e. which was to be demonstrated.

Q. PL. [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for *Quantum placet*, *L.* i. e. as much as you please.

Q. S. [*in .Physicis Billis*] stands for *Quantum sufficit*, i. e. as much as will do, or is a sufficient Quantity.

QUAB [*quab, Belg. Quappe, Test.*] a Fish, otherwise called a Water-Weasel.

QUACK

QUACK'SALVER } [*Quacksalber, Test.*] a Mountebank, a bold and ignorant Pretender to the Art of Physick.

To **QUACK** [*quacken, Test.*] to make a Noise like a Duck.

QUACK'ING *Cheat*, a Duck. *Cont.*

QUACKING of *Titles* [*among Bookellers*] the putting new and different Titles to Books that have not had a good Sale, and publishing them for new.

QUADRAGATA Terra, a Team of Land, or as much as may be tilled by four Horses.

QUADRAGESIMA, the fortieth. *L.*

QUADRAGESIMA Sunday [*q. d. forty Days from Easter*] the first Sunday before Lent.

QUADRAGESIMAL [*quadragesimalis, L.*] belonging to Lent. *F.*

QUADRAGESIMALS, Mid-Lent Contributions, Offerings made by the People to their Mother Church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

QUADRAN'GLE [*quadrangulus, L.*] a Figure in Geometry having four Angles, and as many Sides. *F.*

QUADRAN'GULAR [*quadrangulare, F. of quadrangularis, L.*] belonging to, or in the Form of a Quadrangle.

QUADRANT [*quadrans, L.*] a fourth Part.

QUADRANT [*in Mathematicis*] is an Arch containing the fourth Part of a Circle, or 90 Degrees.

QUADRANT [*among Mathematicians*] is an Instrument of great Use in practical Geometry, Navigation, &c.

QUADRANT [*among Gunners*] is an Instrument for levelling, mounting, or lowering a Piece of Ordnance.

QUADRANT of altitude [*of an Artificial Globe*] a thin Brass Plate divided into 90 Degrees, and fitted to the Meridian.

QUADRANTAL [*quadrantal, L.*] belonging to a Quadrant.

A **QUADRANTAL**, a Figure, which is every Way square like a Dye. *L.*

QUADRANTAL Triangle [*Geometry*] a spherical Triangle, having a Quadrant for one of its Sides, and one right Angle.

QUADRANTATA Terra, the fourth Part of an Acre of Land. *O. L.*

QUADRATE [*quadratus, L.*] four-square.

To **QUADRATE** [*codrer, F. quadratum, L.*] to agree with or answer.

To **QUADRATE** a Piece [*among Gunners*] is to see that it was duly placed, or well poised upon the Carriage.

QUADRATE Line of Shadows [*on a Quadrant*] is a Line of natural Tangents placed on the Limb of it, for the more ready measuring of Heights.

QUADRATES [*among Printers*] are certain Pieces of Metal, to fill up the void Spaces at the End of short Lines.

QUADRAT'ICK, four-square.

QUADRATICK Equations [*in Algebra*] square Equations, or such wherein the highest Power of the unknown Quantity is a Square.

QUADRA'TRIX, a Square, or squared Figure.

QUADRATURE [*quadratura, L.*] a Square, or the squaring of any Thing.

QUADRATURE of the Circle [*among Mathematicians*] is the finding of some other right-lined Figure equal to the Area of a Circle, or a right Line equal to its Circumference.

QUADRATURE of a Figure [*in Mathematicis*] is the finding of a Square equal to the Area of it.

QUADRATURE of the Parabola, the same as *Parabolick Space*; which see.

QUADRATURES of the Moon [*in Astronomy*] are the Medial Points of her Orbit, lying between the Points of Conjunction and Opposition.

QUADRAT'US Femoris [*among Anatomists*] is a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its square Figure. *L.*

QUADRATUS Genæ [*among Anatomists*] is a large square Muscle spread over the whole lower Region of the Face. *L.*

QUADRATUS Lumborum [*among Anatomists*] is a short thick Muscle, situated in the Region of the Loins.

QUADREN'NIAL [*quadrennis, L.*] belonging to the Space of four Years.

QUADRIGATA Terra. See *Quadrata Terra*.

QUADRIGEM'INI [*in Anatomy*] four small Muscles which turn the Thigh to the Outside.

QUADRILAT'ERAL [*quadrilaterus, L.*] having four Sides.

QUADRILATERAL Figures [*in Geometry*] are Figures whose Sides are four right Lines, making as many Angles.

QUADRIN, a Mite, a small Piece of Money in Value about a Farthing.

QUADRINO'MIAL Root [*among Algebraists*] is a Root which consists of four Names or Parts.

QUADRIPAR'TITE [*quadrupartitus, L.*] divided into four Parts.

QU

QUADRIPARTITION [in *Mathematics*] a dividing by four, or taking the fourth Part of any Number or Quantity. *L.*

QUADRIREME [*quadrivemis, L.*] a Galley or Vessel with four Oars on a Side.

QUADRISYLLABLE [*quadrissyllabum, L.*] a Word consisting of four Syllables.

QUADRIVIAL [*quadrivialis, L.*] consisting of four Ways or Turnings.

QUADRUPEDE [*quadrupede, F. of quadrupes, L.*] a four-footed Beast.

QUADRUPELAL [*quadrupedus, L.*] having four Feet.

QUADRUPELAL } Signs [in *Astrology*.
QUADRUPELALIAN } my] Signs which represent the Figure of four footed Beasts.

QUADRUPEL [*quadruplex, L.*] four times as much, fourfold. *F.*

QUADRUPLICATE, a Thing folded, repeated four times. *L.*

QUADRUPLICATION, a doubling of a Thing four times. *L.*

QUAELURA, a Writ which lies where an Inquisition has been made by the Escheator of such Lands and Tenements as a Man has died of, when all that was in his Possession, was thought not to be found by the Office.

QUERE } [of *querere, L.* to seek] a
QUERY } Doubt.

QUERTY, an Indulgence or Remission of Penances, which was exposed to Sale by the Pope. *O. L.*

QUESTUS [in *Law*] Land gained by Labour and Industry, which does not descend by Hereditary Right.

TO QUAFF [of *Cap, Sax.* nimble, *g. d.* to drink bricly] to drink large Draughts, to supple.

QUAGMIRE [*Minnow* derives it of *Quag*, to shake, *g. d.* Quaking Mire] a marshy or boggy Place.

QUAID, subdued. *Spen.*

QUAIL [*quaglia, Ital.*] a Bird.

TO QUAIL [*coagulare, L.*] to curdle as

TO QUAIL [*quies, Belg.* to quail] to languish. *Spen.*

QUAINT [*Coit, F.*] neat, fine, accompanied; also odd, strange.

QUAINT GILES, strange Fits. *O.*

TO QUAKE [*Cpacian, Sax.*] to tremble, to shake or shiver.

QUATERISM, the Doctrine or Opinion of the Quakers.

QUAKERS, a modern Sect, who took their Name first from their strange Gestures and quaking Fits.

QUALE JUS, a Writ Judicial, which lies where a religious Person has Judgment to recover Lands, &c. to enquire whether the Party hath any Right to recover such Lands, &c. *L.*

QU

QUALIFICATION, a particular Faculty or Endowment. *F. of L.*

TO QUALIFY [*qualifier, F.*] to give one a Qualification, to make him fit; also to temper, appease, or pacify.

QUALITY [*qualité, F. of qualitas, L.*] Condition, Nature, Inclination, Habit; also Title of Honour, noble Birth.

QUALITY [among *Philosophers*] any Property or Affection of a Being whereby it affects our Senses so and so, and acquires such a Denomination.

The Four First **QUALITIES** } [among
Tangible **QUALITIES** } *Naturalists*] are Heat, Cold, Moisture, and Dryness.

The Four Second **QUALITIES** [among *Chymists*] are Volatility, Fixity, Corrosiveness, and Corruptibility.

Occult QUALITIES [in *Philosophy*] the Ancients did so term those Qualities, of which no rational Solution or Account could be given in their Method, or according to their Principles.

Sensible QUALITIES [in *Philosophy*] are such as are the more immediate Objects of our Senses.

QUALM [*Cpealme, Death, of Cuellan, Sax.* to kill; *Mer Cas.* derives of *unquam, Gr.* Conception] a Fainting Fit; also a Scruple of Conscience.

QUALMISH, troubled with or subject to Qualms.

QUAM *dis se bene gesserit* [*i. e.* as long as he shall behave himself well] a Clause frequently used in Letters Patent for the Grant of Offices, particularly in those of the Judges.

QUANDARY [*Qu'en diray je, F. i. e.* what shall I say?] a Study or Doubt what to do, Suspense of Mind.

QUANTITY [*quantité, F. of quantitas, L.*] any Thing that is susceptible, or more or less of Number or Measure, as Bigness, Extent, Number.

QUANTITY [among *Grammarians*] is the Measure of Syllables, as to their being pronounced long or short.

QUANTITY [among *Logicians*] one of the Universals, Predicaments, &c.

QUANTITY [among *Mathematicians*] is whatsoever is capable of being estimated, numbered, or measured.

Moral QUANTITY, is that which depends upon the Manners of Men, and the free Determinations of their Wills, as the Prices and Value of Things, &c.

Natural QUANTITY, what Nature furnishes us with in Matter and its Extensions, and in the Powers and Forces of natural Bodies, as Gravity, Motion, Light, &c.

Rational QUANTITY, is that arising from the Operations of the Understanding
R r r z only,

only, such as the Largeness or Narrowness of the Mind's Capacity.

QUANTITY Discrete, is that whereof the Parts are not united together by a common *Vinculum* or Band, as Number.

QUANTITY Continued, is that whereof the Parts are knit together within some common Term or Terms, as *Magnitude*.

QUANTITY Permanent, is Extension in Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

QUANTITY Successive, is that which is applied to Time and Motion.

QUANTITY Transcendental, the Continuation of any Being, Existence, Time, &c.

The **QUANTITY of Matter** [in any mixed Body] is the Measure which arises from the joint Consideration of its Magnitude and Density.

The **QUANTITY of Motion** [in any Body] is the Measure which arises from the joint Consideration of the Quantity of Matter in, and the Velocity of the Motion of that Body.

QUANTITIES Compound [in Algebra] are such as are joined together by the Signs $+$ and $-$, and are expressed either by more Letters than one, or else by the same Letters unequally repeated, thus $a + b - c$ and $b d - b$ are compound Quantities.

QUANTITIES Simple [in Algebra] are such as have but one Sign, whether Positive or Negative.

QUANTUM meruit [*i. e.* as much as he deserved] an Action on the Case grounded on a Promise of paying a Man so much as he should deserve.

To **QUAPPE**, to quake, to shake, to pant, to tremble.

QUARANTINE [*i. e.* Forty] a denying Entrance into a healthful Place for forty Days, to those Persons that are supposed to come from any infected Place. *F.*

QUARANTINE [in Law] the Benefit which the Law of England allows to the Widow of a landed Man deceased, of continuing forty Days, after his Decease, in his capital Messuage or chief Mansion-house.

QUARANTAIN, [among Ecclesiasticks] the Season of *Lent*, which is the forty Days preceding *Easter*.

QUARE ejcit infra Terminum, a Writ for a Lessee cast out of his Farm before his Term is expired. *L.*

QUARE impedit, a Writ for one disturbed in the Right of his purchased Advowson, against him who disturbs him. *L.*

QUARE incumbavit, a Writ against a Bishop's conferring a Benefice within six Months after a Vacancy, while two others are contending at Law for the Right of Presentation.

QUARE infrafructu Matrimonii non satisfacto, a Writ which lies against a Tenant, who after a convenient Marriage offered to him by his Lord, marrieth another, and entereth his Land, without Agreement made with his Lord and Guardian. *L.*

QUARE non admittit, a Writ which lies against a Bishop who refuses to admit his Clerk, who has recovered in a Plea of Advowson. *L.*

QUARE obstruixit, a Writ lying against him who fences up his Ground, so that they who have a Right cannot pass. *L.*

QUARE non permittit, is a Writ which lieth for one who has a Right for a Turn to present against the Proprietary. *L.*

QUARELIS [*Carreaux*, *F.* *Quadrils*, *O. F.* *Quadrilli*, *Ital.*] short, thick, square Darts, shot out of Cross-bows. *Chen.*

QUARENTE'NA, a Furlong, a Quantity of Land containing forty Perches. *O. R.*

QUARENTENA habenda, a Writ for a Widow to enjoy her Quarantine.

QUARE'RIA, a Quarry of Stone. *O.*

QUAR'REL [*querelle*, *F.*] Strife, Brawle, Dispute.

QUAR'REL of Glass [*quarreaux*, *F.*] a Pane, or square Piece.

QUAR'REL [in Law] any Action civil or personal.

To **QUARREL** [*quarreller*, *F.*] to strive, to dispute, to find Fault with.

QUAR'RELOUS, quarrelsome, full of Complaint. *Shakspeare.*

QUAR'RELSOME [*querrellous*, *F.*] apt to quarrel.

QUAR'RINGTON [*Downshire*] a very fine early Sort of Apple.

QUAR'RY [*Carriere*, or *Quarriere*, *F.*] a Place where Stones are digged out.

QUARRY [among Fowlers] any Fowl flown at and killed.

QUARRY [*Hunt.*] a Reward given to Hounds after they have taken the Game.

To **QUARRY** [*Hunting Term*] to feed upon the Quarry.

QUART [*q. d. quarta pars*, *L.* the fourth Part] an English Measure, the fourth Part of a Gallon. *F.*

QUART [at the Game called *Piquet*] a Sequence of four Cards. *F.*

QUART'A [in Music Books] signifies Number. *Ital.*

QUARTAGOTTA, a small Bedroom. *It.*

QUARTAN *Aque* [*quartana*, *L.*] an Ague whose Fit returns every fourth Day.

QUARTATION [among Refiners] a Way of purifying Gold, by melting three Parts of Silver with one of Gold, and then casting the Mixture into *Aqua fortis*, which dissolves the Silver, and leaves the Gold in a Sublimed Powder at the Bottom.

QUAN

QUARTELOP'S, Sortouts or upper Garb, with Coats of Arms quartered on the Habit worn anciently by English in warlike Expeditions.

QUARTER [*quartier*, F. *quarta pars*, fourth Part of any Thing.

QUARTER of a Hundred [in Weight, *quartus*] is 25 Pounds.

QUARTER [in *Measure*] is eight Bushels, fourth Part of a Chaldron.

QUARTER [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Timber square, and four Inches thick.

QUARTER [in *Heraldry*] is a Partition of just the fourth Part of a Field, made of right Lines, *He bears Argent a Quarter*.

QUARTER [*quartier*, F.] is the sparing Lives, and giving good Treatment to the Enemy.

QUARTER [of a Ship] is that Part of the Hull which lies from the Steer-board to the Transom.

QUARTER, of a Ship is said to **ROAD QUARTER**, to have a Flat or Quarter, when the Tuck or Trussing lies deep in the Water.

QUARTER [at a Siege] is an Encampment of the chief Avenue or Passage of the Place besieged, to prevent the Convoys.

QUARTER [*quartier*, F. of *quarta pars*, fourth Part] to break or cut into four Parts.

QUARTER Soldiers, to provide for them.

QUARTER Bullet, a Bullet quartered into eight Parts.

QUARTER Days, the Days which begin in Quarters of the Year, viz. the 25th of March, called the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary; the 24th of June, Summer-day, or the Feast of St. John; the 29th of September, *Michaelmas*; the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel; the 25th of December, *Christmas-Day*, Nativity of Christ.

QUARTER-Deck [of a Ship] that aloft passage, reaching to the Round-house.

QUARTERIDGE, Money paid quarterly.

QUARTERING [*Sea Term*] when a Ship will go at large, neither by a Wind nor Wind, but, as it were, betwixt the Seamen say, *the Ship goes Quartering*, when a Ship sails with a Quartering Wind.

QUARTERING [in *Gunnery*] is when the Ordnance may be so traversed as to be on the same Line, at the same Point of the Compass, as the Ship's Quartering.

QUARTER-Master [at Land] one whose Duty is to see out for good Quarters for the Army, or any Part thereof.

QUARTER-Master-General, one who provides Quarters for the whole Army.

QUARTER-Master [of a Regiment of Foot] one who provides Quarters for his Regiment, every Regiment having one.

QUARTER-Master [of a Troop of Horse] one who provides Quarters for his Troop, every Troop having one.

QUARTER-Master [at Sea] an Officer whose Business it is to rummage, stow, and trim a Ship in the Hold; to overlook the Steward in his Delivery of Victuals to the Cook, pumping, and drawing out Beer, &c. and to mind the Ship's Loading; these are more or fewer, according to the Ship's Burden.

QUARTER pierced [in *Heraldry*] is a Term used, when there is a Hole or square Figure made in the Middle of a Cross.

QUARTER-Round [in *Architecture*] a Member or Ornament in Cornices of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite* Order.

QUARTER-Session, a Court held quarterly by the Justices of the Peace for every County, to determine civil and criminal Causes.

QUARTER-Staff, a long Staff used by Foresters, Park-keepers, &c.

QUARTER-Wind [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind comes in from the Main-Mast Shrouds, even with the Quarter.

QUARTERAGE, Money paid quarterly.

QUARTERLY [in *Heraldry*] the dividing a Shield into four equal Parts.

QUARTERN, a Measure, the fourth Part of a Pint.

QUARTERS, the Place or Places where Troops are lodged.

Winter-QUARTERS, the Place where Troops are lodg'd during the Winter; the Space of Time between two Campaigns; as, *The Winter-Quarters will be but very short*.

QUARTERS [of *Refreshment*] a Place or Places where Troops that have been harass'd are put in to recover Strength and Health, during some Time of the Campaign.

QUARTERS [in a Clock] are little Bells which sound the Quarters of an Hour.

QUARTILE Aspect [among *Astrologers*] is an Aspect of the Planets when they are 90 Degrees, or three Signs distant from each other, and is thus mark'd ☐.

QUARTO, a Book whereof four Leaves make a Sheet. L.

QUARTODECIMA'NI, Christians in the second Century, who maintained that *Easter* ought always to be kept upon the 14th of the Moon the first Month, in Conformity to the Custom of the *Jews*.

QUART'ZUM, a Metellick Stone.

To **QUASH** [*quashe*, Belg. *quetschen*, to squeeze, crush, *Teut. cassen*, F. *quassure*, L.] to overthrow, to make void, to spoil, or bring to nothing, to spoil, or defeat.

QUASI *Made Sunday* [of *Quasi modo geniti*, &c. being the first Words of the Latin Hymn sung at the Mass on that Day] Low-Sunday, or the next after *Easter*.

To **QUASSATE** [*quassare*, L.] to shake or brandish.

QUASSA'TION, a shaking or brandishing. L.

QUA'TER Cousins [*quatre Cousins*, F. i. e. fourth Cousins] the last Degree of Kindred; whence when Persons are at Variance, 'tis said, they are not *Quarter* or *Cater Cousins*.

QUATER'NARY [*quaternaire*, F. *quaternarius*, L.] belonging to a Quaternion.

QUATER'NIO, { a Book or Volume in
QUATER'NUS, } Quarto. O. L.

QUATER'NION, the Number Four, as Quaternion or File of four Soldiers. L.

QUATRRAIN, a Staff of four Verses. F.

QUA'TUOR, Four, L. [in *Musick Books*] signifies Musick composed for four Voices. Ital.

QUA'VER, a Measure of Time in Musick, being half a Crotchet; also a Shake or Trill in Singing.

To **QUA'VER** [of *quatre*, L. to shake] to run a Division with the Voice.

QUAVIVER [of *Aqua Viva*, L. i. e. living or running Water] a Sort of Fish, delighting in Water of a strong Stream, a Sea Dragon.

QUAY [Ray, Belg. L. S. and *Test.*] a broad Space of Ground upon the Shore of a River or Harbour, pay'd for the loading and unloading of Goods.

QUEACH, a Place full of Shrubs or Brambles, a thick bushy Plot of Ground full of Shrubs and Brambles.

QUEAN [of *Cpen*, Sax. *quene*, Dan. a Woman, *q. d.* a common Woman; or *quene*, Belg. a prating Woman, or *Cpene*, Sax. a barren Cow, because Harlots are for the most part barren] a Whore, a Drab, a Jade, a nasty Slut.

QUEA'SY, sickish at Stomach, apt to vomit.

QUEED, the Devil. O.

To **QUEEM** [of *Cpemen*, Sax. *qch* be.

To **QUEME** } *quemen*, to be obsequious to another, *Test.*] to please. *Spen.*

QUEEN [of *Cpena*, Sax. a Wife or *Ronigin*, *Test.*] the Wife or Consort of a King, or a Sovereign Princess that holds the Crown by Right of Blood; also a Term at Cards or Chess-play.

QUEEN-Dowager, the Widow of a King who lives upon her Dowry.

QUEEN'S College, a College in Oxford, so called from Queen *Philippe*, Wife to King *Edward III.* founded by *Robert de Eglesfeld*, her Chaplain, A. D. 1340.

QUEEN Gold, a Royal Revenue belonging to every Queen in England, during her Mar-

riage to the King, arising from Fines, Ransoms, Grants, Pardons, &c.

QUEEN'S Swan Herd, a Keeper of Royal Swans.

To **QUEEN IT**, to take upon a Person self the State, Majesty, and Dignity of a Queen. *Shakspeare*.

QUEER, odd, fantastical, livery.

QUEST [of *questus*, L. a Compulsory

QUE Estate [in Law] is a Person's Manumitting another to Land, &c. and the same Estate he had, he had it from the same Estate.

QUE est mase, a Term of Law in Action of Trespass, &c. signifying a Justification of the very Act complained of by the Plaintiff as a Wrong. F.

QUENT, quenched, also quenched.

QUENTISES, Devices, Obstacles.

To **QUEL'L** [of *quellere*, Sax. to quell, *Test.* to afflict] to restrain or subdue, to conquer, to subdue. *Spen.*

QUEM *Reditum reddit*, a Will of a Tenant to atton. L.

To **QUENCH** [of *Cpemen*, Sax. to out or extinguish.

QUENE [of *quene*, L.] the Title of a Queen.

QUERELA *coram rege* & *coram rege*, calling one to justify a Complaint before the King and Council. L. S.

QUERELA *Frisca Parla*, a Will of Force.

QUER'ELOUS [*querela*, L.] full of complaints. *Chas.*

QUER'ENT [*querere*, L.] as *Quere*, one who comes to seek an Answer.

QUERIMONIOUS [of *querere*, L.] complaining, making moan.

QUER'IST [of *querere*, L.] as *Quere*, one who comes to seek an Answer.

QUERISTA, a Querer, a Querer, one who comes to seek an Answer.

QUERK } a Cavi, Shift, a Quirk.

QUERN [of *Cpenn*, Sax. *quern*, Dan. a Hand-Mill.

QUERN, a Churn. *Shakspeare*.

QUERPO. See *Cpenn*.

QUER'RIES [of *querere*, F. *querer*, G. *querer*, L. a Querer, one who comes to seek an Answer.

QUER'ROUR, one that seeks a Quarry. *Chas.*

A Gentleman of the **QUER'RY** [of *querere*, F.] a Gentleman whose Office it is to attend the King's Stirrup when he mounts or dismounts.

QUER'ULOUS [*querulus*, L.] plain, mournful, doleful.

To **QUER'Y** [*querere*, L.] to seek an Answer.

To **QUESE** [of *questus*, L.] to seek after. *Milton*.

QU

QUESTED [among *Aprolegers*] the Thing or Person enquired after. *L.*

QUEST [of an *Oven*] the Side of it.

QUEST, Exploit. *Spes.*

To **QUEST** [of *quester*, *F. questum*, *L.* *Quest*] to go in quest of, or seek out, as *Quest Dogs* do; to vent or wind, as a *Quest* does.

QUESTA [*Old Law*] an Inquest or Enquiry made upon the Oath of a Jury.

QUEST-MAKERS, Persons chosen yearly, in every Ward, to enquire into Abuses and Mismanagements, especially such as relate to *Wages* and *Measures*.

QUESTED-PINE, &c. Pine crushed by another. *N. C.*

QUESTION [*questio*, *L.*] a Demand to which the Answer is required, a Doubt.

To **QUESTION** [*questionner*, *F. of questio*, *L.*] to ask Questions, to call in Question, to doubt.

QUESTIONABLE, that may be called in Question, doubtful.

QUESTIONIST [at *Cambridge*] one who is a Candidate for his Bachelor of Arts Degree.

QUESTOR [*questor*, *L.*] a publick Treasurer, the Chamberlain of a City.

QUESTUS [in *Law*] Land which does not descend by Hereditary Right, but is acquired by our own Labour and Industry.

QUESTUS *est nobis*, a Writ against him from whom the Thing was alienated that causes the Nuisance.

To **QUETCH**, to budge or stir, to cry.

To **QUETH**, to bequeath. *Chan.*

QUEVE *de Hironde* [in *Fortification*] a Kind of Out-work called a Swallow-tail. *F.*

QUILA *Improvvisa*, a *Supersedeas* granted to a Clerk of the Chancery, sued against the Privilege of that Court. *L.*

To **QUIBBLE**, to pun, or play with Words, to equivocate; to move as the Guts do.

A **QUIBBLE**, an Equivocation.

To **QUICK**, to stir. *Spes.*

QUICK [*Ppic*, *San.* quick, *Belg.*] agile, brisk.

To **QUICKEN** [*Cpiccan*, *San.* quicken, *It.*] to make or become alive, as a Child in the Womb; also to hasten.

QUICK-Beam, a kind of wild Ash.

QUICK-Sands, the Sands which shake and tremble, and often swallow up what is passing over them.

QUICK-Soak, a Distemper in Horses.

QUICK-Silver [*Quicksilver*, *Lat.*] a Mineral.

QUID'DANY ? [of *Cydenium*, or *Cydonium*, *L.* *Quitten*, a Name, *Lat.*] a Conserve of Quinces.

QUID'DITY [of *quid*, *L.* what] the

QU

Essence or Being of a Thing; also a quick or subtle Question.

QUID *juris clamat*, is a Writ for the granting of a Reversion, when the particular Tenant will not attorn. *L.*

QUID *pro quo* [in *Law*] the reciprocal Performance of both Parties to a Contract.

QUID *pro quo* [among *Physicians*] is when a Medicine of one Nature and Quality is substituted for another. *L.*

QUIDE or *Cud*, the Inner Part of the Throat in Beasts.

QUIESCENCY, a State of Rest.

QUIESCENT [*quiescent*, *L.*] at rest.

QUET [*quies*, *L.*] that is at rest, peaceable; also Rest or Peace.

QUIETA'RE [*Old Records*] to quit or discharge. *L.*

QUIE'TE *Clamare* [in *Law*] to quit Claims, to renounce all Pretensions of Right.

QUETISM, the Doctrine or Opinion of the *Quetists*.

QUETISTS, a Sect of religious Persons among the Roman Catholics, who hold that Religion consists in the Rest and internal Recollection of the Mind.

QUIE'TUS *est* [*i. e.* he is acquitted] a Term used by the Auditors of the Exchequer, in Acquittances to Accompts, &c.

A **QUILL** [*Minbew* derives it of *Richd. Tent.* of *Caulis*, *L.*] a Stalk, Feather, &c. pulled from the Wing of a Fowl.

A **QUILT** [*Coiffe*, of *Couette*, *F.*] a Covering for a Bed.

QUINA'RIUS, the Number 5. *L.*

QUIN'BOROUGH [*i. e.* the *Queen's Borough*] a Castle in *Kent*, built by *Edw. III.* in Honour of his Wife *Philippa*.

QUINCE [*malum cotoneum*, *L.*] a sort of Apple with a downy or cottony Coat, of a sharp acrimonious Taste.

QUIN'CUNX, five Ounces or Inches. *L.*

QUINCUNX [in *Astrology*] an Aspect when Planets are distant five Signs.

QUINDECAGON [of *quindecim*, *L.* and *dracynon*, *Gr.*] a plain geometrical Figure with 15 Sides and Angles.

QUINIBLE, a Treble. *Chan.*

QUINQUAGESIMA Sunday [so called from its being about the 50th Day before *Easter*] *Sabbat-Sunday*.

QUINQUE, Five [in *Musick Books*] signifies Musick composed for five Voices. *Ital.*

QUINQUE-ANGLED Figure [of *quinque* and *angulus*, *L.*] a geometrical Figure having five Angles.

QUINQUEN'NIAL [*quinguenalis*, *L.*] belonging to the Space of five Years.

QUIN'QUINA, a Drug called the Jesuits Bark. *F.*

QUIN'SEY [*quinance*, *F.* of *unrayx*, *Gr.*] a Disease in the Throat.

QUINT, a Sequence of five Cards of the same

same Colour at the Game call'd *Picquet*. *F.*

QUINT *ExaH*, the last Call of a Defendant, sued to an Outlawry. *O. L.*

QUIN'TA ? signifies five, or fifth.

QUIN'TO ? *Ital.*

QUIN'TAIN, a Sport yet in use at Marriages in *Strapshire*, and elsewhere, in which they run a Tilt on Horseback with Poles, against a thick Post fixed in the Ground; and he who breaks most Poles has the Prize, formerly a Peacock, now a Garland.

QUINTAL [q. d. *Centale*, of *Centum*, *L.* 100] an hundred Pound Weight.

QUINT'ESSENCE [of *quinta essentia*, i. e. the fifth Essence] the purest Substance drawn out of any natural Body; a Medicine made of the efficacious active Particles of its Ingredients, separated from all Feces or Dregs; the Spirit, chief Force or Virtue of any Thing.

QUINTESENTIAL, of *Quint'essence*.

QUINT'ILE [in *Astrology*] the Position of two Planets distant from one another, a fifth Part of a Circle, or 74 Degrees. *L.*

QUINTILIANS [so called of *Quintilla*, whom they follow'd as a Prophetess] Christian Hereticks. Followers of *Montanus*, among whom Women were Priests and Bishops, and the Eucharist Bread and Cheese.

A QUIN'TINE, a Measure. *Shakesp.*

QUINTUPLE [*quintuplus*, *L.*] five-fold, or five Times as much as another.

QUIN'ZAIN, a Staff of 15 Verses. *F.*

A QUIP, a Gibe, Jeer, or Flout.

QUIRE [*Chœur*, *F.* *Chorus*, *L.* of *Χῆρος*, *Gr.*] that Part of a Church where Divine Service is performed.

To **QUIRE IT**, to sing in Concert as the Choir does. *Shakesp.*

QUIRE of Paper [*Cayer*, *F.*] 24 or 25 Sheets.

QUIR'ISTER [*Chorista*, *L.*] one who sings in the Choir of a Cathedral, &c.

A QUIRK, a Shift or Cavil.

QUIR'RY. See *Querry*.

QUISH'IN ? [*Kushen*, *Test.*] a Cushion.

QUIS'SEN ? *Chau. O.*

QUIS'TREL, a proud, twattling Gossip.

QUIS'TRON [probably of *questionarius*, *Lat. barb.*] one that goes about begging Alms, under Pretence of preaching and selling Indulgences. *Chau.*

QUIT [*quitter*, *F.*] left or forsaken.

To **QUIT** [*quitter*, *F.*] to leave or part with, leave off, or give over.

QUITCH-Grass, an Herb.

QUIT-Claim [in *Law*] is the releasing a Man from any Action one hath or might have against him.

QUIT-Rent [in *Law*] a small Rent of Acknowledgment, payable by the Tenants of most Manors.

QUITED, requited. *Spens.*

QUITE [of *quite*, *F.* of *quidem*, *L.*] wholly, thorowly, altogether.

QUITTASOLE, an Umbrello. *Spens.*

QUIT'TER, the Master of a Son or Ulcer.

QUITTER-Bone [with *Parriers*] a hard, round Swelling on the Crown, between a Horse's Heel, and the Quarter.

QUIVER [*Coepn*, *Scot.*] a Case for Arrows.

To **QUIVER**, to shiver or shake.

QUO *jure*, i. e. by what Right he challenges common Pasture. *L.*

QUO Minus, a Writ which lies for one who has a Grant for *Heafe* but and *Hayboot*, in another Man's Wood. *L.*

QUO Warranto, a Writ against him who usurps a Franchise of the King's, or him who intrudeth himself as Heir into Land. *L.*

QUOD Clerici Beneficiati, &c. a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the Chancery from Contribution towards the Proctors of the Clergy in Parliament. *L.*

QUOD Clerici non elegantur in Officio Bailivi, a Writ that lies for the Clergyman, who is about to be made a Bailiff, Beadle, or such like Officer. *L.*

QUOD ei desorciat, a Writ that lies for a Tenant, against him who cater'd and took away the Land recovered. *L.*

QUOD permittat, a Writ for his Heir that is disseized of his Common of Pasture against the Heir of the Disseizor.

QUOD Persona nec Prebendarii, a Writ which lies for spiritual Persons, disseized in their spiritual Possessions for a Payment of a Tax called the 25th, with the rest of the Parish.

QUOD/LIBET [i. e. what you please, or every Thing] a Quirk or Quibble. *L.*

QUOD/LIBETS ?

QUOD/LIBETICAL Questions ? [in the School at an University] Questions ingeniously disputed *pro* and *con*.

QUOD/LIBETARIANS, such as follow their own Fancies.

QUOIL, a Stir or Tumult. See *Coil*.

QUOIL ? [of *Skoller*, *Test.* a Collar] the

COIL ? Ring of a Cable, &c. when the Turns are laid upon another.

To **QUOIL** [Sea Term] to lay the Turn of a Rope round after such a Manner.

QUOIN ? [of *Coia*, *F.* *Caena*, *L.*]

COIN ? Wedge fastened in the Dock close to the Breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, to keep them up firm to the Ship's Sides.

QUOINS [in *Printing*] small Wedges of Wood, used in locking up Forms.

QUOINS [Architect.] Stones and Bricks plac'd in the Corners of a Building.

Canstuck QUOINS, short, three-edged Quoins, to put between Casks.

QUOIT [*Qeste, Belg.*] a round Iron to play with.

QUOKE, did quake. *Spen.*

QUORUM [*i. e.* of which] a Justice of Peace, so called, as being particularly used in the Commission to be one before whom all the Matters of Importance must be transacted.

QUOTA [*Quité, Fr.*] a Share or Contribution.

QUOTA'TION [*Citatio, L.*] a quoting thing.

TO QUOTE [*citer, F. citare, L.*] to mention, alledge, or bring in an Author or Passage.

QUOTH [of Cpešan, Sax. to say] faith.

QUOTID'IAN [*quotidian, F. quotidianus, L.*] that happens every Day, daily.

QUOTIENT [*quotiens, L.*] a Number that is contained in the Dividend. *F.* QUOTED, cloyed, glutted. *O.*

QUYKE, a quick or living Feast. *O.*

R A

R is a Physician's Bill, stands for *Recipe*, *L.* Take

R frequently stands for *Rex*, a King.

TO RA'BATE [*rabatre, F.*] a Hawk is said to *rabate*, when by the Motion of the Head, she leaves pursuing her Prey or Quarry, and recovers the Fift.

RAB'BET [*Rabbe, Belg. Minstrew* denotes it of רבב *H.* to multiply, but *Skins of Rapids, L.* because of their Agility and Swiftness] a Coney.

TO RA'BET [among Carpenters, &c.] is to channel Boards.

RAB'BETING [with Shipwrights] the working in the Planks into the Keel.

RABBI רבי *H. i. e.* Master, or

RABBIN רבין a Doctor or Teacher of the Jewish Law.

RABBIN'ICA', of the Rabbies.

RAB'INISTS [*Rabbiniste, F.*] one who follows, or is skill'd in the Doctrines or Opinions of the Rabbins.

RAB'ELE [of Rabele, *Belg.* to prate, *Rabula, L.* a Brawler, or *Αραξω, Gr.* a Quack] the Drags of the People.

RABDOMANCY [*Ραδομανσία, Gr.*] Divination by Rods or Staves.

RAB'IMATE [*rabiosus, L.*] enraged, mad.

RABID [*rabidus, L.*] mad, furious, enrag'd.

RAB'INET, a small Piece of Ordnance, between a Falconet and a Base.

RABIOSITY [*rabiositas, Ital.*] Madness, Frenzy, Outrageousness.

RA'BIOUS [*rabiosus, L.*] mad, outrageous, ravenous.

RACCOURCI' [in *Heraldry*] shortened, not touching the Sides of the Escutcheon.

RACE [*Race, F. razza, Ital. radix, L.*] Lineage, Family, Stock; the Root, as of Ginger. *F.*

RACE, the Course or Running of Persons on Foot or on Horseback, striving who shall get to the Goal before the other.

RACE, Rennet. *N. C.*

RACEMA'TION, a gathering of Grapes. *L.*

RACEMIF'EROUS [*racemifer, L.*] Cluster-bearing.

RA'CHA [רקה *H.*] shallow, empty.

RA'CHEL [רחל *H. i. e.* a Sheep] one of Jacob's Wives.

RA'CHET [*Law Term*] a Fine paid for the Redemption of a Thief. *F.*

RACINE, a Root. *F. Chau.*

RACK of Mutton [*pnacca, Sax.*] a Neck or Scrag of Mutton.

RACK [*Racke, Belg.* or of *recken*, to stretch, *Teut.* because that Engine stretches every Limb of the Body, so as to put it out of Joint] a torturing Engine, to force a Confession from an Offender.

RACK [in *Horseman'ship*] a Pace in which a Horse neither trots nor ambles, but is between both.

RACK, a wooden Frame to hold Fodder for Cattle; or to put Bottles in.

TO RACK [*Racke, Belg.*] to torture Offenders upon a Rack.

TO RACK Wines [of *peccan, Sax.* to cure] to draw them off from the Lees.

RACK-Vintage, the second Voyage made into France for racked Wines.

RACK'ET [*raquette, F. racchetta, Ital.*] an Instrument to throw the Ball with at Tennis Play; also a Stir, a Hurly-burly, Noise, or Disturbance.

RACOO'N, a Creature in *New-England*, like a Badger, with a Tail like a Fox.

RA'CY [spoken of Wine] a Wine that still retains its rich Flavour; this Word is used in Distinction to what is called a dry Wine.

RAD, did read.

RADEVORE, Tapestry. *Chau.*

RADI'US *Externus* and *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] are two Muscles of the Wrist, one of which serves to bend it, and the other to stretch it out.

RA'DAL Curves [in *Geometry*] Curves of the Spiral Kind, whose Ordinates all terminate in the Centre of the including Circle, and appear like so many Semidiameters.

RA'DIANCE } [of radiance, *F.*] Bright-
RA'DIANCY } ness.

RA'DIANT [*radix, F. radians, L.*] casting forth Rays, bright, shining, sparkling.

RA'DIATE [*Flowers* among *Botanists*] such whose Flower-Leaves grow in the Manner of Rays.

RADIATING Point [in *Opticks*] is that Point from which the Rays of Light issue, or are darted out.

RADIA'TION, a darting or casting forth Rays or Beams of Light.

RADICAL [*radicalis*, L.] belonging to the Root, inbred. *F.*

RADICAL Moisture [among *Physicians*] the fundamental Juice of the Body, said to nourish and preserve the natural Heat, as Oil does the Lamp.

RADICAL Question [among *Astrologers*] is a Question proposed when the Lord of the Ascendant and Lord of the Hour are of one Nature and Triplicity.

RADICAL Sign [in *Algebra*] the Sign of the Root of any Number or Quantity, as ($\sqrt{}$) is the Mark which expresses the Root, &c.

RADICALITY, a being radical, or a Quality which has Relation to a Root.

To **RAD'ICATE** [*radicatum*, L.] to take Root.

RAD'ICATED [*radicatus*, L.] rooted, or that has taken Root.

RA'DICLE (*Radicula*) [among *Botanists*] that Part of the Seed of a Plant, which upon its Vegetation becomes its Root.

RA'DISH [*radix*, *Sax.* *radis*, *F.* *rapba-* *rum*, L. *'radix*, *Gr.*] a Root well known.

RA'DIUS [among *Anatomists*] is the upper and lesser Bone of the Arm; also the greater Bone of the Leg.

RADIUS [among *Astrologers*] is the Configuration or Aspect of two Stars.

RADIUS [in *Geometry*] is a right Line drawn from the Centre of a Circle to its Circumference.

RADIUS [in *Opticks*] a straight Line full of Light, or an Inlightning made by a right Line.

RAD'NIGHTS, were certain Servitors, who held their Lands by serving their Lord on Horseback.

RA'DIX [*Anatomy*] the Sole of the Foot.

RADIX [in *Astrology*] the Groundwork from whence is inferred the Reason of computing the Motions of the heavenly Bodies, relating to such a Person or Thing.

RADIX [among *Grammarians*] a Primitive or Original Word.

RAD'LINGS, Windings of a Wall. *N. C.*

RA'ERS [of a Cart] the Rails on the Top of it.

To **RAFFLE** [*raffler*, *F.*] to play with three Dice, wherein he that throws the greatest Pair, or Pair-Royal, wins.

RAFFLE NET, a Sort of Fishing.

RAFT, a Float-boat of Timber.

RAFT, bereft, deprived. *Spem.*

RAFT'ER [*raften*, *Sax.*] a Piece of Timber for Building. *Da.*

RAFT'ICK Quins, Stones and Bricks, which stick without the Brick-work (their Edges being scraped off) in the Corner of any Building.

RAFUL *Known*, Rabble. *O.*

RAG [*pnacode*, *Sax.* Torn, *Blutige*, *G. Br.* *Junius* derives it of *Peyna*, or *Peyn*, or *Páno*, *Gr.*] a Tatter, an old Piece of Cloth.

RAG [among *Hunters*] is a Company or Herd of young Colts.

RAG-Belts [in a Ship] Iron Pins full of Jags or Barbs on each Side.

RAGE [*rage*, *F.* *rabia*, *Ital.* of *rabies*, L.] Fury, Madness.

To **RAGE**, to play the Rogue. *Ches.*

RAGERIE, Roguery, wanton Tricks. *Chau.*

RAGGAMUFFIN, a sorry, rascally, or ragged Fellow.

RAG'GED [*pnacode*, *Sax.*] torn, beset with Rags, jagged or notched.

A **RAG'GED Hawk** [among *Falconers*] is a Hawk that has its Feathers broken.

RAGGOU'LED or *Cusped*, a Term applied to a Branch that is sawed from the Tree, or to a Stock so separated from the Root.

RAGGU'LED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Out-lines of an Ordinary are ragged or notched after an irregular Manner.

RAG'MAN, a Statute appointed by King Edward III. for hearing and determining all Complaints done five Years before.

RAGOO' [*ragoú*, *F.*] a high season'd Dish of Meat.

RAGOUNCES, a Sort of precious Stones. *Chauc.*

RAG-WORT, an Herb. *Jacobs. L.*

RAIDE, Drift. *Shaks.*

RAILS [perhaps of *Rietzen*, *Teut.* to bolt] a wooden Fence to inclose a Place.

To **RAIL**, to run along. *Spem.*

To **RAIL** [*railler*, *F.* to deride, to tease, *Ragler*, *Dan.* to cackle] to scold, to utter harsh opprobrious Words.

RAIL [*nægl*, *Sax.*] a Garment; as a Night-rail.

RAIL, a certain Bird so called.

RAIL'ERY, Scolding or opprobrious RAIL'ING, Language.

RAI'MENT [*q. d.* *Arrangement*, of *arrayer*, *F.* which *Minsheu* derives of *Apas*, *Gr.* to fit, or *Rays*, *Teut.* Order] Attire, Garments.

To **RAIN** [*nenian*, *Sax.* *Regen*, *Teut.* *Ragner*, *Dan.*] to fall down in Drops.

RAIN [*nen*, *Sax.* *Regen*, *Teut.* *Regu*, *Dan.*] a Vapour exhaled by the Sun, which falls upon the Earth.

RAIN-Bow [nenboga, *Sax.* Regenbogen, *Test.*] a Meteor of divers Colours.
RAN [Dranar, *Sax.* ranger, *F.* ran, *Test.*] a Sort of Stag, which the Scandinavians and other Northern People, hunt in travelling.

RAIN, [regner, *F.*] to reign. *Spem.*
RAINY [neug, *Sax.* regnig, *Test.*] moist, or apt to rain.

RA, a Rod to measure Ground.

RAISE [of Apiran, *Sax.* Riifcu, *Metfr.* Dan.] to lift, or lift up; to gather, to prefer or advance.

RAISE a Siege [*Military Term*] to give over, or, leave it off.

RAISED in Flesh [among Falconers] is when the Hawk prospers or grows fat.

RAISIN, a dried Grape. *F.*

RAISING [in *Horseman'ship*] is one of three Actions of a Horse's Legs, the two are the Stay and the Tread.

RAMP or **RESTY**, a Term used of a Horse when he will stand still, and will not move forwards or backwards.

RAMP, to put into Water, to season, with, Flax, &c. *N. C.*

RAMP [pace, *Sax.* Ractke, *Belg.* Ractke, *Test.*] a Tool in Husbandry.

RAMP [Paxa, *Gr.* ראקא *H.*] a pro-Man.

RAMP, or **RAKE-HELL**, a Rake's Hell.

RAMP [Ractke, *Belg.* Racthen, *Test.*, *F.*] to gather with a Rake.

RAMP [of a Ship] so much of her keel hangs over both Ends of her Keel.

RAMP [of the Rudder] the hinder part of it.

RAMP [*Falconry*] a Term used of a Hawk when he flies cut too far from the Fowl.

RAMP, [Racthenfich, *Test.*] a Rake. *O.*

RAMP, one who cleanses the Streets.

RAMP a Horse, drawing his Ordure out of his Fundament.

RAMP Table [among Architects] a Table followed in the Square of a Pedestal elsewhere.

RAMP, rash, hasty. *Cbau.*

RAMP [rallier, *F.*] a close or a pleasant drolling, or playing up in Discourse.

RAMP [rallier, *F.*] to play and to banter, or jest.

RAMP [rallier, *F.*] to gather together dispersed Troops.

RAMP [of pad, Counsel, and ulph, *Test.*, *Raddolbus*, *L.*] a Name of Men.

RAMP [ram, *Sax.* Ram, *L.* S. and *Belg.* Ram, *Test.*] a Male Sheep; also a War-mach made use of anciently to batter down a Wall.

RAMP [perhaps of Rannman, *Sax.* Ram, or Rannman, *Test.*] to make a Ramming] to beat or drive in.

RAMP [perhaps of Rannman, *Sax.* Ram, or Rannman, *Test.*] to make a Ramming] to beat or drive in.

RAMP [perhaps of Rannman, *Sax.* Ram, or Rannman, *Test.*] to make a Ramming] to beat or drive in.

RAMP [perhaps of Rannman, *Sax.* Ram, or Rannman, *Test.*] to make a Ramming] to beat or drive in.

RAM'S Head, an Iron Lever, to heave up great Stones with.

RAM'S Head [in a Ship] is a great Block or Pulley into which the Ropes called Halliards are put.

RAM'ADAM, the Mabometan Lent.

RAMAGE [of ramus, a Branch] Boughs or Branches of Trees.

RAM'AGE, the Chirping, Singing, or Warbling of small Birds. *F. Chau.*

A RAM'AGE Hawk, one that is wild and coy, as having been long among the Boughs preying for its self.

RAMAGE [*Falconry*] a Falcon retains this Name till he has left the Ayrie, being so call'd in May, June, July and August.

To RAMBLE [q. d. re-ambulare, *L.*] to go up and down, to go astray.

RAMBOO'ZE } a Drink chiefly drank at Cambridge, made of Wine, Ale, Eggs, and Sugar and Rose-water.

RAMBUZE } at Cambridge, made of Wine, Ale, Eggs, and Sugar and Rose-water.

To RAME, to reach. *N. C.*

RAM'EKIN [ramequin, *F.*] toasted Bread and Cheeze, a Welch Rabbit.

RA'MENT [ramenta, *L.*] Scrapings.

RA'MEQUINS [in *Cookery*] small Slices of Bread cover'd with a Farce of Cheeze, &c. bak'd in a Pie pan. *F.*

RAMIFICA'TION, a Collection of small Branches, issuing out of large ones. *L.*

RAMIL'IA, the Branches or Heads of Trees cut off or blown down. *O. L.*

RAMI'SH, that smells rank like a Ram or Goat.

RAM'IST, a Follower of Peter Ramus, a noted Writer.

RAM'MER, an Instrument for driving Stones or Piles into the Ground; also a Rammer of a Gun.

RAMOLADE [in *Cookery*] Sauce made of Parsly, Anchovies, Capers, Chibbols, Pepper, Salt, &c.

RAMO'SE [ramosus, *L.*] full of Boughs or Branches.

RAMOUS } or Branches.

RAMOSITY [ramositas, *L.*] Fulness of Boughs.

To RAMP, to rove, frisk, or jump about.

To RAMP, to paw like a mad Horse. *Spem.*

RAMPANT, ramping, wanton.

RAMPANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Beast of Prey is reared on his hinder Legs, in a fighting Posture.

RAM'PERT [rampart, *F.*] is a great Bank of Earth, rais'd about the Body of a Place.

RAM'PIER } maffy Bank of Earth, rais'd about the Body of a Place.

RAM'PICK, a Tree which begins to decay at the Top through Age. *O.*

RAMP'IONS, a Root proper for Salads. *Rapunculus esulentus*, *L.*

RAMSEY [of Ea, *Sax.* Water, or an Isle, and Ram, q. d. Ram's-Is.] in *Huntingdonshire*.

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RAM-

RAM'SONS, the Herb *Buckrams*, *Allium urfinum*, L.

RAMUS [among *Anatomists*] any Branch of the greater Vessels.

RAMUS Anterior [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein, which passes under the Muscles of the Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*, L.

RAMUS Posterior [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein of the Arm, running near the Elbow. L.

RAN'CID [*Rancidus*, L.] mouldy, musty.

RANCIDITY [*Ranciditas*, L.] Mouldiness, Mustiness.

RANCOUR [*Rancune*, F. of *Rancor*, L.] a concealed or secret Grudge, Spite, Spleen; an inveterate Hatred which a Man keeps in his Breast till he finds an Opportunity of Revenge.

RAND [*Rand*, *Teut.* a Margin] the Edge of the upper Leather, a Seam of a Shoe.

A RAND [of *Beef*] a long fleshy Piece cut from between the Flank and Buttock.

RAN'DAL [*Camden* takes it to be a Corruption of *Ranulph*, and derives it of *Rein. Teut.* pure, and *ulph, Sax.* help] a proper Name.

RAN'DOM [*Random*, O. F. uncertainly, *Randello*, Ital. unadvisedly] without Aim, rashly, inconsiderately.

RANDOM [in *Gunnery*] a Shot made when the Muzzle of a Piece of Ordnance is rais'd above the horizontal Line, and is not design'd to fly at directly forward.

RAN-FORCE [Ring of a Gun] that which is next before the Touch-Hole.

To **RANGE** [*Ranger*, F.] to dispose, or place in its Rank or Order; to gove or stray about; also to sit through a Sieve.

RANGE [*range*, F.] a Row, or Rank, a Ramble or Jaunt; also a Beam which is betwixt two Horses in a Coach.

RANGE [in *Gunnery*] is the Line a Shot goes in from the Mouth of a Piece.

RANGER [of a Forest] an Officer, whose Business is to walk daily through the Forest or Park, and to prevent all Trespasses done in his Bailiwick at the next Forest-Court.

RANGES [in a Ship] two particular Pieces of Timber.

RANGLEER, a Kind of Stag so called by Reason of his lotty Horns, resembling the Branches of Trees.

RANGLE [among *Faulkners*] is when Gravel is given to a Hawk to bring her to her Stomach.

RAN'INÆ [*Vena* in *Anatomy*] the Frog Veins, certain Veins which appear under the Tongue. L.

RANK [of *Rancken*, the Shoots of a Vine. *Teut.* *Rancidus*, L.] stinking, noisome, smelling strong.

RANK [*pans*, *Sax*] that shoots forth too many Branches or Leaves, over fruitful.

RANK, fall; as a *River Rank*, i. e. full. *Sakspe*.

RANK as a *Rock* [Old Phrase] hard as a Rock.

A RANK [*Milit. Discip.*] the straight Line which the Soldiers of a Battalion or Squadron make as they stand Side by Side.

To **RANKLE** [*Rancere*, L.] to grow rank, to fester.

To **RAN'SACK**, [q. d. *Reinsaccare*, of *Re Neg. in* and *saccus*, L. to rob, i. e. *Sack*] to plunder or rifle.

RAN'SOM [*Ransom*, F.] Money paid for the Redeeming of a Captive, or for the Liberty of a Prisoner of War, or for the Pardoning some notorious Offender.

To **RANSOM** [*Ransomer*, F.] to pay a Ransom for, to redeem.

To **RANT** [*Randit*, *Belg.*] to rage, rave, or swagger.

A RANT, an extravagant Flight in Expression, Poetry, &c.

RAN'TERS, a Sect called the Family of Love.

RA'NULA [in *Anatomy*] a Swelling under the Tongue. L.

RANULA'RES [among *Anatomists*] the Branches of the outward Jugular Veins which run to the Tongue. L.

RANUNCULUS, a Flower called a Crowfoot. L.

To **RAP** [*Dreppan*, *Sax.* 'Pari(u, Gr.) to strike.

To **RAP** out Oaths, to swear very much and passionately.

RAPA'CIOUS [*Rapax*, F. *Rapax*, L.] ravenous, greedy.

RAPA'CITY } [*Rapacitè*, F.
RAPA'CIOUSNESS } [*Rapacitas*, L.]
Ravenousness, Extortion, Greediness.

RAPE [*Rapa*, L.] a wild Radish; also the Stalk of Grapes dried.

RAPE [*Rapt*, F. of *Rapere*, L.] the Act of Violence committed on the Body of a Woman; also the carrying away a young Virgin with Intent to ravish her.

RAPE-Wine, a Sort of small Wine, made of *Rape* or the Pulp of expressed Grapes.

RAPES [in *Suffex*] certain Divisions of the County, much the same as an Hundred.

RAPE [of the Forest] a Trespass done in it.

RAPHA'EL [רפאל, Heb. i. e. the Healing of God] the Name of an Angel.

RAP'ID [*Rapide*, F. *Rapidus*, L.] swift, quick, that has a boisterous or violent Motion.

RAPIDITY } [*Rapiditè*, F. *Rapiditas*,
RAP'IDNESS } L.] Quickness, Swiftly.

RAPIER [*Rapier*, F.] a long Sword, made only for thrusting.

RAPILY, quickly, hastily. *Chon.*
RA'PINE [*Rapina*, L.] Robbery, Pilage, or taking a Thing by open Force. F.

RAPPAREE'S, certain Irish Robbers.

RAPSODY [*Rapsodia*, F. *Rapsodie*, L.] [*Rapsodia*, Gr.] a Connection together, or composition of a vast Number of Heroick Poems; but more commonly a tedious and unimportant spinning out of a Discourse, to the Purpose or Benefit to the Reader.

RAPT [*Raptus*, L.] ravished, transported.

RAPTOR, a Seizer or Taker-away by Force. L.

RAPTOR [Law Term] a Ravisher of Women.

RAPTU *Heredis*, a Writ for the taking away an Heir holding in Socage. L.

RAPTURE [*Raptura*, L.] an Extasy or Transport of Mind.

Patet **RAPTURE**, the Heat of a Poet's Imagination.

RAPTURED, transported, ravished.

RARE [*Rarus*, L.] that happens but seldom, uncommon, excellent, singular, scarce, hard to be got. F.

RARE [*Physical Sense*] thin, rawish.

RARE [*in Philosophy*] thin, not compact.

RARE Bodies [*in Philosophy*] such whose Parts are not so closely connected together, but take up more room in Proportion to the Matter than other Bodies do.

RAREFACIENT'IA [*in Physics*] rarefying Medicines, such as by dispersing the Humours, enlarge the Pores of the Body. L.

RAREFAC'TION, a separating the Parts of a Body, and making them take up more Room than they did before. F. of L.

RAREFAC'TIVE, that rarefies.

RARE Lines. See *Rattlings*.

RAREF'ABLE, capable of being rarefied.

To **RAREFY** [*Rarefier*, F. *Rarefacere*, L.] to make thin.

RARITY [*Raritas*, F. of *Raritas*, L.] a rare Thing, Curiosity; also a Rareness, Uncommonness, Scarcity.

RARITY [among *Philosophers*] Thinness, opposed to Density or Thickness.

RASANT *Line of Defence* [*in Fortification*] is a Line drawn from the Point in the Curtain, raising the Face of the Bastion, and therefore shews how much of the Curtain will clear and scour the Defence.

RAS'BERRY. See *Raspberry*.

RASCAL [*Racaille*, F. or of *Paxia*, Gr. according to *Cassaubon*] a Rogue, a Villain, a palky Fellow.

RASCAL. *Deer*, [of *rascal*, Sax.] a lean Deer.

RASCAL'ITY [probably of *Racaille*, F. *Ras-Raff*] the base Rabble, Scum or Dregs of the People.

To **RAISE** [*Raser*, F.] See *Race*.

RASH [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *Paydaz*, Gr. impetuous; but Camden of *Sarv*, Gr. bold] over-hasty, unthinking, precipitate.

A **RASH**, red Spots upon the Skin, which come out after a Surfeit, &c.

RASH'NESS, Hastiness, Precipitateness.

RA'SION, a scraping, a shaving. L.

RASIS, a kind of hard Pitch. C.

RASKEL, Trash, Trumpery. C.

RA'SOR [*Rasoir*, F. *Rasum*, L. to shave] an Instrument to shave with.

RASP [*Raspa*, Ital. *Raspa*, F.] a Sort of File.

To **RASP** [*raspen*, Teut. *Raspere*, Ital. *Rasero*, F.] to file, to pare into Shavings.

RASP'ATORY, an Instrument to chip Bread with, also a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape foul and scaly Bones.

RASPBERRY, a Fruit of an agreeable Taste, and fine Flavour, rough on the Outside like a Rasp.

RA'SURE [*Rasura*, L.] a shaving or scraping, a Dash through Writings.

A **RAT** [*Rat*, F. *Ratto*, Span. *ratze*, Teut. *ratte*, L. S. *rotte*, Dan.] an amphibious kind of Animal, infesting Houses, Ships, &c.

RATAFIA, a delicious Liquor made of Apricots, Cherries, &c. with their Kernels, bruised and infused in Brandy.

RAT'ALLY, according to a certain Rate, by equal Proportions.

RATAN', a Sort of Indian Cane.

RATCH [*in Clock Work*] a Sort of Wheel which serves to lift up the *Detents* every Hour, and to make the Clock strike.

RATCH'ETS [*in a Watch*] are the small Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which stop it in winding up.

RATE [of *Rata*, fr. *Portione*, L. of *Le-pa-re*, Sax. Condition] Price, Value, Proportion, Tax, Rank.

To **RATE**, to set a Price or Value upon, to tax or assess.

To **RATE** [of *Iratus*, L. angry, or *pa-re*, Sax. fierce, or *rotte*, L. S.] to reprove or chide.

RATE Tithe, a Duty paid by the Owners of Cattle when kept in a Parish for less than a Year.

RATEE'N [*Ratine*, F.] a Sort of Stuff.

RATH [*pað*, Sax.] early ripe. *Spenc.*

RATHE, to choose, *Spenc.* Also soon, early. *Cbau.*

RA'THER [*paðor*, Sax.] to be more willing.

RATIFICA'TION, a ratifying or confirming. F. of L.

RATIFICATION [*in Law*] the establishing a Clerk in a Prebend.

To **RATIFY** [*Ratifier*, L. *Ratificare*, L.] to confirm or establish, especially by a publick Act.

RA'TIO, Reason, Consideration, Regard. L.

RATIO [with *Mathematicians*] the Rate or Proportion which several Quantities or Numbers have one to another.

RATIO [*in Arithmetick*] is the mutual Habitude

Habitude or Relation of two Quantities of the same Kind to one another.

RATIOCINABLE [*Ratiocinabilis*, L.] that hath the Use of, or done with Reason.

To **RATIOCINATE** [*ratiociner*, F. *ratiocinuer*, L.] to reason.

RATIOCINATION, a rational debating, arguing, disputing; a reasoning; the Art of exercising the Faculty of Reasoning. F. of L.

RATIOCINATIVE [*ratiocinativus*, L.] belonging to Ratiocination.

RATION, a Share or Proportion of Meat, Drink, or Forage given to Seamen, or Soldiers, to subsist themselves and their Horses for one Day. F.

RATIONABILI Parte Bonorum, a Writ for a Widow claiming her Thirds. L.

RATIONABILIBUS Diuisis, a Writ for the settling the Boundaries between two adjoining Lordships or Manors. L.

RATIONABIL'ITY [*Rationalibilis*, L.] Reasonableness.

RATIONAL [*Rationalis*, F. *Rationalis*, L.] endued with Reason, reasonable.

RATIONAL Quantities [in *Mathematicis*] are those between which there is any expressible Reason or Proportion.

RATIONAL Way of erecting a Figure [in *Astrology*] a particular Method of distributing the Space of the 12 Houses.

RATIONALE, a rational Account. L.

RATIONAL'ITY [of *Rationalis*, L.] Reasonableness, the Property of being a reasonable Creature.

RATIO'NIS Os [among *Anatomists*] the Bone of the Forehead. L.

RAT-LINES [in a *Ship*] are those Lines which make the Ladder Steps to get up the Shrouds and Puddocks.

RAT'S Tail, a venomous Disease in Horses.

ARAT'TLE [ratel, Belg.] a Child's Toy.

A RAT'TLE, a silly, talkative Person.

To **RAT'TLE** [pneoran, Sax. ratel, Belg.] to make a Noise.

To **RAT'TLE** [Ruttelen, Teut. to shake] to scold at.

To **RAT'TLE in the Sheath** [spoken of a Horse] is when he makes a Noise in the Skinny Part of his Yard.

To **RAT'TLE** [of a Cat] to make a Noise through the Desire of Copulation.

RATT.E. Snake, a large Snake in Virginia, having a Rattle in his Tail.

RATTLER, a Coach. Cant.

RATTLING-Cove, a Coachman. Cant.

RATTLING Mumpers, Beggars at Coaches. Cant.

RATTLINGS. See *Rat-lines*.

RATTO'ON, a West-India Fox.

To **RAV'AGE** [*Ravager*, F.] to ravage; to lay waste.

RAV'AGE, Waste, Spoil, Havock. F.

RAUC'ITY [*Raucus*, F. *Raucitas*, L.] Hoarseness.

To **RAVE** [*Raver*, F. *rebu*, Dn. of *rabies*, L.] to be light-headed, to talk idly, to doat.

To **RAVEL** [rabelu, Dn.] to snarl up, as hard twisted Thread.

To **RAVEL out**, to run into Threads, as slight Cloth, not closely woven, does.

RAVEL Bread, a middle Sort of Bread.

Kent.

RAVELINS [in *Fortification*] are Works raised on the Counterscarp, before the Curtain of a Place, and serve to cover the Gates of the Town and the Bridges; they consist of two Faces, forming a salient Angle, and are defended by the Faces of the neighbouring Bastions.

RA'VEN [rabe, Dn. rebt, Teut. rasti, Dn. rapen, Sax. of rapian, its snatch, from its Rapacity] a Bird well known.

RAVENING, Rapine, a greedy eating.

RAVENISH, black as a Raven. Ches.

RAVENOUS [of rapen, Sax. of *Rapina*, L. of *Ravissant*, F. of *Ravenous*, F. violent] greedy, gluttonous.

RAVESHING, rapid. Ches.

RAUGHT, reached. Ches.

To **RAVIN** [of rapian, Sax. to snatch] to devour, or eat greedily.

RAVING, raging, delicious.

RAV'ISABLE, ravenous. Ches.

To **RAV'ISH** [*Ravir*, F. of *Rapere*, L.] to take or snatch away; commit a Rape upon a Woman, also to please exceedingly, to charm.

RAV'ISHMENT [*Ravissant*, F.] the Ravishing of a Woman; also a Rapture or Transport of Joy.

RAVISHMENT de Garde, a Writ for him who took from the Guardian the Body of his Ward. F.

RAVISSANT [in *Heraldry*] the Posture of a Beast of Prey springing forward to catch the Thing desired.

To **RAUK**, to snatch. N. C.

RAUNSOUNDE, put to Ransom. Ches.

RAW [pneap, Sax. raum, Belg. reh, Teut.] spoken of Meat uncooked; of a Sore, having the Skin flay'd, or rubbed off.

RAWL'INGS [of *Raul*, F. *Radolph*, by adding the Patronymick Termination *ing*, q. d. *Radolph's Son*] a Surname.

To **RAY**. See *To Res*.

RAY [*Rait*, F. *Rais*, L.] the Fifth Thumbs-back.

RAY [*Raye*, *Rayon*, F. *Radix*, L.] a Beam of the Sun, or any Star.

RAY [in *Opticks*] is a Line supposed to pass through the Eye towards the Object, or from the Object towards the Eye, and is termed a visual Ray.

Common **RAY** [in *Opticks*] is a right Line drawn from the Point of Concourse of

the two Optical *Axes*, thro' the Middle of the Right Line, which passes by the Center of the Eye.

RAY *Principal* [in *Perspective*] is the perpendicular Distance between the Eye and the vertical Plane or Table.

RAY [of *Reflection*] is the Right Line whereby Reflection is made.

RAY [of *Refraction*] is the Right Line where the Ray of Incidence changes in Refractive, or is broken in traversing the second Medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

RAY of Incidence [in *Catoptricks*] is a Right Line that falls from some Point of an Object upon the Surface of a Looking-Glass, &c.

RAY of Incidence [in *Dioptricks*] is a Ray of Light that passes in a Right Line, from a certain Point of the visible Object in one Medium, until it meets with a second Medium.

RAY Cloth, Cloth that was never coloured or dyed.

RAY, Array. *Spes.*

RAY Grass, a Sort of Grass, good to improve cold clayey Ground.

RAYMUND [of *celu*, pure, and *mund*, a Mouth, *Test.* i. e. one who abstains from unseasonable Discourses] a Surname or Christian Name.

RAYONNANT [in *Heraldry*] darting forth Rays.

RAYS or Beams of the Sun, or Rays of Light [among *Philosophers*] are either, according to the *Atomical Hypothesis*, those very minute Particles or Corpuscles of Matter, which continually issuing out of the Sun, do strike one on another all round in physically short Lines; or else as the *Cartesians* assert, they are made by the Action of the Luminary on the contiguous Ether and Air, and so are propagated every way in straight Lines thro' the Pores of the Medium.

RAYS Convergent [in *Opticks*] are those which going from divers Points of the Object, incline towards one and the same Point tending to the Eye.

RAYS Divergent [in *Opticks*] those which going from a Point of the visible Object, are dispersed, and continually depart one from another, according as they are removed far from the Object.

RAYS Parallel [in *Opticks*] those that keep an equal Distance from the visible Object to the Eye, which is supposed to be infinitely remote from the Object.

To **RAZE** [*raser*, *F.*] to lay even with the Ground, to pull down.

RAZORS [among *Hunters*] the Tusks or Teeth of a Boar.

RAZOUR. See *Razor*.

To **REACH** [*racan*, *Sax.* *rechen*, *L.* *racen*, *Test.*] to be extended; to take or lay hold of, to bring; also to strain to vomit.

REACH, the Distance as far as a Line can be extended, a Bow, Gun, &c. can carry, or as a Man can come at. Hence,

REACH [in a *figurative Sense*] Capacity, Power.

REACH [*Sea Term*] the Distance between any two Points of Land that lie in a right Line one from the other.

RE-ACTION [among *Philosophers*] as the *Reaction* or reciprocal Motion of one Part of Matter against another.

To **READ** [*raedan*, *Sax.*] to read a Book.

To **READ** [*Arædian*, *Sax.* *raede*, *Belg.* *raethen*, *Test.*] to guess, to divine or foretell.

READ? [*raed*, *Sax.* *Rath*, *Test.*]

REDE Counsel or Advice. *O.* A Proverb, Doctrine or Prophecy. *Spes.*

To **RE-ADJOURN** [*re-adjourner*, *F.*] to adjourn again.

RE-ADMISSION [of *re* and *admissio*, *L.*] the Act of re-admitting.

To **RE-ADMIT** [of *re* and *admittere*, *L.*] to admit or receive again.

READING [Comden derives it from *re*, *vin*, *C.Br.* Fern, which groweth thereabouts in great Abundance; but *Leland* from the meeting together of other Waters with the River *Rbea*] a Town in *Berkshire*.

READY [*repeba*, and *raed*, *Sax.* *rethwys*, *C.Br.*] prepared; also prompt or inclined to. To make **READY** [*repeadian*, *Sax.* *hezezen*, *L.S.* *hezezen*, *Test.*] to prepare.

REAFAN [so called from a Raven embroidered upon it by King *Ladbroke's* Daughter] the Banner or Flag of the *Danes*.

REAFFORESTED [*Law Term*] made Forest again.

REAKS [of *rae*, *L.* a King, or pice, *Sax.* Dominion] as, to play *Reaks*, i. e. to demean or bestir; to shew mad Pranks.

RE'AL [*realis*, *L.*] that is indeed true.

REAL/GAL, red Arsenic.

REAL'ITY [*realité*, *F.* *realitas*, *L.*] real Existence; the Truth of the Matter.

REAL'ITY? [in *Law*] is opposed to **REAL'TY** Personality.

To **RE'ALIZE**, to cause a being real, to admit as a Reality.

REALM [*royaume*, *F.* *rems*, *Ital* of *regnum*, *L.*] a Kingdom.

REAM [*riem*, *Belg.* *rame*, *F.*] a Quantity of 20 Quires of Paper.

To **REANIMATE** [of *re* and *animatum*, *L.*] to revive, to put in Heart again.

To **REAP** [*nippan*, *Sax.*] to cut down Corn.

A **REAPER** [*nifcepen*, *Sax.*] one who cuts down Corn.

REAR [*Arriere*, *F.*] the hindmost Part of an Army.

REAR [*Dnepe*, *Sax.*] thin, rawish, as Eggs, &c. boiled rear.

REAR.

REAR-Admiral, the Admiral of the third Squadron of a Royal Fleet.

REAR-Guard, the last of three Lines of an Army drawn up in the Battalia.

REAR Half Files [*Military Term*] the three hindermost Ranks when a Battalion is drawn up six deep.

REAR Rank [*Military Term*] the last Rank of a Battalion or Squadron.

To **REAR** [*Anaxian, Sax.*] to raise or set up an end; also to train or bring up a Child.

To **REAR a Boar** [*Hunting Term*] is to dislodge him.

To **REAR an Erd** [*in Horsemanship*] is when a Horse rises so high before, as to endanger his coming over upon his Rider.

To **RE-ASCEND** [of *re* and *ascendere*, *L.*] to ascend or get up again.

REA'SON [*raison, F. ratio, L.*] thinking; that Faculty of the Soul whereby we judge of Things; the Exercise of that Faculty; Argument, Proof, Cause, Matter.

REA'SON [*in Arithmetick*] the Reason or Rate, betwixt two Numbers, is a certain Proportion, especially the Quotient of the Antecedent, divided by the Consequent.

REA'SON [*in Geometry*] is the mutual Habit or Comparison of two Magnitudes of the same Kind, one to the other, in respect to their Quantity.

REA'SON [among *Logicians*] an Argument either necessary or probable; or a proper Answer to the Question, Why is it so?

To **REA'SON** [*raisonner, F. ratiocinari, L.*] to discourse upon, or about a Thing, to dispute, to argue.

REA'SONABLE [*raisonable, a rationabilis, L.*] agreeable to the Rules of Reason; just, right, conscionable.

REA'SONABLE Aid [*Law Term*] a Duty claimed by the Lord of the Fee of his Tenants, to marry his Daughter, or make his Son a Knight.

REA'SONING, arguing or debating upon.

To **RE-ASSE'MBLE** [*reasssembler, F.*] to summon again; to meet together again.

To **RE-ASSIGN** [*reassigner, F.*] to assign again.

A **RE-ASSIGNA'TION**, a new Assignment. *F.*

To **RE-ASSU'ME** [of *re* and *assumer, L.*] to retake or take upon one's self again.

A **RE-ASSUMP'TION**, a taking again, a re-assuming.

REATHEN, soon. *O.*

RE-ATTACH'MENT [*Law Term*] a second Attachment of one formerly attached, and dismissed the Court without Day.

To **RE-BAPTIZE** [of *re* and *baptizare, L.*] to baptize again.

RE-BAPTIZERS, a Sect in the third Century, who rebaptized all Hereticks, contrary to the Custom of the Church.

To **REBA'TE** [*rabbatre, F.*] to channel to chamber; to blunt, to check.

To **REBATE** [*in Traffick*] to discount in receiving Money, as much as the Interest comes to, for the Time 'tis paid before it becomes due.

To **REBATE** [*in Heraldry*] is to set a Mark of Dishonour on an Escutcheon.

REBA'TE } [*rabat, F.*] the Act

REBA'TEMENT } of rebating, a Discount upon the Payment of ready Money.

REBATEMENT [*in Heraldry*] the Diminution of Figures in a Coat of Arms.

REBA'TO, a Head Dress.

REBEC'CAH [רִבְקָה, *H. Fat and Full*] the Wife of Isaac.

REBECK, an old Trot. *Chen.*

REBECK [*rebec, F.*] a musical Instrument, having three Strings.

REB'EL [*rebels, F. rebellis, L.*] one who openly rebels against the Prince or State.

REBEL [*in a Law Sense*] one who wilfully breaks the Law, or a Villain who disobeyeth his Lord.

To **REBEL** [*rebellor, F. rebellor, L.*] to rise up in Arms, to revolt against one's Sovereign.

REBEL'LION [*q. d. bellum refacere*] a rising, or taking up Arms against the supreme Power. *L.*

REBEL'LIOUS [*rebelle, F. rebellis, L.*] apt to rebel, disobedient.

REBELLIOUS Assembly [*in Law*] a gathering of twelve or more Persons, intending to change any Laws, Statutes, &c. destroy Enclosures, break down Banks, &c.

REBEL'LUM [*Old Law*] a Rejoinder, Replication to an Answer in a Court of Equity.

REBESK. See *Arabesque*.

REBINARE Terram, to give a second stirring or ploughing to Land that has fallen. *O. L.*

REBISO'LA [with *Chymists*] a Medicine for the jaundice, made of Urine.

REBOA'TION, an echoing or resounding. *Shakspeare, L.*

To **REBOUND** [*rebondir, F.*] to leap back, to bounce up again as a Ball does.

REBUFF [*rebuff, Ital. rebuffade, F.*] a notable Repulse or Opposition, a rough Denial, a disdainful or snappish Answer.

To **REBUILD**, to build up again.

To **REBU'KE** [*rebouche, F. to stop the Mouth*] to reprove or check.

RE'BUS [*rebus, L. to Things*] a Device or Symbol represented in a Picture, with a Motto alluding to one's Name.

RE'BUSES [*in Heraldry*] such Coats bear a Resemblance to the Armorial of the Person, as three Castles for Castles, &c.

To **REBUT** [*reboudir, F.*] to rebound, recoil, repel. *Spenser, Ogle*

REBUTTER [*Low Term*] is when the man repelleth the Heir, by virtue of a grant made by the Donor. *F.*

To **RECAL'CITRATE** [*recalcitratum*, *L.*] to kick backwards, or to kick back at the Heel. *L.*

To **RECAL'L** [of *Re* and *call's*. *Belg.*] to call back, or call home.

To **RECAUT'** [*Recautare*, *L.*] to recal that one has said or written before.

RECAUTION, a revoking, or undoing. *L.*

To **RECAPA'CITATE** [of *Re* and *Capere*, *L.*] to put one again into a Capacity of doing any Thing.

To **RECAPIT'ULATE** [*Recapitulare*, *F.* *Recapitulatum*, *L.*] to rehearse briefly, or lay up the Heads of a former Discourse.

RECAPITULATION, a recapitulating.

RECAPTION [*Low*] a second Distress of one formerly distrained for the same Cause; a Writ lying for the Party thus distrained, in order to his obtaining a Remedy.

To **RECE'DE** [*recedere*, *L.*] to go back to retire, to depart from.

RECEIPT [*Recepte*, *F.* *Receptum*, *Recipere*, *L.*] the Act of receiving; an Acquittance for Money received; a Medicine prescribed for the Cure of Diseases.

RECEIVABLE [*recevabile*, *F.* *receptabilis*, *L.*] That may be received.

To **RECEIVE** [*recevoir*, *F.* *recipere*, *L.*] to take what is given, paid, or put into one's Hand; also to entertain or harbour; to admit or allow of; to embrace or follow; also to bear or suffer.

RECEIVER [*Recevoir*, *F.*] a Person who receives; also the Name of a chymical Vessel.

RECEIVER [of the *Fines*] an Officer who receives the Money of all such who compound with the King.

RECEIVER General [of the Dutty of *Laurel*] an Officer who gathers in all Fines, Forfeitures, Assessments, &c. within that Dutty.

The Receiver is as bad as the Thief.

That this Maxim seems more censorious than the Law, which inflicteth only Transportation on the Receiver, and Death on the Feud; yet it is true in Fact, because such Persons are, in their Principles, as dishonest, as they have not Courage to venture their Heads in the Employment; according to the Greek, *ἄσφατος κλέπτης, καὶ ἐδιδάμενος* *ἑλὲν ἑαυτὸν*.

RECENT [*recens*, *L.*] new, fresh, lately done or happened. *F.*

RECEPTABLE [*receptabilis*, *L.*] that may be received.

RECEPTACLE [*Receptaculum*, *L.*] a receptive or keep Things in, a Warehouse or Storehouse; also a Nest, or lurking-hole.

RECEPTACULUM *Clyli* [among *Arabians*] a Cavity into which all the Lactal Veins empty themselves. *L.*

RECEPTA'RII *Medici*, those who set up for Physicians upon the Stock only of many Receipts; without being able to reason on their Properties or Efficacies.

RECEPTION [in *Astrology*] an accidental Dignity happening in two Planets when they are received into each other's Houses.

RECEPTITIOUS [*receptitius*, *L.*] received or kept to one's Use from another.

RECEPTIVE, apt or fit to receive.

RECEPTIVITY, a being receptive.

RECESS [*Recessus*, *L.*] a retreat.

RECESSION } ing or withdrawing; a Place of Retreat or Retirement.

RECESSION of the *Equinoxes* [*New Astronomy*] is the going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds.

RECITATIVO. See *Recitatif*.

RECEVOIR'S, large Basins, Cisterns, or Receptacles for Water.

To **RECHA'ISE** [*recheffer*, *F.*] to drive back to the Place where the Game was first started or routed.

To **RECHAN'GE** [in *Commerces*] a second Payment of the Price of Exchange.

RECHAR'GE, a second Charge.

To **RECHE** [of *peccan*, *San.*] to care for, to value, or regard. *Chan.*

RECHEAT [among *Hunters*] a Lesson which Huntsmen wind with the Horn, to call the Hounds back from a false Scent.

RECH'LESS [*recelay*, *Sax.*] careless, negligent, improvident.

RECIDIVATION, a relapsing or falling sick again.

RECIDIVOUS [*recidivus*, *L.*] falling back.

RECIDIVUS *Morbis* [among *Physicians*] a Relapse, or falling back into the same Distemper in which one was before. *L.*

RE'CIPE [*i. e.* Take] a Physician's Bill, ordering what Medicines and their Quantities the Apothecaries should make up for a Patient.

RECIPIENT [*recipient*, *L.* a Receiver; a Vessel made fast or luted to the Beak of an Alembick, Retort, &c. to receive the Matter which is raised or forced over the Helm by the Fire. *F.*

RECIPROCAL [*reciprocus*, *F.* of *reciproci*, *L.*] mutual, interchangeable, that is returned on both Sides.

RECIPROCAL [in *Logic*] is said of Terms which may have the same Signification, and may be turn'd either Way.

RECIPROCAL Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have the Antecedents and Consequents of the Ratio in both Numbers.

RECIPROCAL Properties [in *Arithmetic*] is when, of four Numbers, the fourth

is lesser than the second, by so much as the third is greater than the first.

To RECIPROCATÉ [*reciproquer*, F. *reciprocatus*, L.] to requite, to be even with.

RECIPROCA'TION, an Interchanging, or returning like for like. F. of L.

RECIPROCICOR'NOUS [*reciprocicornis*, L.] that hath Horns turned backward and forward again, as Rams have.

RECISION, a cutting or paring off; a disannulling and making void. F. of L.

A RECIT'AL ? [*Recit*, F. *Recitatio*,

A RECITA'TION } L.] the Act of Reciting, or making a Report; a Rehearsal; a saying without Book.

RECITA'TIVE [*Recitativ*, F.] belonging to Recitation.

RECITATIVE *Musick*, a Sort of Singing that comes near, to plain Pronunciation, after the Manner that Dramatick Poems are rehearsed on the Stage.

RECITATIF ? [in *Musick Books*] sig-

RECITAT'IVO } nifies the Adagio in grave Parts, in Canzatas, Motets, and Opera's; a particular Way or Manner of singing, which those grave Parts require. *Ital.*

RECITATIVE *Sayle*, a Way of Writing fitted for that Purpose.

To RECITE [*reciter*, F. of *recitare*, L.] to relate or rehearse.

RECIT^o, is an Abbreviation of Recitativo, which see.

To RECK, to reckon, *Spee*. To case. O.

RECK, Care. O.

RECK'ANS, Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire. N. C.

BECKETH, valueth, thinketh, reflecteth. *Shakspeare*.

To RECK'ON [*reccan*, *Sax.* *reckene*, *Belg.* *rechnen*, *Teut.*] to cast up, or count; to esteem, to believe, or think.

He that reckons without his God must reckon again.

This, tho' a tipling Proverb, has a farther Meaning than Persons making their own Reckoning at a Tavern or Alehouse, and is usually applied to such Persons, who are apt to be partial in their own Favour, flattering themselves with the Advantages they fancy to be on their Side in any Affair, and making no Allowance for the Disadvantages that will or may attend them; so, *Ghi fa conto senza l' Hoste conta due volte*, say the *Italians*; and, *Qui compte sans son Hoste il lui convient compter deux fois*, say the *French*.

Reckon not your Chickens before they are hatched.

This Proverb took its Rise from the Vanity of anticipating our Enjoyments before we come at them; we're always brooding in our Desire, and hatching in our Minds what we would have to come to pass, before Things are ripe for it; and this Hastiness

often times makes us overheat our Heads, and forfeit our Prudence, in reckoning on our own, that is not so much as in *Belg.* But this Proverb deborts us from spending confidently of our having, or as good as having Things in our Power or Possession, which are far off still, only in Expectation, and depend wholly upon Providence; not as the *Latins* say, *Ante virtutum coronam triumphum*: And the *Greeks*, *ἴσθι ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν οὐρανὸς ἡμῶν*.

A RECK'ONING [reckoning, *Belg.* reckning, *Teut.*] an Account.

RECKONING [in *Navigation*] the Estimate of the Quantity of a Ship's Way betwixt Place and Place.

To RECLAIM' [*reclaimare*, *Ital.* of *re* and *clamare*, L.] to demure back, to reduce to Amendment of Life, to real, or turn back from ill Courses, to take up, to leave off Vices.

To RECLAIM' [*Falco*] as, to reclaim a Hawk, is to tame or make it gentle.

To RECLAIM; a Partridge is said to reclaim, when she calls back her young ones.

RECLAIM'ING, demanding back again, recalling from bad Courses.

RECLAMA'TION, a crying out against.

RECLINA'TION of a Plane [in *Dialling*] is the Quantity of Degrees which any Plane lies or falls backwards from the vertical or upright Plane. F. or L.

RECLINING Plane [in *Dialling*] a Plane which leans from you when you stand before it.

RECLINED [*reclinatus*, L.] lying upon the Back.

To RECLINE' [*reclinare*, L.] to lean backwards.

A RECLUSE [*reclus*, F. *reclusus*, L.] shut up; also a Monk or Nun that is shut up, and may not stir out of the Religious House.

REC^o, is an Abbreviation of Recitation which see.

To RECO'GITATE [*recognitare*, L.] to consider or think upon over again.

RECOG'NISANCE } [*Recognitio*, F. *Recognizance*, L.]

Bond or Obligation, acknowledged in Court of Record, or before some Judge.

RECOGNIZANCE of Affairs [Law] the Verdict of Twelve Men imposed on a Jury, when a Man is convicted of Offence with Robbery.

To RECOG'NIZE [*recognoscere*, F. *recognoscere*, L.] to take Knowledge of, to acknowledge.

RECOGNIZEE' [in Law] the Person to whom one is bound in a Recognizance.

RECOGNISOR' [in Law] one who enters into such a Bond or Obligation.

RECOGNITION, Acknowledgment, Examination, Review. L.

RECOGNITIONE *per Vim & Duritiam*
a Writ to tend for a Record touch-
ing Recognizance, which the Recognizor
is to have been acknowledged by
Oath and Force.

RECOGNITIONEM *Advallande, &c.* a
Writ dissuolving forged Recognizance.

RECOGNITORS [in Law] a Jury im-
panelled upon an Affize.

RECOIL [recoiler, F.] to fly or draw
back as a Gun does.

RECOIL [Recul, F.] the Motion or
back which a Cannon takes backward when

RECOIN, to coin over again.

RECOLLECT [*se recoliger, F. re-
colle, L.*] to reflect in one's Mind, to
bring a Thing to Mind.

RECOLLECTION, a searching after, a
bringing to Mind those Ideas of
Things the Mind had formerly thought.

COLLECTS [*Recollets, F.*] a Branch
of Franciscan Friars.

RECOMFORT, to comfort again.

RECOMMENCE [*recommencer, F.*]
to commence or begin again, or anew.

RECOMMENCEMENT, a beginning
or anew.

RECOMMEND [*recommender, F. re-
comendare, L.*] to commit to one's Favour,
Trust, or Care.

RECOMMENDABLE [*recommendable,*
deserves to be, or may be recom-

RECOMMENDATION, a commending
or bringing forth any Person to another. *F.*

RECOMMENDATORY, which serves
to commend.

RECOMPENCE, Requital, Reward, A-
gift, or Advantage arising to one
in Account of some Service done, or
Action performed. *F.*

RECOMPENSE [*recompenser, F. re-
compensare, L.*] to requite, to make A-

RECONCILABLE [*reconciliable, F.*] that
may be reconciled.

RECONCILE [*reconcilier, F. recon-
ciliare, L.*] to make those Friends again
who are at Variance; to make to agree
the contrary.

RECONCILEMENT } a making those
RECONCILIATION } Friends which
were at Variance. *F. of L.*

RECONCILIATORY, belonging to Re-
conciliation.

RECONDITE [*reconditus, L.*] secret,

RECONDITORY [*Reconditorium, L.*] a
secret.

RECONDUCT [*Recondurre, F.*] to
lead back again.

TO RECONNOITRE, to examine in
order to make a Report.

RECONVENTION [*Civil Law*] a con-
trary Action brought by the Defendant.

TO RECORD [*recorder, F. recordare, L.*]
to register or enrol.

TO RECORD [among *Fowlers*] to begin
to sing, to tune Notes as a Bird does.

RECORD [*Recordum, L.*] Testimony, E-
vidence, Witness; a publick Act enroll'd;
or an authentic and uncontrollable written
Testimony, contained in Rolls of Parch-
ment, and preserved in Courts of Record.

RECORDA, Records containing the
Judgments in Pleadings and Suits tried be-
fore the Barons of the Exchequer. *L.*

RECORDARE *factas*, a Writ directed to
the Sheriff, to remove a Cause from an in-
ferior Court to the King's Bench or Com-
mon Pleas. *L.*

RECORDATION, a remembering.

RECOR'DER, a judicious Person, for the
most part, well skilled in the Law, whom,
the Mayor, or any Magistrate of any City
or Town Corporate, having a Court of Re-
cord, associates to himself, for his better
Direction in the Execution of Justice, and
Proceedings according to Law.

RECOR'DO & *processu mittendo*, a Writ
to call a Record, and the whole Process,
out of an inferior Court, into the King's
Bench Court.

TO RECOVER [*recovrir, F. recuperare,*
L.] to get again, to restore to Health, to
be on the mending Hand.

RECOVERABLE [*recoverable, F.*] that
may be recovered.

RECOVERY [*Recouvrement, F. Re-
cuperatio, L.*] a regaining or getting again,
&c. Remedy, Help.

RECOVERY [in Law] is an obtaining
any Thing by Judgment or Trial at Law.

True RECOVERY [in Law] is an actual
or real Recovery of any Thing, or the Va-
lue of it by Judgment.

Feigned RECOVERY } is a certain Form,
Common RECOVERY } or Course in Law,
for the better assuring one's Title to Lands
or Tenements.

TO RECOUNT [*raconter, F. raccontare,*
Ital.] to relate.

TO RECOUP [*recouper, F.*] to cut again,
to reply quickly and sharply, to defalk or
discount.

A RECOUPE [in Law] is a quick and
sharp Reply to a peremptory Demand.

RECOUR'D, Recovery. *Spens.*

RECOURS'E [*Recours, F. of Recursus,*
L. a running back] Application, Refuge,
Address; also Passage, Return.

RECREANT [*Recrudente, Ital. q. d. Re-
cedens, L.*] a faint-hearted or cowardly Fel-
low; out of Hope, untrusty. *Spens.*

RECREANTISE; Cowardice. *O.*

To RECREATE [*recreare*, *F.* *recreatum*, *L.*] to refresh, to divert, or delight.

RECREATION [*q. d.* a creating anew] a pleasing Divertissement after Labour; Refreshment; Pastime. *F.* of *L.*

RECREATIVE, which serves to recreate, diverting, pleasant. *F.*

RECREANCE, Faithhood. Treason. *Ch.*

RECREANT, one who betrays his Trust; cowardly; an Infidel.

RECRENTIALS [*of re* and *creden*, *in*, *L.*] an Answer to the credential Letter of an Ambassador.

RECREMENT [*recrementum*, *L.*] any superfluous Matter in the Blood or Body, or any of its Parts.

RECREMENT [with *Chymists*] a Term used when any Liquor is distilled over again several Times.

RECREMENTITIOUS [*recrementitius*, *L.*] dregey, coarse.

RECREMENTS [*in Physick*] such Juices as are separated in the several Glands of the Body for proper and peculiar Uses; as the Spirits, the Lympha, the Gall, &c.

To RECRIMINATE [*recriminare*, *F.* *recriminatum*, *L.*] to return an Accusation, or Reproach; to charge one's Accuser, or lay the Fault that he is accused of, to him that accused him.

RECRIMINATION, an Accusation in which the Party accused charges the Accuser with the same Fault, or some other. *F.* of *L.*

RECRUESCENCE [*of recrudescere*, *L.*] a growing fresh, raw, or sore again.

RECRUESCENCE [with *Physicians*] is when a Disease being about to end, begins to grow worse again.

To RECRUIT [*recruter*, *F.*] to supply or fill up, to re enforce.

RECRUIT [*recrui*, *F.*] new or fresh Supply.

RECRUITS [*Military Term*] are new Men raised to strengthen the Forces on Foot.

RECTA [*Directrix* [*in Conick Sections*]] a Line made by the mutual Intersection of the vertical Plane with that of the Base. *L.*

RECTANGLE [*of rectus* and *angulus*, *L.*] a right or straight Angle, made by the falling of one Line perpendicularly upon another. *F.*

RECTANGLE [*in Geometry*] besides the preceding, is a Parallelogram, the Angles whereof are right.

RECTANGLES [*in Arithmetick*] is the Product that arises from the Multiplication of two Lines one by another.

RECTANGLED Triangle, is a Triangle that has one right Angle.

RECTANGULAR [*in Geometry*] a Figure is said to be rectangular when one or more of the Angles are equal.

RECTA Præfix Regis, a Right the King

claimed, of taking out of every Ship taken with Wines, one Butt before the Mast, and another behind it. *L.*

RECTATION, a Claim of Right, or any Appeal to the Law for the Recovery of such a claimed Right.

RECTIFIABLE, that may be put right, or reduced to his proper State.

RECTIFICATION, a rectifying or making right. *F.* of *L.*

RECTIFICATION [with *Chymists*] is the distilling a Spirit over again, in order to make it more fine and pure.

RECTIFICATION of Curves [*in Mathematicks*] is the assigning or finding a straight Line equal to the curved one.

RECTIFIER, a Person who rectifies.

RECTIFIER [with *Navigationers*] an Instrument to find the Variation of the Compass, and to rectify the Ship's Course.

RECTIFY [*rectifier*, *F.* *rectificare*, *L.*] to set to rights again, to correct or mend.

To RECTIFY [with *Chymists*] is to distill any Spirit over again, in order to make it more pure.

To RECTIFY a Globe, is to bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick on the Globe to the Brass Meridian.

To RECTIFY a Nativty [among *Astrologers*] is to bring the estimated Time of a Person's Birth to the real and true one.

RECTILINEAL Angle [*rectilineus*, *F.*

RECTILINEAR Angle [*rectiligneus*, *L.*] an Angle consisting of right Lines.

RECTI Minors [*in Anatomy*] are two small Muscles of the Head, he into the Middle of the Os Occipitis. *L.*

RECTITUDE [*rectitudo*, *L.*] Rightness, Uprightness. *L.*

RECTITUDINES [*in Law*] Rights or legal Deeds belonging to God or Man. *L.*

RECTITY [*rectitas*, *L.*] Rightness, Evenness.

RECTO, a Writ of Right, trying both for Possession and Property, and if the Cause be lost, there is no Remedy.

RECTO de advocatibus Ecclesiæ, a Writ for him that claims the Advowson to himself and his Heirs in Fee. *L.*

RECTO de Dote, a Writ whereby a Woman demands her whole Dowry.

RECTO de Dote unde nihil habet, a Writ whereby a Woman having a Dowry assigned, she demands her Thirds. *L.*

RECTO de custodia terre & hominum, a Writ for the Guardian in Socage, or appointed by the Ancestor's Will, against a Stranger that enters upon the Land, and takes the Body of the Heir. *L.*

RECTO de rationabilibus partibus, a Writ for a Copartner to recover his Share. *L.*

RECTO quando dominus transiit, is when the Lord in whose Seignory the Land lies remits the Cause to the King's Court. *F.*

WIT for disclaimer, a Writ which lies against a tenant who avows upon his Tenant, and the Tenant disclaims to hold of him.

RECTOR [*rector*, F.] a Governor or Rector of the Parson of a Parish Church, or the Principal of a College, &c. L.

RECTORIAL, belonging to a Rector or Rector.

RECTORY [*rectorat*, F. *rectoria*, L.] a Church, Parsonage, or spiritual Living, with all its Rights, Glebes, Tithes, &c.

RECURTUM, a Trial in common Court before O. L.

RECURTUM [*recursum*, among Anatomists] right Gut. L.

RECTUS in Curia [*i. e.* Right in Court] is one who stands at the Bar, and no other objects any Thing against him; also one who has reversed an Outlawry. L.

RECTUS Femoris [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Leg, inserted in the upper Part of the bone called Tibia. L.

RECTUS Internus Major [in Anatomy] a Muscle in the Head, inserted in the fore part of the *Oci Occipitii*. L.

RECTUS Internus Minor [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Head inserted into the *Oci Occipitii* under the former. L.

RECTUS Lateralis [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Head implanted in the *Oci Occipitii*, inserted by the *Processus Mammillaris* of the *Spina*. L.

RECTUS Major [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Head inserted in the hinder Part of the *Oci Occipitii*. L.

RECTUS Musculus [among Anatomists] one of the Muscles of the lower Belly.

RECTUS Palpebra Superioris, a Muscle of the upper Eye-lid.

RECOIL [*recoil*, F.] to recoil. *Span.*

RECOIL [*Recoil*, *Span.*] a Place in

RECOMBENCY [of *recumbere*, L.] a Recumbency or depending upon.

RECOMBENT [*recumbens*, L.] in a lying posture.

RECOVERABLE [*recuperabilis*, L.] recoverable. *Chanc.*

RECOVERY, a recovering. L.

RECOVERATORY [*recuperatorius*, L.] a Writ to Recover.

RECUR [*recur*, F. *recurere*, L.] to recur or return.

RECURE [*recurare*, L.] to recover, or to cure. *Span.*

RECURRENT [*recurrens*, L.] running back.

RECURRENT Nerves [with Anatomists] a set of the *Par vagum*, first ascending and afterwards descending, and imparted to the *Larynx*.

RECURSION, a running back. L.

RECURSION, a bending back. L.

RECURVITY [*recurvitas*, L.] a bending backwards.

RECUSABLE [*recusabilis*, L.] refusable, or that may be refused.

RECUSANCY [of *recusare*, L. to refuse] Non-Conformity to the Established Church.

RECUSANTS [*recusantes*, L.] Roman Catholics who refuse to submit to the Discipline of the Church of England.

RECUSABLE [*recusabilis*, L.] that may be beaten back.

RECUSION [*recusio*, L.] a shaking again, or beating back.

RED [*red*, *Sax.* *roth*, L. S. *Roth*, *Teut.* *roth*, *Dan.* *rhuth*, C. Fr. *rouge*, F.] a lively Colour, representing the Quality of Fire.

REDDOUR, Violence. *Chanc.*

RED Gum, a Distemper to which newborn Children are subject.

RED Shank [*red* *Shank*, *Sax.*] a Bird.

RED Shank, the Herb Arsefmart. *N. S.*

RED Start [*red* *Start*, *Sax.*] a Bird.

RED Streak [*red* *Streak*, *Sax.*] an Apple.

Red Water [in a Horse] that which issues from a Wound or Sore.

REDACTED [*redactus*, L.] forced back.

REDAN [*redan*, in Fortification] an indentation Work made in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw, with salient and re-entrant Angles. F.

RED'BRIDGE [*red* *Bridge*, *Sax.* i. e. Bridge of Reeds] in Hampshire.

REDARGU'TION, a disproving or confuting. L.

REDDEN'DUM [to be yielded or paid] a Law Word used for the Clause in a Lease, &c. whereby the Rent is reserved to the Lessor.

REDDITA'RIVM, a Roll or Rental in which the Rents and Services of a Manor are set down. O. L.

REDDITA'RIVS, a Renter, or Tenant. O. L.

REDDITION, a giving again, or restoring, the Surrender of a Place.

REDDITION [in Law] a judicial Acknowledgment that the Land or Thing in Question belongs to the Demandant.

REDDITIVE [*redditivus*, L.] belonging to Reddition; the Answer to the Question.

REDE [*rede*, *Sax.*] Advice, Counsel, Help.

REDELESS, helpless. O.

To REDEEM [*redimere* q. d. *re-emere*, L.] to buy off, purchase again, recover.

REDEEM'ABLE, that may be redeemed. **REDEEM'ABLES**, Things sold with a Reserve of the Equity of Redemption.

REDEEM'ER [*redemptor*, F. *redemptor*, L.] a Ransomer, a Saviour.

To REDELIV'ER [of *re* and *deliver*, F.] to deliver, or give up again.

TO RE-DEMAND' [*redemander, F.*] to ask, to require again.

REDEMP'TION, a restoring or delivering. *F. of L.*

REDEMP'TIONAL [*redemptionalis, L.*] of or belonging to redeeming.

TO REDENIGRATE, to cover again with Black.

REDHIBITION [*Civil Law*] an Action to make void the Sale of certain Goods, and to oblige the Seller to take them back again.

REDICULUS, a certain imaginary Deity, worshipped by the Romans for frightening Hannibal from Rome.

TO REDINTEGRATE [of *redintegratum, L.*] to restore or make new, or begin afresh.

REDINTEGRATED [*redintegratus, L.*] begun afresh, or renewed.

REDINTEGRATION, a making whole again, a renewing.

REDINTEGRATION [with *Chymists*] a restoring any mixed Body, whose Form is destroyed, to its former Nature and Constitution.

REDISSEISIN, a second Disfeisin.

REDDITTA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to repeat. *Ital.*

REDITUARIES, a Branch of the *Franciscan Friars*.

REDOLENCE, a sweet Smell. *Chauc.*

REDOLENT [*redolens, L.*] yielding a sweet Smell or Scent.

REDONATION, a restoring or giving back that which was taken away. *L.*

TO REDOUBLE [*redoubler, F. of reduplicare, L.*] to double again, to increase, to grow violent.

REDOUSTABLE, feared, honoured, revered. *Chauc. Fr.*

REDOUSTED [*redoubt, F.*] dreadful, much feared.

REDOUBTS [in *Fortification*] small Forts of a square Figure, which have no Defence but in the Front.

TO REDOUND [*redonder, F. redundare, L.*] to bound over and above, to turn to.

REDOUR, turning or doubling. *O.*

TO REDRESS [*redresser, F.*] to set to Rights again, to reform.

REDRESS [of *redresser, F.*] Amends.

TO REDRESS a Stag [among *Hunters*] to put him off his Changes.

REDUBBERS [*Law Term*] are such as buy stolen Cloth, knowing it to be stolen, and turn it into some other Form or Colour, that it may not be known.

TO REDUCE [*reduire, F. reducere, L.*] to bring back, restore, subdue, or bring under Subjection, to bring or turn into.

REDUCIBLE [*reducibile, F.*] that may be reduced.

REDUCING Scale, a Mathematical Instrument to reduce any Map or Draught.

REDUCT [among *Chymists*] a Powder by which calcined Metals and Minerals are reduced again to their *Regulus*, or pure Substance.

A REDUCT [*reduit, F.*] an advantageous Piece of Ground, entrenched and separated from the rest of the Camp by a Foss, for an Army to retire to in case of a Surprise. *Military Term.*

REDUCTION, a reducing or bringing back. *F. of L.*

REDUCTION [in *Arithmetic*] is a reducing of Money, Weights, Measures, &c. into their least or greatest Parts.

REDUCTION Ascending [in *Arithmetic*] is a reducing a lower Denomination into a higher, as Farthings into Pence, Pence into Shillings, Shillings into Pounds; and the like in Weights, &c.

REDUCTION Descending [in *Arithmetic*] is reducing a higher Denomination into a lower, as Pounds into Shillings, Shillings into Pence, &c. and the like of Weights, &c.

REDUCTION of Equations [in *Algebra*] is the reducing them into a proper Order or Disposition for an Equation.

REDUCTION [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the Argument of Inclination and the Eccentric Longitude.

REDUCTIVE, that serves to reduce. *F.*

REDUNDANCY [*redundantia, F. redundantia, L.*] an overflowing, abounding, or exceeding Superfluity.

REDUNDANT [*redundans, F. redundans, L.*] overflowing, abounding, exceeding, superfluous.

REDUNDANT Nouns [in *Grammar*] are those that have a Number or particular Case more than usual.

REDUPLICATED [*reduplicatus, L.*] doubled again.

REDUPLICATION, a redoubling. *L.*

REDUPLICATION [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure wherein a Verse ends with the same Word that the following begins.

REDUPLICATIVE, that redoubleth, or may be redoubled often.

REDUPLICATIVE Propositions [in *Logic*] those in which the Subject is repeated.

REE, a Portuguese Coin, 100 of which are equal to Six Pence English.

TO REE } to agitate Corn in a Sieve,
TO RAY } to that the chaffy or lighter Parts may turn to one Place. *G.*

REE, as, *All is on a Ree* [of *ree, Gr. to flow*] all is on the River, or overflowed with Water. *Essex.*

REED [*Reed, Sax. Reht, Teut.*] a Plant growing in fenny or watery Places; Straw bound up for thatching.

REED, a Jewish Measure of three Yards three Inches.

To REEDIFY [*reedifier*, F. of *re-edifier*, L.] to rebuild or build up

REEF [*Sea Term*] a particular Way of rig or tacking up a Sail.

REEFB Top-Mast [*Sea Term*] is when the lower Part of the Top-Mast being taken and cut off, the Remainder is set in the Step again.

REEK [*Dyest, Sax.*] a Mow or Heap of Corn, Hay, &c.

REEK [*pec, Sax. raitch, Teut.*] a Steam or Vapour.

To REEK [*pecan, Sax. rauchen, Teut.*] to emit a Steam or Smoak.

To REEK, or wear away, as, *His Sickness rubs him, i. e. wastes or wears him away.*

REEK-Stack, a Frame of Wood set on end, upon which a Mow of Hay or Corn, &c. is raised. C.

REEKS, reckons. *Spen.*

RE-ENTER [*restrer*, F. of *re* and *in-*, L.] to enter upon, to take Possession again.

To RE-ESTABLISH [*of re* and *etablis*, L.] to establish or settle again.

To REEL [*reile, Belg.*] to stagger.

REEL [*noel, Sax.*] a Device to strain on, &c. O.

To REEM [*of Dyemem, Sax.*] to cry, roar or bewail. *Langsch.*

REVE [*of Govepa, Sax.*] the Bailiff of a Franchise or Manor.

To REEVE [*probably of peapian, Sax. Rea, Teut. to snatch*] a Term used by law, for to put in or pull through.

REEVES [*of nepa or Govepa, Sax. a re-guberer*] a Surname.

RE-EXAMINATION, a second Examination.

To RE-EXAMINE [*of re* and *exami-*, F. or *examine*, L.] to examine again a new.

RE-EXTENT [*Law Term*] a second Extent on Lands and Tenements.

REFECTION, a Refreshing, a Repast, Meal. F. of L.

REFECTIVES [*Refectivie, L.*] Medicines which refresh and renew Strength.

REFECTORY } [*Refectoire, F. refec-*
REFECTUARY } *torium, L.*] a Dining-room; a Room in a Monastery, where the monks or Nuns eat together.

To REFEL' [*refellere, L.*] to disprove by argument, to confute.

To REFER' [*referer, F. referre, L.*] to back, to direct to a Passage in a Book; to refer to one's Judgment or Determina-

tion.

REFERER', an Arbitrator, to whom a Cause, or any Matter in Difference is referred.

REFERENCE [*of referer, F. or referre, L.*] a Mark in a Book directing the Reader to the Margin, or some other Place; also a giving up a Matter to be determined by Arbitrators.

REFERENDARY [*Referendaire, F. referendarius, L.*] an Officer in the Court of Chancery; the Master of Requests.

REFER'ABLE, that may be referred to. To REFIG'URE, to recollect. *Cbau.*

To REFINE', [*raffiner, F. raffinare, Ital.*] to make finer, to purge and purify.

To REFINE upon, to handle nicely, to make critical Remarks upon.

REFINEMENT, a purifying again, or being purified.

REFINING, the Art of separating other Bodies from Gold and Silver.

To REFIT a Ship [*reficer, L.*] to fit it out again; to make it fit for farther Service.

To REFLEC'T [*reflecbir, F. reflectere, L.*] to beat or send back Light or Heat.

To REFLECT upon a Person, to speak ill of, to censure, to reproach.

To REFLECT upon a Thing, to think seriously on it.

REFLECTION } a beating or returning
REFLEX'ION } back; also Meditation, Consideration; also Reproach, Censure. F. of L.

REFLECTION [*in Catoptricks*] is when a Ray of Light falling on a hard or polish'd Body is turned back in the Air, in an Angle equal to that of its Incidence.

REFLECTION [*in Natural Philosophy*] is the Regress or Return that happens to a moving Body, upon its meeting another Body which it cannot penetrate.

REFLECTION [*in Metaphysics*] is that Notice which the Mind takes of its own Operations and the Manner of them.

Ray of REFLECTION } is that by which
REFLECT Ray } the Reflection is made upon the Surface of the reflecting Body.

REFLECTION [*of the Moon*] is her third Inequality of the Motion.

REFLECTING Dials } are such as are
REFLEXIVE Dials } made by a little Piece of a Looking-Glass Plate, so placed as to reflect the Rays of the Sun on the Top of the Ceiling, &c. where the Dial is drawn.

REFLEXIBILITY, an Aptness or Capacity of being reflected.

REFLEXIVE, capable of reflecting, apt to beat or return back.

REFLEXIVITY, a being reflective, the Quality of that which reflects.

REFLORESCENCE [*refl.rescens, L.*] a beginning to flourish or blossom again.

To REFLOW' [*refluer, F. refluxere, L.*] to flow back.

REFLUENT [*refluens*, L.] flowing back.

REFLEX [*reflexus*, L.] a flowing back, the Ebbing of the Sea or Tide.

To REFOCILLATE [*of refocillatus*, L.] to refresh or cherish.

REFOCILLATION, a refreshing, &c.

To REFORM [*reformer*, F. *reformare*, L.] to put into the old, or into a better Form; to amend; also to take up or amend from its Course.

To REFORM [in *Military Affairs*] is to reduce a Body of Men, either by disbanding the Whole, or only breaking a Part, and retaining the rest.

To REFORM [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to do, when she prunes or picks her Feathers.

REFORM [*reformo*, F.] reforming, Reformation; a disbanding some Part of an Army.

REFORMADO, an Officer, who having lost his Men, is continued in whole or half pay; a Volunteer in a Man of War. *Span.*

REFORMATION, the Act of Reforming, an Amendment of Manners, Errors or Abuses. F. of L.

REFORMED [*Los Reformos*] the Protestants of the Reformed Religion.

REFORMER [*reformator*, F. *reformator*, L.] a Person who reforms.

REFORMISTS, Monks, whose Discipline or Rules have been reformed.

To REFRACT [*of refragari*, or *refractum*, L.] to break back again, to resist.

REFRACTARY [*refractorius*, F. *re-*

REFRACTORY [*fractans*, L.] obstinate, unruly, headstrong.

REFRACTED [*refractus*, L.] broken back again, as a *refracted* Beam or Ray of Light.

REFRACTED Angle [in *Opticks*] the Angle which is contained between the *refracted* Ray and the Perpendicular.

REFRACTED Dial, such as shews the true Hour only by the Means of some *refracting*, transparent Fluid.

REFRACTION [*Astronomical*, the Refraction produced by the Atmosphere, whereby the Star appears more elevated above the Horizon than really it is. F. of L.

REFRACTION [in *Dioptricks*] is the Variation of a Ray of Light, from that right Line in which its Motions would have continued, were it not for the Resistance made by the Thickness of the Medium through which it passes.

REFRACTION [in a *Philosophical Sense*] Incursion or Change of Determination in the Body moved, which happens to it just when it enters; or, in some Cases, rather

before it enters a different Medium.

REFRACTION *Mineral*, is that which makes the Sun or Moon appear just on the Edge of the Horizon, when they are yet somewhat below it.

REFRACTION from the *Perpendicular*, [in *Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclined from a thicker Medium into a thinner, as from Glass into Air, in breaking departs further from the Perpendicular.

REFRACTION to the *Perpendicular*, [in *Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclined from a thinner or more diaphanous Medium, upon a thicker or less transparent one, in breaking comes nearer the Perpendicular.

REFRACTIVE, of or belonging to Refraction.

REFRAGABILITY [*refragabilitas*, L.] Refractoriness, Stubbornness.

REFRAGABLE [*refragabilis*, L.] that may be withstood or opposed.

To REFRAIN [*refrainer*, F. *refrangeri*, Ital. of *re* and *frangere*, L.] to bridle, to forbear, to keep one's self from.

REFRANGIBILITY [of *re* and *frangibilis*, L.] the Quality of what is refrangible.

REFRANGIBLE [of *re* and *frangibilis*, L.] capable of being refracted.

REFRAIN, to refrain. *Chen.*

REFRENATION [with *Astronomy*] is when a Planet, applying to another by Conjunction of Aspect, before it draws near, becomes retrograde. L.

To REFREIVE, to refrain for Fear. *U.*

To REFRESH [*rafrachis*, F. *refrescare*, Ital. *refrigerare*, L.] to recruit one's self, to renew or revive.

REFRESHMENT [*Rafrachissimus*, F.] that which serves to refresh.

REFRET [*refrein*, F.] the Burden of a Ballad or Song.

REFRETE, full fraught. *O.*

To REFRIDEN, to cool. *O.*

To REFRIGERATE [*refrigeratus*, L.] to refresh, to cool.

REFRIGERATION, a cooling, &c. F. of L.

A REFRIGERATIVE, a cooling Medicine. F.

REFRIGERATORY [*refrigeratorium*, L.] cooling.

A REFRIGERATORY [*Refrigeratorium*, L.] that Part of an Alembic which is placed about the Head of a Still, and is filled with Water to cool it.

A REFRINED *Harot* [with *Falconers*] one who sneezes, and casts Water through her Nostrils.

REFT [*Brabant, Test.*] heret, *Span.*

R E

REFUGE [*Refugium*, L.] a Place of Safety to fly to. F.

REFUGEE [*Refugé*, F.] a French Prisoner, fled for Refuge from the Persecution in France.

REFUL'GENCY [*refulgencia*, L.] Brightness, Splendor.

REFUL'GENT [*refulgens*, L.] shining, glimmering, bright.

REFUL'LUS *Aque* [O'ld Law] High Water, the Return of a Stream, when it is stopped for the Use of a Mill.

To **REFUND** [*refunder*, F. *refundere*, L.] to pay or give back Money that has been paid wrongfully; also to pay back the Costs and Charges of a Law-Suit.

REFUSAL [*refus*, F.] a Refusing, a Denial.

To **REFUSE** [*refuser*, F. *refusare*, L.] to deny the granting of a Suit, or the doing of any Thing.

REFUSE [*Refus*, F.] the Drofs of Metal Ore, or any other Thing that comes away in the trying of it; whence it is generally taken for the worst of any Thing, after the best has been taken out.

REFUTAN'TIA, an Acquittance, or Acknowledgment for renouncing all future Claims. O. L.

REFUTA'TIO *Feuda*, the Loss of a Fiefd Tenure by forfeiting. C. L.

REFUTA'TION, a disproving by Argument what has been alledged by another. F. of L.

To **REFUTE** [*refuter*, F. *refutare*, L.] to disprove, to convince by Reason.

To **REGAIN** [*regagner*, F.] to gain a second Time, to get again.

REGAL [*Regalis*, L.] royal, belonging to the King or Queen.

REGAL of France, a costly Ring offered by a King of France, to St. Thomas of Canterbury, worn afterwards by King Henry the VIIIth.

REGAL Fishes, such Fishes as by the King's Prerogative belong to him, as Whales, Sturgeons, &c.

To **REGALE** [*regaler*, F.] to treat, feed, or entertain royally.

A **REGALE** ? [*Regal*, F.] a noble Ensign.

A **REGA'LIO** ? treatment or Treat.

REGALE [among Chymists] a kind of Cement with which Gold is purified.

REGALE *Episcopalis*, the Temporal and Spiritual Privileges of Bishops. O. L.

REGA'LIA, the Rights of a King or Queen; the Emblems of the Royal Dignity.

REGA'LITY [*Regalitas*, L.] Royalties, Royalty.

To **REGARD** [*regarder*, F.] to look upon with Concern, or Heed, to have Respect to.

REGARD, Consideration, Respect, Attention. C.

R E

REGARD [*of a Forest*] the overseeing and viewing of it; also the Compass of it.

REGAR'DANT [*in Heraldry*] a Lion, or such kind of Beast of Prey, painted as looking behind him.

REGAR'DED, respected.

REGAR'DER [*of a Forest*] an Officer whose Business it is to take the Regard of it, and overlook all the other Officers.

RE'GEL, a fixed Star in Orion's Foot.

RE'GENCY [*Regence*, F.] the Government or Governors of a Kingdom, during the Minority or Absence of a Prince, by one or more of the Subjects.

To **REGEN'ERATE** [*regenerare*, F.] to regenerate, L.] to beget again, to cause to be born again.

REGEN'ERATE [*regeneratus*, L.] born a second time, new born.

REGENERATION [*with Divinus*] a new and spiritual Birth. F. of L.

RE'GENT [*Regens*, L.] ruling or governing.

A **RE'GENT** [*un Regent*, F.] one who governs the Kingdom during the Minority of a Sovereign Prince, or under one who is incapable of reigning.

To **REGER'MINATE** [*regerminatum*, L.] to spring or bud out again.

RE'GIBLE [*regibilis*, L.] easy to be ruled, governable.

RE'GICIDE [*of Rex and Cado*, L.] a King-Killer, a Murderer of Kings. L.

REGIF'ICAL [*regificus*, L.] royal, stately, pompous, magnificent.

RE'GIMEN ? [*Regimen*, L. *Regime*, F.]

RE'GIMENT ? Government, Rule.

REGIMEN [*with Grammaticians*] the Cases of a Noun governed by a Verb, or Participle.

REGIMEN [*with Physicians*] the Method to be observed by a Patient, with respect to his Diet, &c.

RE'GIMENT [*Military Term*] a Body or several Companies of Foot Soldiers, or Troops of Horse commanded by a Colonel.

REGIO *Assensu*, a Writ whereby the King or Queen gives Royal Assent to the Election of a Bishop.

RE'GION [*Regio*, L.] a Country, Coast, or Quarter. F.

REGION [*with Geographers*] a large Extent of Land, inhabited by many People of the same Nation.

REGION *Elementary*, a Sphere bounded by the Orb of the Moon, comprehending the Atmosphere of the Earth.

REGION *Ethereal* ? [*in Cosmography*] is

REGION *Celestial* ? that vast Extent of the Universe, that contains the Heavens with all their Host.

REGION *Planetary* [*with Astrologers*] that Part of the Heavens where the neighbouring Planets move.

REGIONS [in *Astronomy*] are certain particular Divisions of the Air.

Upper REGION of the Air [with *Astronomers*] is that Part of it which is above the Tops of the highest Mountains.

The **Middle REGION of the Air**, is that which reaches from the Tops of the highest Mountains, down to the lower Region of the Air.

Lowest REGION of the Air, that Part of it which we live in, and which is bounded by the Reflection of the Sun Beams.

Lower REGION [among *Anatomists*] the lowest Part of the Abdomen, which is distinguished into three Regions, the Lower, Middle, and Upper.

RE'GISTER [*Registre*, F. *Registrum*, L. q. d. *iterum gestum*] a Memorial or Book of publick Records.

A REGISTEK [*Registrarius*, L.] an Officer who keeps Registers.

REGISTER of a Parish Church, a Book wherein Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials are register'd.

REGISTER [among *Chymists*] a Contrivance in Furnaces, to make the Heat immediately more intense or remiss, by letting more or less Air come to the Vessel.

To **make REGISTER** [among *Printers*] is to make the Pages and Lines fall exactly one upon another.

To **REG'ISTER**, to record or enter into a Register.

RE'GISTRY [*Registrum*, L.] the Office where Records are kept; also the Books and Rolls there kept, especially those wherein the Proceedings of the Chancery, or any Spiritual Court are recorded.

REG'IOUS Professor [i. e. the King's Professor] a Title of every Reader of the five Lectures in the University, so called from King Henry VIII. who founded them. L.

REG'IOUS Morbus, the King's-Evil. L.

REG'NANT [*regnans*, L.] principal, chief, governing.

REG'NARDISM, the Subtily of Reynard, or a Fox, Craftiness.

REGNATIFE, fit for reigning. Cb.

REG'NI, an ancient People of Britain, who formerly had the Shires Surry and Suffex, and Part of Hampshire in Possession.

REGOLA [in *Musick Books*] a Rule or Canon. Ital.

To **REGORGE** [*regorger*, F.] to bring or cast up, to vomit.

REGRA'TE, Regret, Sorrow; also Esteem. O.

REGRA'TER ? [*Regratier*, F.] a Huckster, or one who trimm

eth up old Wares for Sale; but it is commonly taken for him who buys and sells any Wares or V. etuals in the same Market or Fair, or within five Miles thereof.

To **REGRA'TE** [*regretter*, F.] to distrust Huckster's Trade.

REGRA'TRIA, a telly by Regret.

RE'GRESS [*regres*, F. *regressus*, L.] turning or coming back.

To **REGRET** [*regretter*, F.] to lament or grieve for.

REGRET ? [*regrets*, Ital. of *negotium*, L.] Grief, Sorrow, Remorse.

Unwillingness to do a Thing. F.

REGUERDONED, rewarded. Cbm.

REG'ULA [in *Old Books*] the Book of Rules or Orders of a Monastery.

REG'ULAR [*regularis*, F. of *regula*, according to Rule, orderly.

REGULAR Body [in *Mathematicks*] a Solid, the Surface whereof is composed of equal and similar Figures.

REGULAR Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have their Sides and Angles equal to another.

REGULARITY [*regularitas*, F.] a conformity to Rules, Exactness, strictness.

REG'ULARS, such as live under the Rule of Obedience, and lead a Monastic Life, &c. regular Clergy.

To **REGULATE** [*regulare*, F. *regula*, L.] to set in order; to govern, to guide; to frame or square; to instruct or decide.

REGULA'TION [*regulatio*, F.] the act of regulating. L.

REGULA'TOR, one who regulates. L.

REGULATOR [among *Watchmakers*] a small Spring belonging to the Balance of Pocket Watches.

REG'ULUS ? [among *Chymists*] the purest Part of a metal or Mineral, when the Foam or Dregs are taken away.

To **REGUR'GITATE** [of *re* and *guttur*, L.] to swallow again.

REHABILITATION [in the Law] is a re-enabling or restoring to former Ability. L.

REHEAR'SAL, Relation, Report, private practising, as the Rehearsal Play, &c.

To **REHEARSE** [of *re* and *haurere*, Ital.] to tell.

To **REHEARSE**, to practise in order to publick Performance.

REHOB'AM [in *Scripture*] a Breach of the People King Solomon.

To **REJECT** [*reijctus*, F. *reijctus*, Ital.] to cast off, to refuse, to slight or despise.

REJECT'ABLE, that may be rejected.

REJECTA'NEOUS [*reijctus*, Ital.] rejected, unprofitable, nothing fit for.

REJECTION, a rejecting or casting off.

REIGHT [*reijctus*, Ital.] a rejecting or casting off.

To **REIGN** [*regere*, F. *regere*, Ital.] to govern.

RE

as a King or Sovereign; to be in
reges.

REIGNOUS, ruinous. O.

RITA, ralteth. Chan.

To REIMBARK [Reimbarker, F.] to take
Shipping again.

REIMBARKATION [Reimbarkement,
F.] going on Ship-board again.

To REIMBURSE [Reimbursar, F.] to pay
back again, to re-pay.

REIMBURSEMENT, a paying back. F.

REIMPRESSION, a second Impression
or Edition of a Book.

REIN, Government. O.

REINARD [Renard, F.] a Fox.

REINARD [rein, Test. uncorrupt, and
rein, Re. Nature, honestly-minded] a pro-
per Name.

REINARD [of rein, and rein, Test.
REYNARD] Honour, q. d. one whose
good Name is unstained] a Surname.

To REINFECT [of re and infectum, L.]
to infect or corrupt again.

REINFECTA, the Business not being
done, without Success. L.

To REINFORCE [reinforcer, F.] to add
new Force or Strength, to recruit.

REINFORCED Ring [of a Cannon] is
that which is next after the Trunnions,
between them and the Vent.

REINFORCEMENT [Reinforcement, F.]
Rein, Supply.

To REINGRA'TIATE one's self with
an, is to get into his Favour again.

REINS [Reins, F. of Reins, L.] the
Kittens; certain Bowels, whose Office is
to strain the Urine, and cause it to run
through the Vessels called *Ureters*, into the
Bladder.

REINS [probably of *Regere*, L. to rule]
the Leather Thongs of a Bridle, or two
bits of Leather, one to each Side of
a Carb or Saddle, which the Rider or
Driver holds in his Hand to keep a Horse
in Subjection.

To RE-INSTATE [of re, in, and sta-
re, L.] to restore to the former State and
Condition.

To REINTEGRATE [Reintegrar, F.]
to restore one to his own.

To REJOICE [Rejoir, F.] to fill with
joy to delight, to be merry or glad.

To REJOIN [Rejoindre, F.] to join
again, to get together again, to reply.

REJOINER [in Law] is an Answer
in Exception to a Replication, a second
Answer. F.

REJUMBLE, as, it rejumbles in my
mind, &c. it rises or works in my Sto-
mach. N. C.

REJ, Sedge or Sea-Weed. O.

REITERATE [reiterar, F. of reiter-
are, L.] to do the same thing over again.

RE

To REKE [rekan, Sax.] to care for. O.

REKELAGIS, Rakings, Revelings. C.

REKILNESS, Raskness, O.

REJOVENESCENCY [of *Rejuvenescere*,
L.] to grow young again.

To RELAPSE [of *Relapsus*, L.] to fall
back again, to commit the same Fault.

A RELAPSE [of re and lapsus, L.] a
falling or sliding back, most commonly in-
to a Disease or Sickness. F.

To RELATE [Relatore, Ital. of *Relatum*,
L.] to tell or give an Account of; to be-
long to, to be agreeable or answerable.

To RE'ATE, to bring back again. Sp.

RELATERS, they who stand at Ad-
vantage with Darts to kill Deer. O.

RELATION, Rehearsal of some Ad-
venture, Battle, Siege, &c. F. of L.

RELATION [in Logick] one of the ten
Predicaments or Accidents belonging to
Substance.

RELATION, Respect, Regard.

RELATION Inharmonical [in Musical
Compositions] is a harsh Reflection, or Flat
against Sharp in a Cross Form, viz. when
some harsh or displeasing Discord is produ-
ced in comparing the present Note with
that of another Part.

RELATIONS, Kindred, Kinsmen, or
Kinwomen.

RELATIST, a Reporter.

RELATIVE [relativus, L.] having Re-
lation or Nearness to some other Thing.

RELATIVE Gravity, the same with
Specific Gravity; which see.

RELATIVE Propositions [among Logi-
cians] are those which include some Rela-
tion and Comparison.

RELATIVE Terms [in Logick] when there
is a Sort of Opposition, yet such as that
the one cannot be without the other.

A RELATIVE [with Grammarians] is a
Word which in Concord answers to some
Word foregoing, called the Antecedent.

To RELAX' [relaxare, L.] to loosen or
slacken; to yield or give way.

RELAXANTIA [among Physicians]
loosening Medicines. L.

RELAXATION, loosening, slackening;
a Respite or Breathing-Time. F. of L.

RELAXATION [Anatomy] a Dilatation
of the Parts or Vessels of the Body.

RELAXATION [in Law] a Release or
Discharge; an Abatement or releasing Ca-
nonical Punishments.

RELAY' [of *Relier*, F.] a Place
where the Dogs are placed in Readiness to
be cast off, when the Game comes that
Way; or the setting of fresh Dogs upon a
wild Beast.

RELAY' [Relais, F.] fresh Hounds or
Horses; also the Stage or Place where
they are kept.

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To

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TO RELEASE [*Relascher*, or *Relasser*, F. *Relasare*, Ital. *Relaxare*, L.] to set at Liberty, to let go free from.

A RELEASE [*Relaxatio*, L.] a Discharge, a setting at Liberty, a general Acquittance.

A RELEASE [in *Law*] a Deed, by which Actions, Estates, Rights, &c. are extinguished, transferred, or abridged.

A RELEASEMENT [*Relachment*, or *Relaisement*, F.] a releasing or discharging.

TO REL'EOATE [*Reliquer*, F. *Religere*, L.] to banish for a Time only.

REL'EGATION, such a Banishment. L.

TO REL'ENT [*Relentir*, F. *Relentare*, Ital.] to wax soft, to grow pitiful and compassionate; to sweat or give like Marble; to abate, as the Extremity of Heat and Cold.

REL'EVATION [*Relevement*, F.] a raising or lifting up again. L.

TO REL'EV'ISH [in *Law*] is to admit one to Mainprise upon Surety.

REL'ICKS ? [*Reliques*, F. *Reliquia*, L.]

REL'IQUES } Remains of the Bodies or Cloaths of Saints, preserved by Roman Catholicks with great Veneration.

A RELICT [*Relicta*, F.] a Widow.

RELICTA *Verificationes* [in *Law*] as when a Defendant relinquisheth his Plea or Proof, and thereupon Judgment is enter'd for the Plaintiff.

RELIEF [*Rellevation*, of *relevare*, Ital.] charitable Assistance, Comfort, Succour, Supply. F.

RELIEF [*relevasie*, of *relevium*, L.] a Fine formerly paid to the King by every one that came to an Inheritance of Land held in *Capite*, or Military Service.

RELIEF. See *Relievo*.

RELIEF of a *Hare*, that Place where the goes to feed in the Evening.

TO RELIEVE [*reliever*, F. of *relevare*, L.] to supply the Wants and Necessities of another; to succour.

TO RELIEVE the Guard } [*Military*

TO RELIEVE the Trenches } [*Phrase*] is to bring fresh Men upon the Guard or Trenches, and to send those to Rest, who have been upon Duty before.

RELIEVO [in *Masonry*, *Carving*, &c.] Imbossed Work; the protuberant setting or standing out of any Figures or Images above the Plan on which they are formed; it is distinguished into *Alta*, where it rises much or after the Life, and *Basso*, when it rises but a little.

Basso RELIEVO [i. e. *Low Relief*] when the Work is but little raised.

Alto RELIEVO [i. e. *High Relief*] when the Work is much raised.

RELIGATION, a binding fast, a tying back. L.

RELIGION, the Worship of a Deity, Piety, Godliness. F. of L.

RELIGIONIST, a Professor, or Follower of Religion.

RELIGIOUS [*religiosus*, F. *religiosus*, L.] belonging to Religion; devout, godly.

RELIGIOUSITE, Religion. *Cham.*

TO RELINQUISH [*relinquere*, L.] to forsake, to yield up, or part with.

RELINQUARY [*Reliquaire*, F.] a Shrine or Casket, in which the Reliques of deceased Saints are kept.

RELICUATOR [*Reliquaire*, F.] one who is behind-hand in his Accounts.

TO REL'ISH [*Mingere* derives it of *relascher*, F. to lick again] to have a good Savour, to give a Relish or Taste; to like or approve.

REL'ISHABLE, that relishes or tastes well; that may be liked or approved.

TO REL'IVEN, to live again. *Spes.*

RELLOLEUM [among *Chymists*] a certain peculiar Virtue of a Plant, or other mix'd body.

TO RELUCT [*reluctare*, L.] to be averse to, to strive against.

RELUCTANCE [*reluctatio*, L.] a wrestling or striving against, Aversion, Unwillingness.

TO RELY [of *re* and *Lys*] to trust to, to depend upon.

TO REMAIN [*remanere*, L.] to be left, to stay or be behind.

REMAIN'DER, that which remains or is left.

REMAIN'DER [in *Law*] is an Estate limited to Land, Tenements, and Realty, to be left after the expiring of another particular Estate.

REMAINDER [in *Mathematics*] is the Difference, or that which is left after the taking of a lesser Number or Quantity from a greater.

The REMAINS [*Remanentia*, L.] all that is left after a Person or Thing.

TO REMANCI'PATE [of *remancipatus*, L.] to sell or return a Commodity to him who first sold it.

TO REMAND [*remandere*, F. of *remandare*, L.] to command back again.

REMAN'ENT [*remans*, L.] remaining.

TO REMARK [*remarkare*, F.] to observe, to take Notice of.

A REMARK [*Remarkus*, F.] Note or Observation; Note or Worth.

REMARK'ABLE [*remarkabilis*, F.] worthy of Remark; observable, notable.

TO REMBLE [q. d. *removere*, &c.] to move or remove. *Lincolns.*

TO REME, to take away, to deny. *Q.*

REMED'ABLE, capable of being remedied.

REMED'IBLES [of *Remedi* F. of *Remedium*, L. and *Lati*] that is not to be remedied, past Remedy.

CONFIDY [*Remede, F. Remedium, L.*]
 icine, Phisick, Cure, Herb.
TO REM'EDY [*Remedier, F.*] to help.
TO REMEM'BER [*remembrer, O. F. re-
 mbrar, Ital. rememorate, L.*] to call to mind,
 revive one's Memory.
REMEMBRANCE [*Remembranza, Ital.
 mmento, L.*] Remembering, Memory. F.
REMEMBRANCER, one who puts in
 ed.
REMEMBRANCERS [*of the Exchequer*]
 the Clerks there, waz.
THE REMEMBRANCER [*of the King*]
 enters into his Office all Recognizances,
 between the Barons for any of the
 King's Debts.
REMEMBRANCER [*of the Lord Treas-
 urer*] one whose Office is to put the Lord
 Treasurer, and the rest of the Judges of that
 Court, in Remembrance of such Matters as
 concern the King's Benefit.
REMEMBRANCER [*of the first Fruits*]
 Officer who takes all the Compositions
 of Bonds for First Fruits and Tenths, and
 the Proofs against such as do not pay
 the same.
REMERCY'D [*Remercié, F.*] thanked.
REMES, Realsus. O.
TO REMEW, to refuse. O.
REMIGATION, a rowing. L.
TO REMIND, to put one in mind of.
REMINS'CENCE [*Reminiscencia, L.*]
 Reminding or Power of remembering or call-
 ing to mind. F.
REMIS'S [*remis, F. remissus, L.*] negli-
 gent, slack, careless.
REMIS'SIBLE, that may be remitted or
 forgiven; pardonable. F.
REMIS'SNESS, Slackness, Carelessness.
REMISSION, Forgiveness, Pardon. F.
REMISSION [among *Naturalists*] the A-
 batement of the Efficacy and Power of any
 thing.
REMISSION [among *Physicians*] is when
 the disease abates, but does not go quite off
 and it returns again.
TO REMIT [*remittere, F. remittere, L.*]
 to send back, to return, to slacken, to abate
 or lessen; also to forgive.
REMITMENT a Return of Money
REMITTANCE &c.
REMITTER [in Law] the Restoration
 of a man to his best and more ancient Title.
REMNANT, that which remains, or is
 left of any Thing.
REMORA'DE, a Charge or sort of Poul-
 try.
REMORSTRANCE, a Complaint back'd
 with Reason; an expostulatory Declara-
 tion, more especially made to a Prince or
 a Pope. F.
REMORSTRANTS, a Set of Armi-

nians, in Holland, so called from a Writing
 presented by them to the States of Holland,
 in the Synod of Dort, A. C. 1611. con-
 cerning Pledestination.

TO REMONSTRATE [*remontrei, F. of
 re and monstratum, L.*] to shew by Reason
 and Instances, to make appear.

REMORA, the Sea Lamprey, a Fish. L.
REMORA [with *Surgeons*] an Instru-
 ment to set a broken Bone. L.

TO REMORD, to cause Remorse. O.
REMORSE [*Remorde, F. of re and morsus
 L.*] Check or Sting of Conscience.

REMOTE [*remotus, L.*] far, distant.

REMOVABLE [*of removere, L.*] that
 may be removed.

REMOVAL, removing, Change of Place
 or Abode.

TO REMOVE [*removere, L.*] to carry
 or go from Place to Place, to take away.

TO REMOUNT [*remounter, F.*] to mount
 again, to set or get up again.

TO REMOUNT Cavalry [*Milit. Term.*]
 to furnish Troopers, whose Horses have been
 killed or disabled, with new Horses.

REMPLÉ [in *Heraldry*] i. e. filled up,
 denotes that the Chief is filled up with a
 square Piece of another Colour.

REMU'ABLE [*remauble, F.*] removea-
 ble, ready, unconstant. O.

TO REMUNERATE [*remunerer, F. re-
 muneratum, L.*] to recompense or reward.

REMU'NERABLE, that may be reward-
 ed.

REMUNERABIL'TY, a Capableness of
 being rewarded.

REMUNERA'TION, a recompensing or
 rewarding. F. of L.

RENABLY, ready. O.

REN'AL Artery [amongst *Anatomists*] an
 Artery, said to rise out of the *Aorta*, and to
 enter the Kidneys.

RENAS'CENCY [*Renaissance, F. of re-
 nasci, L.*] a growing again.

RENASCIBILITY [*Renascibilitas, L.*]
 Regeneration.

TO RENAV'IGATE [*Renavigatum, L.*]
 to sail back.

RENAVIGATION, a sailing back. L.

TO RENCOUN'TER [*Rencountier, F.*] to
 meet or meet with.

A RENCOUNTER [*Rencontre, F.*] an ac-
 cidental Meeting, an unexpected Adventure.

TO REND [*phenban, Sax.*] to tear or
 pull to Pieces.

TO RENDER [*rendre, F. reddere, Ital. of
 reddere, L.*] to return, to yield or give up, to
 translate out of one Language into another.

TO REN'DER, to separate, or disperse. C.

RENDEVOUS } [*Rendevous, F.*] a
RENDEZ VOUS } Place appointed for
 meeting, or a meeting Place for any Army.

RENDS, the Seams between the Planks
 of a Ship.

RENEGA'DE? [*Renegat*, F. of *re* and *negat*, L.] one who has deny'd, or renounced the Christian Religion.
Ital.

To **RENEGE** [*of re and negat*, L.] to deny. *Shakspeare*.

RENES *Sanguisvarii* [with *Anatomists*] a Pair of glandulous Bodies placed above the Kidneys.

To **RENEW** [*renouveler*, F. *renovare*, L.] to begin anew or afresh.

RENEW'AL [*renouement*, F.] the Act of renewing.

RENGED, compassed about. O.

RENIE [*renier*, F.] to deny. *Chau.*

RENIMED [*g. d. Running Mead*] a Place betwixt *Windsor* and *Stratford*, famous for the Meeting of the Barons against King *John*.

RENITENCY [*of resist*, L.] a resisting or striving against.

RENITENCY [with *Philosophers*] that Resistance there is in solid Bodies, when they press upon, or are driven one against another.

RENKS, Rank. O.

REN'NET

REN'ETING } a Sort of Pippin.

REN'NET. See *Rennet*,

REN'NISH, furious, passionate. *N. C.*

RENNS [of *rennen*, *Teut.*] runs. *Spenc.*

To **RENO'DATE** [of *renodatum*, L.] to tie again; to tie a double Knot; to unite.

RENO'ME [of *renon*, F.] Renown.

RENOV'ATION, a renewing, a making new.

RENOVELANCES, Renewings. O.

To **RENOUNCE** [*renoncer*, F. of *renunciare*, L.] to forsake, to quit claim, to deny absolutely, to disown.

RENOWN [*renon*, F. of *re* and *nomen*, L.] Fame, great Reputation and Note.

RENOWN'ED [*renommé*, F.] famous, very much noted.

REN-Radder, run readily. O.

RENT [*renta*, F. *reditus*, L.] a Sum of Money issuing yearly out of Lands and Tenements.

RENT'AL, an Account of Rent, &c.

RENT-Charge [*Law Term*] is where a Man makes over his Estate to another, yet reserves for himself a Sum of Money to be paid annually, with a Clause of Distress for Non-Payment.

RENT-Sect [*i. e.* dry Rent] is that which a Man, who makes over his Estate, reserves yearly to be paid him, without any Clause for Distress.

RENT Service [*Law Term*] is when a Man holds Lands, &c. of his Lord by Fealty and a certain Rent; or by Fealty, Service and Rent.

RENTS of *Affix* [*Law Term*] were fix'd and determin'd Rents, anciently paid by Te-

nants, in a set Quantity of Money or Provisions.

RENTS Refelete [*Law Term*] such Rents as were anciently payable to the Crown from Lands and Religious Houses.

RENT'ER *Warden*, an Officer who receives the Rents and Profits belonging to a Company or Corporation.

RENT'Y, handsome, well shap'd, *Spens.* of *Horses and Cows*. *N. C.*

RENV'ERSED [*renversé*, F.] overturned, turned upside down, perverted. *Sp.*

To **RENOM'ERATE** [*renumerare*, L.] to pay back.

RENUNCIA'TION [*renunciatio*, F.] a renouncing or disclaiming a Thing. *L.*

RE [*in Mech Books*] is an Abbreviation of *Recursive*, which see.

To **RE-OBTAIN** [of *re* and *obtain*, L.] to get again.

To **REPAIR** [*reparer*, F. of *reparare*, L.] to mend, to refit.

To **REPAIR** [*repare*, F.] to go or to take one's self to.

REPAIR, amending, refitting.

REPAIRS [*Hunting Term*] the Haunts or Places that the Hare runs to.

REPAIR'ER [*Reparateur*, F. *Reparator*, L.] a Restorer, a making new of a Thing.

REPAIR'ERS, Artificers who chase Figures, and beautify Sword Hilt.

REPAN'DITY [*repanditas*, L.] Crookedness, or swagging in the Back.

REPAN'DOUS [*repandus*, L.] bent or bowed backwards.

REPARA'TION, a mending of Things fallen to Decay, a making satisfaction for Damages done, &c.

REPARATIONE Facienda, a Writ, when one joint Tenant is willing to repair, and the other not, against him who is not.

REP'ARTEE [*repartie*, F.] a quick Reply; a witty sharp Answer.

REPARTITION, a dividing or sharing again. *F.*

REPARTITION, the regulating of a Tax, so that none can be over-burdened.

To **REP'ASS** [*repasse*, F.] to pass over again.

REPAST [*repas*, F. *d. q. repastus*, L.] a single Meal.

REPASTUM [*Old Law*] *see Meat's* Meat, given to servile Tenants, while they were to work for their Lord.

To **REPAY** [*reparer*, F.] to pay back again.

REPAYMENT, a paying back, or over again.

To **REPEAL** [*repeller*, F. *q. d. revocare*, L.] to revoke or make void a Law.

REPEAL'ABLE, capable of being repealed.

R E

TO REPEAT [*repetere*, F. of *repeters*, L.] by the same Thing over again.
TO REPE and **RENNE**, to rap and rend, to procure by any Means. O.
TO REPEAT, a Term used at the Game of *Piquet*.
TO REPEL [*repellere*, L.] to beat or drive back.
REPEL' LANCE, a repeating or disannulling.
REPEL' LENTS [*repellentia*, L.] Medicines which allay the Swelling of a Part, drive the Humours another Way.
TO REPEOPLE [of *re* and *peupler*, F.] to people, or stock with People.
TO REPENT [*repentir*, F. of *re* and *penir*, L.] to be sorry for what one has done or omitted.
REPENTANCE [q. of *re* and *Penitentia*, L.] a Sorrow for past Deeds or Omissions. F.
REPENT'UANT, penitent. Chau.
REPENTINE [*repentinus*, L.] sudden.
REPERCUSSION, a driving back, or knock back. F. of L.
REPERCUSSIVE, which striketh or reboundeth back. F.
REPERTITIOUS [*repertitius*, L.] that is found, a Foundling.
REPERTORY [*repertoire*, F. of *reperire*, L.] a Book in which Things are alphabetically placed for the more ready finding them.
REPEAT'ATOR [in *Musick Books*] signifies he who repeats, or repeat. Ital.
REPICCIANO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Violin full, and is used to distinguish whole Violins in *Concerto's*, which play first and then to fill up, from those which play throughout the whole *Concerto*.
REPITION, a Rehearsal, a saying again. F. of L.
REIGNORATION, a redeeming of a thing. L.
TO REPINE [q. of *re* and *pinere*, Dan.] to grieve or grudge at.
TO REPLANT [*replanter*, F.] to plant again.
PLEADER [of *re* and *plaid*, F.] to plead, to argue that which was once pleaded.
REPLEGARE [*Law Term*] is to replevy, or redeem a Distress.
REPLEGIARE [*de averiis*, a Writ to replevy distrained, upon Surety to answer the Suit.
TO REPLENISH [*replir*, O. F. *replere*, and *plenus*, L.] to fill.
TO REPLETE [*repletus*, L.] full, filled, replenished.
REPLETION, a being stuffed or filled, &c. F. of L.
TO REPLEVIN releasing of Cattle or other Goods distrained.

R E

by Virtue of a Writ called *Replegiare*, upon Surety to answer the Distresser's Suit.
TO REPLEVISH [*Law Term*] to let one to Mainprize or Bail upon Surety.
TO REPLEV'Y [*replegiare*, L.] to recover by a Replevin; to redeem a Pledge.
REPLICA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to repeat, Ital. as, *Se replica, si place*, i. e. repeat if you please.
REPLICATION [*Replique*, F.] a making a Reply, a second Answer.
REPLICATION [in *Law*] the Plaintiff's Reply to the Defendant's Answer.
REPLICATO [in *Musick Books*] signifies repeat or play over again. Ital.
TO REPLY [*repliquer*, F. of *replir*, L.] to answer.
A REPLY [*Replique*, F.] an Answer.
RE'ONCES, a Sort of small wild Rabbits. F.
TO REPORT [*rapporter*, F. of *reportare*, L.] to tell, to relate.
A REPORT [*Rapport*, F.] Talk, Tale, Story, Relation, Account, Reputation; also the Noise of a Gun that is discharged.
REPORT [in *Law*] is a Relation of Cases judicially debated or adjudged in any of the King's Courts of Justice.
TO REPOSE [*se Reposer*, F.] to put or lay upon; to commit or leave a Thing to one's Care.
TO REPOSE [*se Reposer*, F.] to take one's Rest.
REPOSE [*repos*, F.] Rest, Sleep, Quiet, Peace.
REPOSE [in *Painting*] is the Place where the Masses or great Lights and Shadows are resembled.
REPOSEDNESS, Quietness, a being at Rest.
REPOSITION [of *re* and *positio*, L.] a settling again.
REPOSITION [among *Surgeons*] the reducing or settling of a Member dislocated.
REPOSITION [of the *Forest*] an Act whereby several Forest Grounds made Purchu were laid to the Forest again.
REPOSITORY [*repositorium*, L.] a Store-house or Place where Things are laid up.
TO REPOSSESS [of *re* and *possidere*, F. or *possidere*, L.] to put or go into Possession again.
REPREFE, Reproof. O.
TO REPREHEND [*reprehendere*, L.] to reprove or rebuke, to blame.
REPREHENSIBLE, that may be reprehended, reproveable. F.
REPREHEN'SION, a Reproving, Reproof, Reprimand. F.
REPRESA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Repeat, or to repeat; a Character used to shew where the Repeat begins. Ital.

To REPRESENT [*representer*, F. *repræsenteur*, L.] to make appear, to shew; to lay before; to supply one's Place; to describe or express.

REPRESENTATION [*repræsentatio*, L.] a Representing, Portraiture, Figure.

A REPRESENTATIVE, [*repræsentator*, L.] one who represents the Person of another. F.

REPRESENTATIVE. serving to represent. F.

REPRESENTMENT, a Representing, a Representation.

To REPRESS [*reprimer*, F. *repressum*, L.] to restrain, to keep back, to curb, or quell, to stop or stay.

To REPRIEVE [of *reprendre*, F.] to take back, or respite a Malefactor for some Time.

A REPRIEVE [*repit*, F.] a Warrant for the suspending the Execution of a Malefactor.

To REPRIMAND [*reprimander*, F.] to reprove sharply and with Authority.

A REPRIMAND [*reprimande*, F.] Reproof, Check, Rebuke.

To REPRINT [*re-imprimer*, F. *re-imprimere*, L.] to print again.

REPRI'SALS [*reprisailles*, F.] a taking again, a seizing upon an Equivalent for the Loss sustained upon another's Account, or by another.

REPRISE, a retaking; also the Burden of a Song or Ballad. F.

REPRISES [*Law Term*] Allowance and Duties paid annually out of a Manor and Lands; as Rent-charges, Annuities, &c.

To REPROACH [*reprocher*, F.] to upbraid or twit, to lay to one's Charge, or tax.

A REPROACH [*reproche*, F.] an Upbraiding, Disgrace, Shame.

REPROACH'ABLE that deserves Reproach. F.

REPROACH'FUL, abusive, shameful.

REPROBATES [*les reprouvez*, F. *reprobi*, L.] those whom (as some believe) God has predestinated to Damnation; also very wicked or lewd Persons.

To REPROBATE [*reprobare*, L.] to reject or cast off utterly.

REPROBATION, a casting out of Favour, a rejecting. F. of L.

REPRODUCTION, a producing again, or anew. L.

REPROOF [of *reprover*, F.] Rebuke, Check.

REPROV'ABLE, worthy of Reproof.

To REPROV'E [*reprover*, F.] to check, to chide.

REP-SILVER, Money antiently paid by servile Tenants to their Lords, to

be quitted of the Duty of reaping their Corn. S.

REPTILE [*reptile*, L.] a creeping Thing, any Thing that crawls upon its Belly. F.

REPTITIOUS [*reptitius*, L.] creeping.

REPTON [probably of rein, *Text*. clean, and tun, *Sax*. a Town, *g. d.* clean Town] a Town in *Derbyshire*, memorable for the Overthrows of *Æthelbald* and *Bairad*, two Kings of the *Mercii*.

REPUB'LICAN [*republicain*, F.] a Commonwealth's Man.

REPUB'LI'CK [*republiqz*, F. *et respublica*, L.] a Commonwealth, a free State.

To REPUDIATE [*repudier*, F. *repudiare*, L.] to reject, put away, or divorce.

REPUDIATED [*repudiatus*, L.] put away, divorced.

REPUDIATION, a putting away, a Divorce. F. of L.

REPUDIOUS [*repudiosus*, L.] villainous, hateful, to be rejected.

To REPUGN [*repugnare*, F. *repugnare*, L.] to be against, or contrary to, to clash with.

REPUGNANCY [*repugnance*, F. *repugnantia*, L.] Aversion, Opposition, Contrariety.

REPUGNANT [*repugnans*, L.] that clashes with, contrary to.

To REPUL'LULATE [*repululatus*, L.] to bud forth, to spring up again.

To REPULSE [*repulsus*, L.] to thrust or turn away, to reject or despise.

A REPULSE [*repulsa*, L.] a Refusal or Denial.

REPUTABLE, of good Report.

REPUTATION } Fame, Report, Credit,
REPU'TE } Esteem. F. of L.

To REPUTE [*reputare*, F. *reputare*, L.] to think, count, or look upon.

REQUEST [*requette*, F.] Supplication, Petition.

REQUEST [among Hunters] is putting the Dogs afresh upon the same Scent.

To REQUEST [*requitter*, F. *requisum*, L.] to intreat or humbly desire.

To be in REQUEST, to be much sought after, to be highly esteemed.

The Court of REQUESTS, a Court much the same as the Chancery, now quite laid aside.

REQUIEM [*i. e.* Rest, of *requiem aeternam dona eis Domine*, Part of the Prayer in Latin] as, to sing a Requiem, *i. e.* to sing a Mass for the Rest of the Souls of deceased Persons. L.

REQUI'RABLE, desirable. *Chap.*

R E

TO REQUIRE [*Requirere*, F. *Requiere*, L.] to ask or demand peremptorily, or with Authority.

REQUISITE [*Requis*, F.] necessary, convenient.

REQUITAL, Reward, Acknowledgment. F.

TO REQUIRE, to reward, or make A-mends for.

RERE-boiled, half-boiled. C.

RERE-County [in the *Statutes of Westminster*] some publick Place appointed for the Receipt of the King's Money, after the County Court is done.

RERE-Moose, a Bat.

RERE Ward [*Arriere Garde*, F.] the Rear of an Army.

RES Naturals [*Physical Term*] natural Things, which are reckoned three in Number, viz. Health, the Causes of Health, and its Effects. L.

RES non Naturals [among *Physicians*] Things not natural, which are reckoned six, viz. Air, Meat and Drink, Sleeping and Watching, Motion and Rest; Things which are let out of, or retained in the Body, and the Affections or Passions of the Mind; these are so called, because when they exceed their due Bounds, they often occasion Diseases. L.

RES præter Naturam [*Physical Term*] Things beside Nature, viz. Diseases with their Symptoms, Causes, and Effects.

RESALUTATION, a saluting again.

RESARCELE'E [in *Heraldry*] a slenderer Cross charged on one that is larger.

RESCUIT [*Law Term*] an admitting of a third Person to plead his Right in a Cause already begun between two others.

RESCUIT of Homage, the Lord's receiving Homage of his Tenant at his Admission to the Land.

TO RESCIND [*rescindere*, F. *rescindere*, L.] to cut off, to disannul, to repeal.

RESCISION, a cutting off, a disannulling. F.

RESCIS'ION, nulling or abolishing. F.

RESCIS'ORY [*rescisoire*, F. *rescissorius*, L.] making void, or repealing.

RESCOUS, Rescue. Chau.

RESCAIBENDARY, an Officer in the Court of *Rex*, who (in a Value upon Indulgences and Supplications.

RESCRIPT [*rescript*, F. *rescriptum*, L.] a Writing, an Answer to a Letter, &c.

TO RESCUE [*rescurre*, F.] to save or deliver, to free from an Oppressor.

A RESCUE [*Law Term*] a Resistance against lawful Authority.

RESCUE, Help, Deliverance.

RESCUSSOR [*Law Term*] he who commits an unlawful Rescue.

RESCUSSU, a Writ which lies for a Answer, or Rescussor.

R E

A RESEARCH [*recherche*, F.] a strict Inquiry; a diligent seeking after.

RESEARCH [in *Musick*] a sort of Prelude.

RESEARCH'ING [in *Sculpture*] the repairing of a cast Figure with proper Tools, or the finishing it with Art and Exactness.

RESEMBLANCE, like. Chau.

RESEMBLANCE [*resemblance*, F.] Likeness, Agreeableness.

TO RESEMBLE [*resembler*, F.] to favour or be like.

TO RESEND [of *re* and *rendan*, Sax.] to send back or again. *Shakesp.*

TO RESENT [*ressentir*, F.] to be sensible of, or to stomach an Action or Affront.

RESENTMENT [*ressentiment*, F.] a sensible Apprehension of an Injury.

RESERATION, an unlocking. F.

RESERVA'TION, a reserving or keeping in store; a Reserve or Restriction. F. of L.

RESERVATION [in *Law*] a Rent or Service, which the Grantor in any Deed obliges the Grantee to perform to him.

RESERVE [*reservatum*, L.] something kept to be used as there shall be Occasion; also Exception or Limitation. L.

TO RESERVE [*reservare*, F. *reservare*, L.] to keep in store, to lay up, to save.

TO RESERVE [in *Law*] to keep or provide; as when a Man lets his Land, and reserves a Rent to be paid to himself.

Body of RESERVE, the last of the three Lines of an Army drawn up for Battle.

RESERVE Pear, a Pear more beautiful to the Eye than pleasing to the Palate, ripe in July.

RESERV'D [*reservus*, F. *reservatus*, L.] grave, close, not free in Discourse; laid up, kept close.

RESET [in *Law*] the receiving or harbouring an outlawed Person.

RESETTER, a Receiver of an outlawed Person.

TO RE-SETTLE, to settle again.

RES'IDANCE, Residence, Abode, or Continuance in the same Place. L. T.

TO RESIDE [*residere*, F. *residere*, L.] to stay, continue, or abide; also to be lodged or placed in.

RES'IDENCE, continual dwelling or sojourning in a Place, Abode, or Dwelling-Place; the Abode of a Parson on his Benefice. F.

RESIDENCE [in *Chymistry*] the Settling.

RESIDENT [*resident*, L.] residing, dwelling.

A RESIDENT, a Minister of State, sent to continue some time in the Court of a foreign Prince or State.

RESIDENTIARIUS [*Old Law*] a Canon installed to the Privileges and Profits of Residence.

RESIDENTIARY, of a Resident.

A RESIDENTIARY, a Resident.

RESIDUAL [*Residuum*, L.] Residue or Remainder.

RESIDUAL Figure [in *Geometry*] the remaining Figures after the Subtraction of a lesser from a greater.

RESIDUAL Root [in *Algebra*] a Root composed of two Parts or Members, only joined together by the Sign —.

RESIDUE [*le Residue*, F. *Residuum*, L.] the rest, the remainder.

To **RESIGN** [*resigner*, F. *resignare*, L.] to render, to yield, or give up.

RESIGNATION, a voluntary resigning, surrendering, or giving up. F. of L.

RESIGNATION [among *Divines*] an entire Submission to the Will of God.

RESIGNATION [in *Law*] the giving up a Benefice into the Hands of the Ordinary.

RESIGNEE [in *Law*] the Party to whom the Thing is resigned.

RESIGNER, the Person resigning.

RESIGNMENT [*resignatio*, L.] the Act of resigning or giving up.

RESILIENCY [of *reflex*, L.] the

RESILITION [State or Quality of that which is resilient.

RESILIENT [*resiliens*, L.] leaping back, rebounding or recoiling.

RESINA, Rosin, a fat and sulphurous Juice, oozing partly spontaneously, and partly by Incision, out of several Trees. L.

RESINA Auri [among *Chymists*] a Crocus or Extract drawn from Gold. L.

RESINA Terra Possibilis, Sulphur sublimed and reduced to a Liquor. L.

RESINACIOUS [*resinaceus*, L.] rosin, yielding Resin, partaking of its Nature.

RESINE [among *Chymists*] an artificial Resin drawn from any Plant or Drug that abounds with resinous Particles.

RESINIFEROUS [*resinifer*, L.] bearing Resin.

RESINOUS [*Resinosus*, F. *Resinosus*, L.] full of Resin.

RESIPISCENCE [*Resipiscencia*, L.] Repentance, Amendment of Life. F.

To **RESIST** [*resister*, F. *resistere*, L.] to withstand, to oppose.

RESISTANCE [*resistentia*, L.] the Act of resisting or withstanding. F.

RESISTANCE [among *Philosophers*] the Property of solid Bodies, which resist and oppose whatever comes against them.

RESISTANCE of the Medium [in *Philosophy*] the Opposition against, or Hindrance of the Motion of any natural Body moving in a Fluid.

RESOLVABLE [*resolubilis*, L.] that may be resolved.

To **RESOLVE** [*resoudre*, F. *resolvere*, L.] to solve or clear a hard Question; to soften or melt; to design or purpose; to reduce or turn into.

A **RESOLVE** [*Resolutio*, L.] Intention, Design, Debate, Deliberation.

RESOLVEDNESS, firm Disposition.

RESOLVEND [in *Arithmetick*] a Term in the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots, &c. signifying the Number arising from increasing the Remainder after Subtraction.

RESOLVENTS [*Resolventia*, L.] Medicines which dissolve and disperse.

RESOLVENTS [*Chymistry*] Liquors for the dissolving of Metals and Minerals.

RESOLUTE [*resolus*, F.] fully resolved, stout, bold.

RESOLUTENESS, a full Purpose to do a Thing; Courage, Bravery.

RESOLUTION, a full Purpose to do a thing; also Assurance, Boldness, Courage; also the solving or clearing of a Matter; also the reducing Matter to its first Principle. F. of L.

RESOLUTION [among *Chymists*] a violent separating the Parts of mixed Bodies by Means of a dissolving Ingredient.

RESOLUTION [among *Mathematicians*] a Method by which the Truth or Falsity of a Proposition is discovered, in order contrary to that of *Synthesis* or *Composition*.

RESOLUTIVE, that is of a dissolving Quality. F.

REASONABICHTE, reasonable.

RESONANT [*resonans*, L.] sounding, ringing again with an Echo.

To **RESORT** [of *refertur*, F.] to go or betake one's self to.

RESORT [*Resort*, F.] a meeting of a number of People.

To **RESOUND** [*resounder*, F. of *resound*, L.] to ring or echo again.

RESOURCE [*ressource*, F.] found to apply back to for Succour.

RESPECT [*respectus*, L.] Esteem, Honour, Regard, Relation. F.

To **RESPECT** [*respector*, F. of *respect*, L.] to shew Respect, to consider a thing to concern.

RESPECTABLE [*respectabilis*, L.] respected or revered. F.

RESPECTFUL [*respectuosus*, L.] Respect, submissive.

RESPECTIVE, particular.

RESPECTU [*Respectu*, L.] in respect of the Sheriff's Account.

RESPIRATION, breathing.

namely Dilatation and Contraction of the Lungs, whereby the Air is taken in by the pipe, and then driven out by the pipe.

To **RESPIRE** [*respirare*, F.] to take or fetch Breath; to breathe.

To **RESPIRE**, to give leave to be put off.

RESPIRE [in *Medicine*] to give leave to be put off.

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RESPLENDENT [*resplendens*, F. *resplend*, L.] shining or glittering.

RESPOND [*respondere*, F. *respondere*, L.] to make or give an Answer.

RESPONDENT [*Respondens*, L.] a Student of the Sheriffs of *London* are removed for Insufficiency, *the said Respondent*, i. e. Let the Mayor and Commonalty of that City answer for it.

RESPONDENT [*Respondens*, L.] a Student in a University, who answers an Adversary in a Disputation.

RESPONDENT [in *Canon Law*] he who gives Answer to such Questions as are demanded of him.

RESPONSAL [*Responsale*, L.] an Answer made by the Parish Clerk and People at the Time of Divine Service.

RESPONSALIS [in *Law*] is he that gives an Answer, or appears in Court for the Day assigned. L.

RESPONSE [*Responsum*, L.] an Answer; the same as *Responsal*.

RESPONSIBLE [*responsibilis*, F.] apt or answer for a Matter, or pay Money; liable, accountable.

RESPONSIONS, certain Accounts made by Knights Templars, by such as occur in their Lands or Stocks.

RESPONSORY Song, an Anthem in which the Choristers sing by Turns.

REPORT, Respect or Care. O.

REST [*Requies*, F. *Requies*, Ital. *Requies*, Teut.] remainder, or what is left.

REST [per, Sax. *Rast*, Teut. *Rast*, Ital. *Requies*, Ital.] Quiet, Peace.

REST [*Requies*, F. *Requies*, Ital.] to rest, or be left.

REST upon [*arrestare*, F.] to lean or upon, as, to rest a *Musket*, &c.

REST [per, Sax. *raffen*, Teut. *Rast*, L. S.] to take rest, to ease when weary, to be quiet or still.

REST [in *Musick*] the same as *Pause*.

REST HARROW, an Herb. *Anonis*, L.

RESTAGNANT [*restagnans*, L.] marshy, stagnant.

RESTAGNATION, an overflowing or rising over, a being all in a Plash.

RESTITUTION, a restoring or Re-
stitution. F. of L.

RESTITUTIBLE [*restitibilis*, L.] that which is restored or repaired every Year.

RESTINCTION, a quenching or putting out.

RESTINCTION [in *Chymistry*] the restoring of any Metal or Mineral in some Liqueur, to bring it to a greater

RESTITUTION, a restoring or giving again. F. of L.

RESTITUTION [among *Philosophers*] the restoring of the starved Bodies to their former State, which is called the *Marion of*

Marion.

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Marion.

Marion.

RESTITUTION [in *Law*] the settling of one in Possession of Lands, &c. who has been unlawfully dispossessed of them.

RESTITUTIONE *extrañi ab Ecclesia*, a Writ to restore a Man to the Church, or Sanctuary, from which he had been forced away, being suspected of Felony. L.

RESTITUTIONE in *Integritate*, a Writ for the Bishop to recover the Temporalities or Barony of his Bishoprick.

RESISTIVE [of *resistere*, L. to withstand]

RESISTY { drawing back as a Horse; headstrong, stubborn.

RESISTIVENESS, a being resistive.

RESTORATIVE [*restoratus*, L.] of a restoring or strengthening Quality.

A RESTORATIVE [among *Physicians*] a Medicine for restoring Strength.

TO RESTORE [*restaurare*, or *restituere*, L.] to re establish or settle again, to give up again, to return; to set again in its first State or Condition.

TO RESTRAIN [*restringere*, F. *restringere*, L.] to keep in, to bridle or curb.

RESTRAINT [*restringitio*, L.] is when any Action is hindered or stopped, contrary to the Inclination or Choice of the Mind.

RESTRICT Line [in *Palmistry*] is that which distinguishes and separates the Hand from the Arm.

RESTRICTION, Restraint, Limitation, Stint. F. of L.

RESTRICTIVE [of *restrictivus*, L.] of a binding Quality.

TO RESTRAIN [*restringere*, L.] to bind hard, to make costly.

RESTRAINING [*restringens*, L.] of a binding Quality.

RESUL-ALLAH [i. e. the Messenger of God] a Title the *Turks* give *Mahomet*.

TO RESULT [*resulter*, F. of *resultere*, L.] to follow, to accrue, to arise from.

RESULT [*Resultat*, F.] Conclusion, Upshot, or Issue of a Business.

RESULTANCY [*Resultatus*, L.] a rebounding back.

RESULTANT [*resultans*, L.] resulting.

TO RESUME [*resumere*, F. of *resumere*, L.] to take up again, as to resume a *Discourse*, &c.

RESUMMONS, a second Summons to answer an Action.

RESUMPTION, a resumming or taking up again.

RESUMPTIVES, Medicines serving to restore decay'd Nature.

RESUPINE [*resupinus*, L.] with the Face upwards.

RESUPINATE [*resupinatus*, L.] lying with the Face upwards.

TO RESURGE [*resurgere*, L.] to rise again.

RESURRECTION, a rising again from the Dead. F. of L.

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To RESUSCITATE [of *resuscitatus*, L.] to raise up again, to revive or renew.

RESUSCITATION, raising up again.

To RETAIL [*retailer*, F.] to sell by Parcels.

To RETAIN [*retenir*, F. *retinere*, L.] to keep or hold back a Thing once delivered, and afterwards demanded again; to keep in Mind, to remember.

RETAIN'ABLE, that may be retained.

RETAINER, one who does not continually dwell in the House of his Lord, but only uses his Name or Livery, or attends sometimes upon special Occasions.

A RETAINING Fee, a Fee given to a Sergeant or Counsellor at Law, to keep him from pleading for the adverse Party.

To RETALIATE [of *retaliatus*, L.] to do like for like, to return.

RETALIATION, a doing like for like.

To RETARD [*retarder*, F. *retardare*, L.] to delay, to hinder or stop.

RETARDATION [*retardement*, F.] a hindering or delaying. L.

To RETARD [*Old Law*] to implead or prosecute at Law.

To RETCH [*recken*, L. S. and *Teut. recken*, *Don.*] to stretch.

To RETCH [*Præcan*, *Sax.*] to strain, to vomit.

RETCH'LESS, slothful, lazy, careless. O.

RETCH'LESNESS, Carelessness. O.

RETE [among *Anatomists*] the Caul that covers the Bowels. L.

RETE mirabile [in *Anatomy*] a fine Plexus or Weaving together of many small Arteries in the Brain. L.

RETE Penny [in *Old Records*] Rate-Penny; a customary Due of a Penny from every Person, paid to the Parish Priest.

RETENEMENTUM [Law Term] Restriction, Detainment.

RETEN'TION, a Faculty of the human Mind, whereby it retains those simple Ideas, which before it received by Sensation or Reflection. F. of L.

RETENTION [of *Urine*, &c.] the Stay or holding of it in the Bladder, &c.

RETENTIVE, apt to retain or hold in.

RETICENCE [*Reticentia*, L.] Concealment, passing over in Silence. F.

RETICENCE, a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby Mention is obliquely made of a Thing, in pretending to pass it over unmentioned.

RETICULA'RIS Plexus [in *Anatomy*] the folding of the carotid Artery in the Brain, resembling a Net. L.

RETICULUM [among *Anatomists*] the Caul or inner Skin that covers the Bowels; also one of the four Stomachs of Animals, which chew the Cud.

RETIFORMIS Tunica [in *Anatomy*] a Coat

of the Eye, so called because it resembles a Net.

RETINA, one of the inner Tunicks of the Eye.

RETINACLE [*Retinaculum*, L.] a Stay or Hold.

RETINENTIA [*Old Law*] the Retinue of a Prince or Nobleman.

RETINUE [of *Retinue*, O. F.] a Train of Attendants.

RETIRADE [in *Fortification*] a Trench with a Parapet. F.

RETIRADE Compere, a Retrenchment consisting of two Faces, making a re-entrant Angle.

To RETIRE [*retirer*, F.] to withdraw, to depart, or go away.

RETFRED [*retire*, F.] solitary, lonely; also withdrawn; departed.

RETIREMENT, Privacy, private Life, a retiring from Company.

RETORNELO, is a *Retourd* in Music; so they call those short Symphonies for Viols, Flutes, or other Instruments, which either begin a few Bars before a Song, and sometimes play a few Bars here and there in the Middle of a Song; and which also often play a few Bars after a Song is ended. *Ital.*

RETORTION, the returning of an Argument. F.

A RETORT [*Retorte*, F. *Retortum*, L.] a Chymical Vessel, of a round Figure, with a hollow Beak or Nose wreathed backward.

To RETORT [*retorquer*, F. of *retortum*, L.] to throw back, to return.

RETOUR, Return. *Chen.*

To RETRACT [*retracter*, F. *retractare*, L.] to recant or unsay.

RETRACTATION, a retracting, a revoking one's Opinion.

RETRACT 2 a Prick in a Horse's Foot

RETRAITS 3 with a Nail, &c.

RETRACTION [in *Anatomy*] the Contraction or shortening of a Part.

RETRA'HENS Auricularis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Ear inserted to the Middle of the Concha Auricula. L.

RETRAIT, Picture, Portrait. *Spec.*

RETRAX'IT, a Term in Law, when the Plaintiff or Demandant comes into Court, and says he will proceed no farther. L.

A RETREAT [*Retraite*, F.] a retreating or going away, a retiring Place; also a Beat of a Drum for called.

RETRETAT [in *Architecture*] a diminishing or making small.

To RETREAT, to retire from a Place.

To RETRENCH [*retrencher*, F.] to cut off, to abridge, to diminish, to lessen; also to cast up a Retrenchment.

RETRENCHMENT [*retrenchment*, F.] cutting off, or prying away.

RETRENCHMENT [in *Fortification*]

Work raised to cover a Post, and fortify against an Enemy.

ENTRENCHMENT *Particular*, [in Fortification] is that which is made in Bastions or some Part of them is won.

RETRIBUTION, a making Recompence equal. *F. of L.*

TO RETRIEVE [*retrouuer*, *F. retrouver*, *L.*] to recover, get again, or repair.

TO RETRIEVE [in *Falconry*] the Spring of a flying Partridge again, which have once sprung, is *Retrieving*.

RETRIMENT [*retrimentum*, *L.*] Drops Dress.

RETROACTION, a driving back. *L.*

RETROACTIVE, driving back. *L.*

TO RETROCEDE [*retroceder*, *F. retrocedre*, *L.*] to go backward.

RETROCESSION, a going backwards. *L.*

RETROCESSION of the Equinoxes [*Astronomy*] the going backward of the Equinoctial Point of the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

RETROCOPIATION, a coupling backwards.

RETRODUCTION, a leading or bringing back.

RETROGRADATION [in *Astronomy*] a going backwards. *F. of L.*

RETROGRADE [*retrogradus*, *L.*] going backward. *F. of L.*

RETROGRADE [in *Astronomy*] a Planet stalled, when it appears to move contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

TO RETROGRADE [*retrograder*, *F. retrograder*, *L.*] to turn back, to go backwards.

RETROGRESSION, a going backward.

RETROMINGENCY, a staying or pissing backwards. *L.*

RETROMINGENTS [*retro Minguents*, *L.*] Animals that piss backwards.

RETRO-ANNA-OTIUM [*Old Law*] the turning of a Forest into a Forest after the Mistletoe is taken.

TO RETROSPECT [*retrospectum*, *L.*] to look backward.

RETROSPECTION, a looking backward. *L.*

RETROUSE [*retrufus*, *L.*] thrust back.

TO RETURN [*retrouuer*, *F.*] to send or come back, to restore; to requite, to give an Answer.

A RETURN [*retrouuer*, *F.*] coming back, an Answer or Acknowledgment.

RETURNABLE, that may be returned.

RETURNS *habenda*, a Writ for the Return of the Cattle (distreined or replevied) to him that has proved his Distress lawfully. *L.*

RETURN [in *Law*] a Certificate from Sheriff and Bailiffs, of what is done in the Execution of Writs, &c. directed to them.

RETURNS of a Trench [in Fortification] are the Turnings and Windings which run from the Lines of the Trench.

RETURNS 7 Days in each Term per RETURN Days; customarily set apart for the several Parts of Proceedings in any Cause to be determined, wherein *Crasino* signifies the Morrow after the Day annexed; *Octavo* eight Days after (inclusive); *Quindans*, 15 Days after; *Tres*, three Weeks after; *Mense*, that Day Month; *Quinque*, that Day five Weeks.

RETURNUM *Audivorum*, a Writ for the Return of Cattle to the Defendant, when the Plaintiff doth not declare. *F.*

RETURNUM *irreplegiabile*, a Writ for the final Restitution of Cattle to the Owners, found by the Jury to be unjustly distreined. *L.*

TO REVU, to sit: *O.*

REUBEN [רִבְעֵן, *H. i. e.* the Son of Vision] Jacob's eldest Son by Leah.

TO REVE [of *rauben*, *Teut.*] to bereave. *O.*

TO REVEAL [*reveler*, *F. of revelare*, *L.*] to lay open, disclose or discover.

REVELLE [*Reveil*, *F.*] the Beat of a Drum in the Morning, which summoneth Soldiers from their Beds.

TO REV'EL [of *reveller*, *F.* to waken or keep awake to make merry, especially in the Night Time; to riot.

REVEL *riot*, a riotous Concourse or Assembly of People.

REVELS, Dancing, Masquing, Dicing, Acting Comedies or Farces at Noblemens Houses or Inns of Court.

Master of the REVELS, an Officer who has the Ordering or chief Command in those Pastimes.

REVELATION, a discovering, laying open, or revealing. *F. of L.*

TO REVEN'GE [*Venger*, *F.*] to punish for an Injury done.

REVENGE [*Vengeance*, *F.*] taking Satisfaction for an Affront or Injury done.

REVENGEFUL, full of Revenge.

REVENGEFULNESS, a Temper given to Revenge.

REVENUE [*Revenu*, *F.*] the annual Profits of Lands, &c.

TO REVERB [of *re* and *Verbum*, *L.*] to repeat, to return, to reply, &c. *Shaks.*

TO REVERBERATE [*reverberer*, *F. reverberatum*, *L.*] to strike or beat back.

TO REVERBERATE [among *Chymists*] to cause the Flame of a Fire to beat back or down on the Metal.

REVERBERATION, a beating back.

REVERBERATORY, serving to reverberate.

A REVERBERATORY [*Reverberatorium*, *L.*] a sort of strong Furnace used for the calcining of Minerals, &c. by a reverberating Flame.

TO REVERE [*revereri*, *F. rivereri*, *L.*] to stand in Reverence, to honour with awful Respect,

R E

TO REVERENCE [*reuerer*, F. *reuerer*, L.] to honour or respect.

REVERENCE [*Reuerentia*, L.] submissive Carriage towards Superiors; also a Congee or Bow in Token of Respect.

REVEREND [*reuerendus*, L.] worthy to be revered or honoured.

REVERENT [*reuerendus*, L.] respectful.

REVERENTIAL [*respectus*, L.] respectful.

REVERIES [of *reuer*, to rave, or be light-headed] Deliriums, idle Talking, Conceit, or Fancy.

TO REVERSE [*reuerſer*, F. *reuerſum*, L.] to repeal, to make void.

TO REVERSE, to return. *Spem.*

A REVERSE [*reuerſa*, F.] that which is on the Back or behind.

A REVERSE [*Feneſtre*] a back Stroke.

REVERSED, repealed, abolished.

REVERSED [in *Heraldry*] turned backward, or upſide down.

REVERSABLE, that may be reversed.

REVERSION, a returning, a coming back again.

REVERSION [in *Law*] is when the Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate which was parted with for a Time, returns to the Donor or his Heirs; alſo the Right which a Perſon has to any Inheritance or Place of Profit, after the Deceſſe of another.

REVERSION of Series [in *Algebra*] is a Method to find a Number from its Logarithm being given.

TO REVERT [*revertere*, L.] to return, as an Eſtate or Honour does to the Crown.

REVES, Rents, Tithes.

TO REVEST [*reueſtit*, F. *reueſtitus*, L.] to clothe again.

REVESTIARY [of *reueſtitus*, L.]

REVESTRY [the Place, where the Church-Veſtments are kept.]

REVICTION, a coming to Life again.

TO REVICTUAL, to ſuſtain with ſtreſh Viſtuals or Proviſions.

REVIEW [*Reueſer*, F.] a ſecond looking over, or Examination.

A REVIEW *Military*, the Appearance of a Body of Troops under Arms, to be viewed.

Bill of REVIEW [in *Chancery*] a Bill taken out, when a Cauſe has been heard, but ſome Error in Law appear, or ſome new Matter is diſcovered after the making of the Decree.

TO REVILE [of *re* and *vilis*, L.] to reproach, to taunt, or rail at.

REVIN, to bereave.

REVISAL, a ſecond Examination.

TO REVISE, [*reuiſum*, L.] to review, to look over again.

A REVISE [among *Printers*] a ſecond Proof of a printed Sheet.

TO REVISIT [*reuiſiter*, F.] to viſit again.

R E

TO REVIVE [*revivere*, F. of *re* and *viuere*, L.] to bring to Life again, to renew, to come to Life again, to recover.

TO REVIVE [with *Chymiſts*] is to reſtore a mixed Body, which lies diſguiſed by Things mingled with it, to its natural Form and Condition.

Bill of REVIVER [in *Chancery*] is when a Bill has been preſented againſt one in that Court, and before the Cauſe is heard either Party dies, or Bill is brought to revive the Cauſe.

REVIVIFICATION [among *Chymiſts*] the procuring again ſome Metals in their natural State, from the Mixtures they have been blended into by ſome Preparation, as Quickſilver is revived from Cinabar, &c.

REVIVING [in *Law*] a renewing of Rents and Actions, after they are extinguished.

TO REUL, to be rude, to behave one's ſelf unmannerly.

A REULING *Lead*, a Righty.

RE-UNION [*reunio*, F.] the Act of reuniting or re-joining.

TO REUNITE [*reunire*, F.] to unite or join together again Things which were ſeparated.

REVOCABLE [*revocabilis*, L.] that may be repealed or reversed.

REVOCATION, a repealing or revoking.

REVOCATION [in *Law*] is the calling back of a Thing granted.

TO REVOKE [*revocare*, F. of *re* and *vocare*, L.] to give back again, to repeal or make void, to renounce an Error.

TO REVOLT [*revolvere*, F.] to rebel or riſe againſt a Sovereign Prince or State.

A REVOLT [*revolta*, F.] Rebellion, Riſing.

TO REVOLVE [*revolvere*, L.] a caſt about in one's Mind.

REVOLUTION, a rolling back, a notable Turn of Affairs, or Change in Government.

REVOLUTION [in *Aſtronomy*] the turning round, or Motion of any Body, till it return to the ſame Place it was in before.

REVOLUTION of the Sun [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Return of a Planet to any Point of its Eccentric, after it has departed from it.

The mean REVOLUTION of a Planet [in the *Zodiac*] is the Return of the Planet from any one Point of the ſaid *Zodiac* to the ſame Point again.

The True REVOLUTION of a Planet [in the *Zodiac*] is the Return of the Planet from any one Point of the ſaid Circle to the ſame Point again.

REVOLUTIONERS, Approvers of the last Turn of Affairs after the Abdication of the *Yankees*.

REVULSION [among Physicians] the turning of Humours to contrary Parts. *F.*

REVULSORIA [among Physicians] is the Course of the Blood, which gushes from one Part, is turned another Way by cutting a Vein in a remote Part.

To **REUSE**, to extol or commend highly.

To **REVV** [*revier*, *F.*] a Term used in Game at Cards.

REW, rank, spotted. *G.*

To **REWIND**, [reinen, *Teut.*] to take in.

To **REWARD** [for Re and Weard, *Sax.*] to recompence.

RIWET, the Lock of a Gun.

RHAPHIDES [in Anatomy] the same as *Caput Suture*.

RHABDOLOGY [*ῥαβδολογία*, *Gr.*] the Art of Numbering or Computing by Napier's Rods or Bones.

RHABDOMANCY [*ῥαβδομαντία*, *Gr.*] Divination by a Rod or Wand. *L.*

RHACHITIS [*ῥαχίτις*, *Gr.*] the Rheum, a Disease.

RHAGADES [*ῥαγάδες*, *Gr.*] a little Ulcer in the Fundament. *L.*

RHAGIDES [*ῥαγίδες*, *Gr.*] the third Out of the Eye, otherwise called the *Overs*.

RHARDIX, a Part in the Division of a Valley in *Wales* before the Conquest.

RHANTERS [among Anatomists] the inward Corners of the Eyes.

RHAPSOODY [*ῥαψωδία*, *L.* of *ῥαψοδία*, *Gr.*] a confused Collection of Poems; or a Contemture of a great Number of Heroick Verses, especially *Homer's* Poems.

RHEGMA [*ῥήγμα*, *Gr.*] a breaking

RHEXIS, or bursting of any Part, as of a Soke, the inner Rim of the Belly, &c.

RHETORIANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who maintained that all Hereticks had Reason on their Side, of what Sect soever they were.

RHETORICAL, [*Rhetoricus*, *L.* of *ῥητορικός*, *Gr.*] of Rhetoric, eloquent.

To **RHETORICATE** [*Rhetoricatum*, *L.* of *ῥητορίζω*, *Gr.*] to use rhetorical Figures, to speak like an Orator.

RHETORICATIONS, Turns of Rhetoric, empty or unsound Reasonings.

RHETORICIAN [*Rhetoricus*, *F.* *Rhetor*, *L.*] one skilled in, or a Professor of Rhetoric.

RHETORICK [*Rhetorique*, *F.* *Rhetorica*, *F.* of *ῥητορική*, *Gr.*] the Art of speaking well and eloquently.

RHEUM [*ῥεύμα*, *F.* *rhœma*, *L.* of *ῥέω*, *Gr.*] a Defluxion of

Humours from the Head upon the Parts beneath, as upon the Eyes or Nose.

RHEUMATICK [*rhematicus*, *L.* of *ῥευματικός*, *Gr.*] troubled with Rheum; also belonging to the Rheumatism.

RHEUMATISM [*Rhematicus*, *F.* *Rhematicismus*, *L.* of *ῥευματισμός*, *Gr.*] wandering Pains in the Body, often accompanied with a small Fever, Inflammation, Swellings, &c.

RHINE Land-Rod [in Fortification] a Measure of twelve Feet.

RHINE GRASS [in Germany, *Rhein-Grass*, *Teut.*] the Count Palatine of the Rhine.

RHINOCEEROS [*ῥινόκερος*, of *ῥίς*, the Nose, and *κέρας*, a Horn, *Gr.*] a large Beast in India, having a Horn upon his Nose.

ARRHIZOTOMIST [*Rhizotomus*, *L.* of *ῥίζω*, *Gr.*] a Cutter of Roots.

RHOMBOIDAL, belonging to the Rhomboides.

RHOMBOIDES, [*ῥομβοειδής*, *Gr.*] a kind of Mussel-Fish.

RHOMBOIDES, [among Anatomists] a Pair of Muscles of the Shoulder-Blade, so called from their Figure.

RHOMBOIDES [in Geometry] a Quadrilateral Figure, whose opposite Sides and Angles only are equal.

RHOMBUS [*Rhombus*, *F.* *ῥόμβος*, *Gr.*] a Turbot-Fish.

RHOMBUS [among Surgeons] a Sort of Bandage resembling the Figure of a

RHOMBUS [in Geometry] a Parallelogram that has all its Sides equal, but not all its Angles.

RHONCAISONANT [*rhonchifonans*, *L.*] imitating the Noise of Snorting.

RHUBARB [*Rheubarba*, *F.* *Rhabarbarus*, *L.*] the Root of a Plant, good to purge Choler and Phlegm.

RHYA'S [*ῥυαίς*, *Gr.*] a Disease in the Eyes that causes continual watering.

RHYME [*rhymus*, *L.* of *ῥυθμός*, *Gr.*] Metre or Verse, the Likeness of Sound and Termination at the End of Verses.

It's neither Rhime nor Reason.

This old Saying is usually applied to such Persons as are impertinent, either in Discourse or Writing, and it is, indeed, an intolerable Fault to be either; for, though Rhyme be but a jingle, it affords Delight by the Musfulness of its Cadence, when for want of both Rhyme and Reason, it neither delights the Sense, nor improves the Intellectuals. 'Tis probable it had its Original from the famous Sir Thomas Moore, Lord Chancellor of England, in the Time of King Henry VIII. of whom it is storied, that an Author asking Sir Thomas's Judgment of an impertinent Book he had written, he bid him turn it into Verse; which he did, and shewed it to Sir Thomas, who replied, *Why ay, now 'tis something like, now 'tis Rhyme, but before 'twas neither Rhyme nor Reason.*

RHYPAROG'RAPHER; [*rhyparographeus*, L. of *ῥυπαρογράφος*, of *ῥυπαρός*, filthy, and *γράφος*, a Writer, Gr.] a Writer, or Painter of Trades or base Things.

RHYP'TICKS [*rhypica*, L.] cleansing or scouring Medicines.

RHYTHM [of *ῥυθμίζω*, Gr. to bring to a Calculation] it is used to signify a certain Number of Pulses in any given Time.

RHYTH'MICAL [*rhhythmicus*, L. *ῥυθμικός*, Gr.] of, or made in Rhyme.

RIB [nibble, Sax. and L. *S. & Belg.* *rippe*, *Teut.*] a Side bone of the Body.

RIB [in *Archery*] a hard Goose Quill, which lies between the Feathers.

To **RIB** *roofs*, to heat or bang soundly.

RIB'ALD, noisy, impudent, &c. as *Ribald-Crowns*. *Shakspeare*.

RIB'ALDRY [*ribauderie* F. a Whore] Debauchery or obscene Talk.

RIB'BAND [of *re* and *Band*, or *Band*]

RIB'BON [a narrow Sort of Silk for Head Ornaments, &c. F.]

RIB'AULD, a luxurious Spendthrift, a Whoremonger. F. *Spem*.

RIB'BON [in *Heraldry*] the eighth Part of a Bend.

KIBBLE-RAB'BLE [of *rabbele*, Belg. to prate] of a Mob.

RIBIBBLE, a Fiddle or Cittern. O.

RIBIBE, an old Bawd. *Chen*.

RIBS [in a Ship] are the Timbers of the Futtocks when the Planks are cut off.

RIBS of the Parrels [in a Ship] certain little long Pieces of Wood belonging to the Parrels of the Yards.

RIC [*Ryc*, Sax. *Reich*; *Teut.*] a Kingdom.

RIC [in *Falconry*] a Swelling in a Hawk's Head, a Dis ease.

RICE [*Reiz*, *Teut.* *Riz*, F. of *Oryza*, L.] a Sort of Indian Pulse or Grain.

RICE [among *Husbandmen*] the Shrouds or Tops of Trees, small Twigs. O.

RICER'CATE [in *Musick Books*] signifies a kind of extempore Prelude or Overture; the same the *English* call a *Voluntary*. Ital.

RICH [*ric*, or *pacc*, Sax. *riche*, F. *reich*, *Teut.* *reich*, L. *S. ric*, Ital.] that has great Revenues or Incomes; plentiful, very precious.

RICHARD [*Perseus* derives it of *ric*, Sax. *Rich*, and *Heart*, i. e. liberal-hearted, but Skinner of *ric*, Sax. and *aerb*, Nature, Belg.] a proper Name of Men.

RICH-BOROUGH [formerly call'd *Richborough*, in the *Saxon* Reptimus, C. Br. *Rich* Cusyth, i. e. the Sandy Ford] a Place in *Kent*.

RICH'ES [*richesse*, F. *ricchezza*, Ital.] a vast or great Estate, Wealth.

RICHES [among *Hunters*] a Company of Martens or Sabers.

RICH'MOND [of *ric*, Sax. *Rich*, and *Mond*, Peace, or *Mund*, a Mouth, Sax.] a Town in *Surrey*, near the *Thames*.

RIC [*Phoc*, Sax.] a Heap of Coal, RICK, or Hay.

RICK'ETS [*Paxtic*, of *Pax*, Gr. the Backbone] a Dis ease common to Children.

RIC'TURE [*ricura*, L.] a gaping.

To **RID** [*prædare*, or *prædare*, Sax. to free from or disengage, also to gain Ground in Walking.

RID'DANCE, ridding or clearing, Dis patch.

RIDDELLED [of *ridere*, to wrinkle, F. played, wrinkled. O.]

A **RID'DLE** [*prædæl*, Sax. *Ratzel*, or *Ratzel*. *Teut.*] a Sieve, an oblong Sort of Sieve, to separate the Seed from the Corn &c.

A **RIDDLE** [of *Apædan*, Sax. to guess] a hard Question, a dark Saying.

To **RIDDLE**, to sift in a Sieve.

To **RIDE** [*reiten*, *Teut.* *ruen*, Sax. *reiten*, *Da.*] to go on Horseback, in a Coach, Waggon, &c. also to manage a Horse.

To **RIDE** [of a Ship] a Ship is said to ride, when she is held in to sail by her Anchors, that she does not drive away by Wind or Tide.

To **RIDE a Peck** [*Sea Phrase*] is to ride with one End of the Yards pecked up, and the other End hanging down.

To **RIDE a Crufe** [*Sea Phrase*] is to ride with the Main Yards and Fore-Yards hoisted up; both Yards and Arms being topped alike.

To **RIDE a Sbox** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship rides with two Cables fastened together, that it may be double in Length, which is called a Shot.

To **RIDE a t-bowert** [*Sea Phrase*] to ride with the Ship's Side upon the Tide.

To **RIDE between Wind and Tide**, is when the Wind has equal Force over the Ship one Way, and the Tide the other Way.

To **RIDE Hawse Fall** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship falls so deep into the Sea with her Head, in Streets of Weather, that the Water breaks into her Hawies.

To **RIDE Portaise** [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Yards are down or thruck upon the Deck.

To **RIDE Wind Road** [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Wind has more Power over the Ship in her riding, than the Tide has.

A **RIDE** of Hazel or other Wood; a whole Clump of Sprigs growing out of the same Root.

RIDEAU [in *Fortification*] a rising Ground commanding a Plain; also a Trench covered with Earth, in Form of a Parapet, to cover the Soldiers. F.

RIDERS [*Sea Term*] great Timbers bolted on other Timbers to strengthen them, when a Ship is but weakly built.

RIDGE [*rippe*, Sax. *ryg*, *Das*, a Back] the Top of a Hill, House, &c. also a Piece of Land between two Furrows.

RIDGED

RIDGED, having Ridges.

RIDGES [*Archiefs*,] the Spaces between the Channels of Timber or Stone wrought.

RIDGE-Board, a Part of a Horse's Harness, which runs a-cross his Back.

RIDGE-fully, a Goldsmith. *Cont.*

RIDG'LING ? [of *rejidendo*, L., with dim.

RIDGE } ling } the Male of any Beast that has been but half-gilt.

To **RIDICULE** [*ridiculiser*, F.] to render ridiculous, to make a May game of.

RIDICULE [*Ridiculum*, L.] that which is ridiculous, jest, Mockery, a Laughing Stock.

RIDICULOUS [*ridiculus*, F. *ridiculusus*, L.] fit to be laughed at, impertinent.

RIDING-Club, one of the six Clerks in Chancery.

RIDINGS [in *Yorkshire*] Divisions, in Number three, West-Riding, East-Riding, and North-Riding.

RIDITTA, signifies the same as *Reditta* and *Repita*, which see. *Ital.*

A **RIDOTTO**, an Entertainment of Singing, Musick, &c. an Opera.

RIENS arriere [*Law Phrase*] a kind of Plea used to an Action of Debt, upon Arrerages of Account. *F.*

RIENS passe par le fait [*Law Phrase*] is a Form of an Exception taken in some Cases to an Action. *F.*

RIENS per Descend [*Law Phrase*] is a Form of Pleading, when an Heir is sued for Debt of his Ancestor, and hath not Effects in his Hand. *F.*

RIER County, a Place appointed by the Sheriff (after his Court is ended) for the Recovery of the King's Mone.

RIFE [*rife*, Sax.] frequent, common.

RIFENESS, Commonness, Frequency.

To **RIFLE** [*rifler*, F. *ruffler*, Belg.] to pilage or rob.

RIFLE-TUM, a Copice or Thicket, a Place full of Bushes or Thorns. *O. L.*

RIFFLING ? [of *rasser*, F.] is, when

RAFFLING } a Company of Persons takes down a Piece of Money against a Commodity, and he that throws most upon the Dice, takes it.

RIFRAFF [*Minstrow* derives it of *riffen* *refusen*, Belg. a Mingle-Mangle] Refuse or Dreg, Scum of Things.

To **RIFT** [*riffer*, Dan. of *Respan*, Lat. to snatch] to split, to cleave.

A **RIFT**, a Cleft, Chink, or Crack.

RIFT [of a Horse's Hoof] that Part of it which is gaped or cut off.

RIFTS [in Horses] a D lease, when Corruption lodges in the Palate of the Mouth.

To **RIFT** [*riffer*, Dan.] to belch. *Line.*

RIG [*Rugge*, L. S.] the Back. *Chap.*

RIG, a Horse, which having one of his Limbs cut off, has got a Colt.

A **RIG** [of *ridendo*, L. Laughing] a wap-

ton, ramping Girl.

To **RIG** about, to be wanton, to amuse.

To **RIG** a Ship [of *rubtan*, Sax.] to furnish a Ship with Tackling.

RIGADON, a Sort of a French Dance.

RIGATION, the sprinkling or moistening any Thing. *L.*

Well **RIGGED**, a Ship is said so to be, when her Ropes are of a fit Size, in Proportion to her Burden. *Metaph.* A Person well dressed.

Over **RIGGED**, a Ship is said so to be, when her Ropes are too big for her.

RIG'GING, is all the Cordage or Ropes whatsoever belonging to the Masts or Yards, or any Part about the Ship.

RIG'GISH, rampant, ruthless, &c. *Shak.*

RIGHT [piet, Sax. recht, L. S. and Test. risto, Ital.] Justice, Equity, Reason, Authority, Privilege.

RIGHT [in *Law*] any Title or Claim, by Virtue of a Condition, Mortgage, &c.

RIGHT [piet, Sax. recht, Teut. rectus, L.] straight, honest, just, true, proper, natural.

RIGHT Angle [in *Geometry*] is when one of its Legs stands exactly upright upon the other, and leans no more one Way than another.

RIGHT-angled Figure [in *Geometry*] a Figure whose Sides are at right Angles, or stand perpendicularly one to another.

RIGHT-angled Triangle, is that which has one right Angle.

A **RIGHT Line** [in *Geometry*] is a Line which lies equally between its Points, without bending or turning any way.

RIGHT Sailing, is when a Voyage is performed on some one of the Cardinal Points.

RIGHT Sphere [in *Astronomy*] that which has the Poles of the World in its Horizon, and the Equator in the Zenith.

RIGHT the Helm [*Sea Phrase*] is to keep the Helm even with the Middle of the Ship.

To **RIGHT** one, is to do him Right or Justice.

RIGHT'EOUS, just, upright, equitable, reasonable.

RIGHT'FUL, [pietpul, Sax.] that is grounded on just Right, lawful.

RIGHT WISE, righteous. *Chau.*

RIGID [*rigide*, F. *rigidus*, L.] exact in the observing of Rules and Discipline; strict, austere, severe.

RIGIDITY ? [*rigiditas*, F. *rigiditas*, L.]

RIG'IDNESS } Severity, Strictness.

RIG'LETS [among *Printers*] thin Slits of Wood, put betwixt Lines in Poetry, or to lessen or enlarge Margins, &c.

RPGOLS, a Musical Instrument, a Calvi-cord, or what makes merry or divers. *Shak.*

RIGOR [*Rigour*, F.] a great stiff Cold, Roughness, Strictness; a convulsive Shuddering, occasioned by Cold, or an Ague-Fit. *L.*

Y Y Y

RIG'O-

RIG'OROUS [*rigoreux*, F. *rigoratus*, L.] full of Rigour, over harsh.

RIG'OUR [*rigueur*, F. *rigor*, L.] Severity of Manners and Disposition; Sternness, Harshness, utmost Extremity.

RIG'OROUSNESS, Over-harshness.

A RILL [a Contraction of *Rivulus*, L.] a Rivulet or little Brook.

RIL'LY, full of Rills.

A RIM [*rima*, Sax.] the Border or Edge of any Thing.

RIMA [in *Surgery*] a Fissure or Cleft of a Bone. L.

RIME [*prime*, Sax. *rim*, L. S. *Reiff*, *Teut.*] a falling Mist, which dissolves by Degrees.

RIME ? [*prime*, Sax. *reim*, *Teut.* *rime*, *RHIME* { F. *rima*, Ital. *ritmus*, L. of *ῥυθμός*, Gr.] the likeness of Sound at the End of Words.

Dogged RIME, paltry, pitiful Rhyme, best adapted to Burlesque Poetry.

RIMOSE [*rimosus*, L.] full of Clefts or Chinks.

RIMOSITY [*rimositas*, L.] a being full of Clefts or Chinks.

RIMPELED, rumpled, wither'd.

RIMY [of *prime*, Sax.] hazy, foggy.

RIND [*rind*, Sax. *rinde*, *Teut.*] the Skin of any Fruit that may be pared off.

To RIND [*Berinden*, Sax.] to take off the Rind.

RINDLE [*Rinne*, *Teut.*] a small Gutter.

To RINE [*Rinan*, Sax.] to touch, N. C.

A RINER, a very good Cast at Bowls. Ch.

RING [*ping*, Sax. *ring*, *Dan.* *ringh*, *Belg.* *rink*, *Teut.*] an Ornament for the Finger, &c.

To RING [*pingen*, Sax. *Rlingen*, *Teut.*] to make a Sound as Bells, or any Vessel of Metal.

RING of Saturn [in *Astronomy*] a solid circular Arch and Plane, like the Horizon of an artificial Globe, which entirely encompasses that Planet, but does not touch it.

RING Bolts [in a *Ship*] Iron Pins, which serve for bringing the Planks to.

RING Bone [in a *Horse*] a callous Substance growing in the Hollow of the Pastern, above the Corvet.

RING-Dove [*Ringel Taube*, *Teut.*] a Wood Pigeon.

RING-Head, an Instrument to stretch Woollen-Cloth with.

RING Leader, one who is the Head of a Party or Faction.

RING streaked [spoken of *Cattle*] mark'd with round Streaks.

RING-Tail, a kind of Kite with a whitish Tail.

RING Walk [*Hunt. T.*] a round Walk.

RINGWOOD [*Regenwood*, anciently the Metropolis of the *Regni*, q. d. the Wood or Forest of the *Regni*, into which they fled

for Protection] in *Hampshire*.

RINGING, running. Chas.

RING-Worm, a Tetters, a Dileafe.

To RINSE [*rinser*, F. *rinser*, *Dan.*] wash lightly, to wash the Soap out of Linnen after the Lather.

RIOT [*riote*, F.] Excess, Luxury, Debauchery; also Rout, Rabble, Tumult.

RIOT [in *Law*] denotes the forcible doing an unlawful Act, by three or more Persons met together for that Purpose.

To RIOT [*rioter*, F.] to make a Riot, to live riotously.

RIOTING, Excess, Debauchery.

RIOTISE, Riot, Debauchery. *Spem.*

RIOTOUS [*riotus*, F.] given to Luxury; lewd, disorderly, tumultuous.

RIOTOUSNESS, an irregular Course of Life, Luxury, Debauchery.

To RIP [*ripian*, Sax.] to cut up.

RIPARIAE [*Old Law*] any Waters which run between Banks.

RIPARIOUS [*riparius*, L.] belonging to Water-Banks.

RIPPE [*nipe*, Sax. *riipe*, L. S. *riipe*, *Teut.*] come to Maturity; as Fruit, &c.

To RIPEN [*reissen*, *Teut.* *ripian*, Sax.] to grow to Maturity.

RIPPIANO, the same as *Ripian*, Italy, which see.

RIPPERS, Men who bring Fish from the Sea-Coasts, to sell in the inland Parts.

A RIPPER, a Pedlar, Dealer, or *Baldern* *Suff. x.*

To RIPPEL Flax, to rub or wipe off the Seed-Vessels. N. C.

RIPRESA, the same as *Riprese*, Italy, which see.

RIPT [*nyte*, Sax.] unfewed, cut open.

RIP-TOWEL, a Gratuity or Reward given to Tenants, after they had reaped the Lord's Corn.

To RISE [*Arisan*, Sax. *riisen*, *Belg.* *riser*, *Dan.*] to spring up, to proceed or come from, to get up.

RISE, Cause, Occasion, Preferment; the Head or Spring of a River.

To RISE the Tacks [*Sea Phrase*] to haul the Ropes called Tacks.

RISIBLE [*risibilis*, L.] capable of laughing.

RISIBILITY [*risibilitas*, L.] the being capable of laughing.

RISING [of the *Sun*] its appearing above the Horizon.

RISING in the Body, a Disruption in the tle.

RISING Timbers [in a *Ship*] the placed on the Keel of a Ship.

RISING [heretofore noted for a called *Rising-Castle*, from its Situation in *Norfolk*.

RISING (so called from its Effect in raising the Dough rise) Yeast or *Barm*. C.

RPSINGS [in a *Ship*] are those thick planks which goe fore and aft, on which the Deckers of the Decks bear.

RISK } [*Risque*, F.] Hazard, Ven-
RISQUE } ture, Peril.

TO RISK } [*Risquer*, F.] to venture
TO RISQUE } or hazard.

RISSOLES [in *Cookery*] a sort of minced made of Capons Breasts, Calves Udder, *trout*, &c. fried.

RITE [*Ritus*, L.] an Order to be observed on solemn Occasions, a Church Ceremony.

INTERNELLO, the repeating six Notes the End of a Song, or of a Couplet of Verses the End of a Stanza. *Ital.*

RITORNELLO, the same as *Retoenello*, which see.

RITUAL [*rituel*, F. *rituale*, L.] a Book containing the particular Rites and Ceremonies of a Church.

RITUALIST, a Stickler for Ceremonies religious Worship.

RVAGE, a Toll antiently paid to the Kings in some Rivers, for the Passage of Boats to the Sea-Shore. *Cbas.*

RIVAL [*Rivalis*, L. q. d. *qui juxta cunctos pascit*] one who stands in Competition with another, especially in Love-Affairs. *F.*

RIVALTY [*rivalité*, F. of *rivalitas*, L.] competition.

TO RIVE [*riffer*, Dan.] to cleave asunder in Pieces.

WELING, turning in and out. *O.*

WEN. rent, split, torn. *Spem.*

RIVER [*riviere*, F. of *riens*, L.] a great Run of Water running from its Springs till it fall into the Sea.

RIVERS [i. e. *de Ripariis*, L. of the River] a Sirname.

RIVULET [*Rivulus*, L.] a little River or brook.

RIXATION, Scolding or Brawling. *L.*

SIX DOLLAR. [*Sechshaler*, *Teut.*] a new Coin, worth 4s. 6d.

ROAD [*þroece*, *Sax.*] a kind of

ROAD [of *þroan*, *Sax.* to ride, *Route*, a Highway to travel in.

ROAD [among *Sailors*] a Place near Land, where the Ships may ride at Anchor.

BOLD-ROAD, a broad high Campaign

Good ROAD [among *Sailors*] a Place where neither Sea nor Wind has much Power over the Ship.

Wild ROAD [among *Sailors*] one which is little Land on any Side.

ROADER [among *Sailors*] a Ship that is at Anchor in a Road.

TO ROAM [of *room*, *Eng.* of *romare*, *Lat.* of *Roma*, L. *Rome*, q. d. to wander

to *Rome* for the sake of Religion] to range and ramble up and down.

A ROAMER, a Rambler up and down.

ROAM [*roven*, F. *roano*, Ital. of *raunt*, L.] a certain Colour in Horses, a bay, black, or Sorrel Colour, intermixed all over with white or grey Hairs.

TO ROAR [*þypan*, *Sax.*] to cry out like a Lion, to make a Noise as the Sea.

ROARING, making a great Noise.

TO ROB [*rauben*, *Teut.* *robber*, or *dero-ber*, F. q. d. to disrobe, *þyppan*, or *þeapian*, *Sax.*] to plunder or take away by Force.

ROB, inspissated Juice.

ROBBERY [*robberie*, O. F. *Rauberey*, *Teut.* *ra-p. f.* *Sax.*] a taking away by Force.

ROB'BINS [*Sea Term*] small Ropes put thro' the Oylet-Holes of the Sail, to tie the Sail to the Yard.

ROBE, a long Vest or Gown; which covers the whole Body.

ROB'ERSMEN } [*Old Sax.*] a sort
ROBERTSMEN } of stout, lusty, Night

Thieves.

ROBERT [*Camden* derives it of *paðe*, Counsel, and *Beopht*, *Sax.* famous] a proper Name of Men.

ROBERT; *Sauce* [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of Onions, Mustard, Butter, Pepper, Salt, and Vinegar.

ROBIGA'LIA, Feasts in *May* in Honour of *Robigus*, a Roman Deity, thought to preserve the Corn from being rob-ginious, i. e. blasted.

Many talk of Robin Hood, who never shot in his Bed.

[This *Robin Hood* was a famous Robber, and storied to be an expert Archer in the Time of *Richard* the First, about the Year 1200; his principal Haunt was about *Sherwood Forest* in *Nottinghamshire*.] This Proverb is applicable to all ignorant Pretenders and *Braggadocio's* whatsoever, either in Knowledge, or *Business*. It intimates, that *Bragging* and *Boasting* are common Imperfections in Conversation, equally among Travellers and Soldiers, as well as Poets and Painters, who never out-did Nature yet, but only in the Lye. But they who pretend themselves to be what they are not, will always be prating of what they do not know. So, *Non omnes qui Citibaram tenent, Citibaramdæ sunt*, say the *Latins*; *Παλλοὶ μὲν ταρδύποροι, παυροὶ δὲ τὶ βαχχῶν*, the *Greeks*; and *Molti parlun di Orlando, chi non vadero, mai suo brando*, the *Italians*.

Robin Hood's Pennyworth.

This Proverb is usually applied to such as having gotten any thing dishonestly, sell it at a Price much below the Value, according to the Proverb, *Lightly come, lightly go*; and *Robin Hood* is alluded to, because, being an expert Archer, and so coming easily by it, he could afford to sell Venison

as cheap as Neck-Belt; according to the *Latin*, *Artes pro Artibus*, and the *Greek*, *χρησται χρησταις*. But others, on the contrary, apply it to such as would buy lump-iron Pennyworths, *Rib* alluding to *Ra'ia*, but upon another Consideration, viz. his being a Robber; who, though, as *Camden* calls him, *Prædatorum nigrissimum*, the most gentle and generous of Thieves, when Cash run low, would have what he wanted at his own Rate, which his Chapmen were forced to take, or else he would have it for nothing.

ROBIN, a sort of Pear, called also the Mulcet Pear of *Angust*.

ROBIN *Red Breast*, a Bird.

ROBORANTIA [among *Physicians*] strengthening Medicines that comfort the Heart. *L.*

ROBORATION, a strengthening. *L.*

ROBOREAN [*robustus*, *L.*] of the Nature of, or belonging to Oak.

ROBUST [*robustus*, *F.* *robustus*, *L.*] strong like Oak, strong limbed, lusty.

ROBUSTEUS [*robustus*, *L.*] strong like an Oak.

ROCAMELO, the Seed of *Spanish* Cuckoo.

A ROCCELO [of *pic*, *Sax.* or *roek*, *Dr.*] a great loose Coat or Cloak.

ROCHE, a Rock. *F.*

ROCHE *Alum* [*q. d.* Rock-Alum] a Mineral Salt of a very binding Quality.

ROCHESTER [W^{re} *Co* *Co* *Co*, *Sax.* probably so called of *Rocbe*, *F.* a Rock; and *Co* *Co*, *Sax.* a Castle or City] a City in Kent.

ROCHET [*Rochetto*, *Ital.*] a Kind of Lawn Garment worn by Bishops, resembling a Surplice, but gathered at the Wrists. *F.*

ROCK [*Recha* or *Roc*, *F.* *Roca*, *Ital.* *Rupe*, *L.*] a Mass of Stone rooted in the Ground.

ROCK [*Rock*, *Belg.* and *Dun.* *Roccken*, *Teut.* *Rocca*, *Ital.*] an Instrument used in spinning Flax.

ROCKADILLO, a Sweetmeat. *Span.*

ROCKETS [*Rocketti*, *Ital.*] Fireworks.

ROD [*Rode*, *Du.* *Rodas*, *L.*] a Land Measure of 16 Foot and a Half.

ROD [*Minister* derives it of *rod*, *Gr.*] a Wand or stiel Stick, a small staff or Sprig of Birch, to extract children with.

ROD *Knights* Servitors who held Land *RAD*-Knights by serving their Lord on Horseback. *O. S.*

ROD *Net* [among *Proctors*], a Net to catch Blackbirds or Woodcocks.

He makes a Rooster his own Beech.

This Proverb is usually applied to such Persons who, for Want of Penetration into the Consequences of Things, and of the Qualification of knowing Men, are often prevailed on, by the Artifices of designing

Persons, to do those Things, which will in the Consequence sensibly affect themselves, while they design them only for others, terming themselves secure: As also such revengeful Spirits, who prosecute their private Resentments against others with such untimely Precipitateness, that the heavier Part of the Punishment frequently falls to their Share. *Οὐδ' αὖτ' ἄνδρα τολμᾷ ἀνὰ δαλὺν τὸν νόμον, ἢ τὸν Γρῆκα; καὶ Ἐνδραυτὶ τὸν Διὸς ἀλλοτρίαν, Ἰν τὴν ἱερὰν Καρπὸν Λατῶν δέδωκεν, Ἰων.*

RODE, Complexion.

RODERICK [of *perce*, *Counsell*, and *pic*, *Sax.*] rich: a Name of Men.

RODGE, a Water-Fowl, something like a Duck, but lesser.

ARODMONTA'DO [*Rodemonte*, *Sp.* *Bahamontade*, *F.*] a vain glorious Braggart or Boasting.

RODUNDEL'US [*Old Latin*] a Roundel, an old rising Clock.

A ROE [*ru*, *Sax.* *Rch*, *Teut.*] a kind of Deer.

ROES [*raun*, *Dan.* *roght*, *Belg.* *Roght*, *Teut.*] the Sperm or Seed of Fishes.

ROE *Buck* [*ruah* *Do* *ru*, *Sax.* *rauhsch*, *Dan.* *ruet* *roek*, *Teut.*] a kind of Deer.

ROFE, did rend and give. *O.*

ROGAL [*regalis*, *L.*] belonging to *Rogus*, or a great Funeral Pile.

ROGATION, an asking. *L.*

ROGATION Week [of *regalis* *Deum*] is the Week preceding *Whitsunday*, so called from the extraordinary Prayers performed on the *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, and Abstinence from eating Flesh: 1. As a Preparation for the Devotion of *High Tuesday*. 2. Because of the Fruits of the Earth which are then tender, that they might not be killed. 3. Because of Campaigns, which are usually opened about that Time. It was first instituted by *Mamertus*, Bishop of *Paris* in *France* about the Year 452.

ROGER [of *rich*, *Teut.* *Rest*, and *ger*, a Keeper; but *Kilian* derives it of *ruh*, and *geten*, *Teut.* to desire, *q. d.* one desirous of Rest] a proper Name of Men.

ROGER, a Clock-Bell. *O.*

ROGGETH, rockett, juggeth.

TO ROGHTE [*regimen*, *L.*] to ask often.

ROGUE [some derive it of *Rogus*, *F.* *rogatus*; *Minister* from *ruah*, *Teut.* *rog*, to enlighten or hate; but *Skinner*, rather of *ruah*, *Gr.* or *ruah*, *Heb.* Evil] a Villain, Knave, Cheat; also a sturdy Beggar; also a Word of Familiarity, as, a pretty Rogue.

ROGUERY, Villany, Knavery; also Drolling, Railery.

ROGUSH, leavish, whist, idle, pleasant, wanton.

ROGUELINESS, Knavery, Villany.

ROIGNOUS, ruinous. *O.*

To **ROLL**, to range. *O.*

ROIN, a Scar or Scab. *O.*

To **ROIST**, to swagger or boast. *O.*

AROISTERER [*Ruffre*, *F.* a Clown] a boisterous Fellow.

ROISTERER, bullying, noisy, &c. *Shaks.*

ROXTON [*q. d. Roffe's Town*, from *Rox*, a pious Lady, who, at the Time of the *Reformation*, set up a Crucifix there] a Town in *Shropshire*.

A **ROKE** [of *Rook*, *L.* *S.* Smoke] a hat, as to be all in a *Rook*.

ROKESTER, a Frock. *Chan. Fr.*

A **ROLE** [*Rôle*, *Belg.* *Rolle*, *Teut.* *rolle*, *F.* *Roller*, *L.*] a Bundle of any thing set up; also a List of Names.

A **ROLL** [among *Lawyers*] a Sheet of paper, or Skin of Parchment rolled up.

ROLL [of *Parchment*] the Quantity of *skinn*.

ROLL [is a *Ship*] a round Piece of Wood then, into which the Whip staff is let.

To **ROLL** [rollen, *Belg.* *L.* *S.* and *T.* *rollen*, *F.*] to make up into a Roll; also to *roll* or *Rolling-Stone*, &c. over any thing to make it smooth and even.

ROLL-ROLL [in *Law*] a small Piece of parchment added to some Part of a Roll or *chart*.

ROLLER, a Swathing-Band for young children; also a round Piece of Wood for rolling great Stones; also for other Use.

Rolling *stone* gathers no *stone*.

There are a Set of People in the World who are so much affected with a Temper, and such a desire of Novelty, that they can never be pleased with one Way of living,

more than to continue long in one Habit; but before they are long enticed in one Business, dip into another, and before they are well settled in one Habit, remove to another; so that they are always busily beginning to live, but by the effect of Fickleness and Impatience, never get at a Way of Living: Such Persons are the Doom of this Proverb, which is designed to fix the Volatility of their Temper, by laying before them the ill Consequences of such Fickleness and Inconstancy.

Non volens non obducitur Musco, say the *Italians*; *non volens non obducitur musco*, say the *French*; *Pierre qui roule amasse point de lichen*, the *French*, and *Pietra mossa non fa lichen*, the *Italians*.

ROLLING Press, a Press to print on Copper-plate.

The **ROLLS**, the Office where the *Chancery* Records are kept.

ROLLS of Parliament, Skins of Parchment laid together, and rolled up, on which are written all Acts of Parliament. The several Rolls in a Roll are called *Presses*.

ROMAGE, Disturbance; as the *Romagers of the Land*, *Shakspeare*.

La ROMAIN, a French Grain, of quick Growth, and good Food for Cattle, called French Tares or Vetches.

ROMAN [*Romain*, *F.* *Romanus*, *L.*] belonging to the City or Church of *Rome*.

ROMAN Beam, a Sort of Balance or Stilliards, otherwise called a *Stellier*.

ROMAN Catholicks, such as follow the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *Rome*.

ROMAN Indivision, a Circle or Revolution of 15 Years, or 35 Years, at the End of which, the *Romans* exacted their several Tributes, 1st of Gold, 2d of Silver, 3d of Brass and Iron.

ROMAN Letter, a Sort of upright Letter, the Character that this Line is printed with.

ROMAN Order [of *Architecture*] the same as the *Composite*; which see.

ROMANCE [*romen*, *F.* *romanzo*, *Ital.*] a feigned Story, a Tale of a Tub, a mere Fiction. *F.*

To **ROMANCE** [*parler Roman*, *F.*] to tell a magnificent Lye; to bounce or vapour.

A **ROMANCER** [*romancier*, *F.*] a Teller of Lies or false Stories.

ROMANCIST, a Writer of Romances.

ROMANIST, a Papist, one who belongs to the Church of *Rome*.

ROMANS [*Romans*, *L.*] the People of *Rome*.

ROMANTICK [*romantique*, *F.*] belonging to, or that favours of a Romance.

ROMBOYLED, with a Warrant. *O.*

ROME [*Roma*, *L.*] the chief City of *Italy*.

ROMER, wider. *O.*

ROME Scot ? a certain Tribute formerly paid to *Rome*.

ROME Fidd ly paid to *Rome*.

ROMIN, to roam or wander. *Chan.*

ROMISH, of the Church of *Rome*.

ROMPEE [in *Heraldry*] is when a Chevron is drawn in an Escutcheon broken, as with an Opening in the Middle.

ROMULUS, Grandson of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*, by his Daughter *Sylvia* and *Mars*, who being exposed on the Banks of *Tiber*, was nourished (they say) by a Wolf, and at last was hurried away in a Whirlwind; the Founder of the City of *Rome*.

RONDEAU [in *Musick Books*] is a Name that is applied to all Songs or Tunes that end with the first Part or Strain, whether they be *Minuets*, *Sarabands*, *Gavots*, *Figs*, or any other kind of Air; and for that Reason they have either the Letters *DC*, or the Words *DA CAPO* at the End of them; which signify, that the first Part may be begun again; and there is also commonly the Word *FIN*, *FINE*, or *FINIS*, at the End of the first Part, which signify that it must be concluded there. And if those Words are

not there, either there is or ought to be a Character or Mark over the last Note of the said first Part, that signifies the Word *FIN*, &c. Ital.

RONDEL [in *Fortification*] a Tower sometimes erected at the Foot of the Bastions.

RONTS, young Bullocks, *Spen.*

RONYTON, a Rake, &c. *Shakesp.*

RONVILLE, a fine Pear that comes to its full Ripeness in *January* and *February*.

ROOD [of *Roeue*, *Belg.* *Rau*, *Eng.* *radius*, *L.* of *Radus*, *Gr.*] the fourth Part of an Acre, containing 40 Perches.

ROOD [rode, *Sax.*] a Cross.

ROOD Loft, a Shrine on which a Crucifix was placed, or the Image or Relicks of a Saint.

ROOF [prouf, *Sax.* *Minsbew* derives it of *Opofn*, *Gr.*] the Top of a House or Coach; the Palace of the Mouth.

ROOF Trees [in a *Ship*] are small Timbers that bear up the Gratings from the Half-deck to the Forecastle.

A **ROOK** [prouc, *Sax.* *Roeck*, *Belg.* probably of *Raucus*, *L.* hoarse] a Carrion Fowl; also a notorious Cheat, or sharpening Fellow.

ROOKY, musty. *N. C.*

ROOM [ruum, *Sax.* *Ruum*, *Belg.* large, *Raum*, *Teut.* Space; *Mer. Cuf.* derives it of *Pouan*, *Gr.* a Street] an Apartment in a House.

ROOMER [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be a *Roomer* when she is very large.

ROOMY, capacious, large.

ROOP, Hoarseness. *N. C.*

ROOR, an Upstart. *O.*

A **ROOST** [proust, *Sax.*] a Perch or Place for Fowls to rest on.

To **ROOST** [*Rousten*, *Belg.*] to rest as Fowls do.

A **ROOT** [*Roen*, *Dan.* *radix*, *L.*] that Part of a Plant which grows downwards; the Rise or Beginning of a Thing.

ROOT [among *Mathematicians*] is a Number or Quantity considered in order to be multiplied once, or more times by itself, to make thereby Products called Powers.

ROOT [in *Gram.*] an original Word.

Square ROOT [in *Arithmetick*] a Number, which being multiplied by itself, produces a Power called a Square; so 4 is the Square Root of 16.

Cube ROOT, is a Number which multiplied twice by itself, produces a Power called a Cube; so 4 is the Cube Root of 64.

ROPE [nape, *Sax.* *Rosp*, *Belg.*] a Cord.

ROPE-Yarn, the Yarn of any Rope untwisted.

To **ROPE**, to run thick and ropy, as some Liquors do.

To **ROPEN**, to reap. *A.*

ROPES, Guts. *N. C.*

ROPE-WEED, an Herb.

ROPES, Guts prepared and cut out for Black-Puddings. *S. C.*

ROPY, clammy or slimy.

RORID [*roridas*, *L.*] dewy, moist.

RORIFEROUS [*rorifer*, *L.*] Dew-bringing.

ROIFLUOUS, flowing with Dew.

RO'ULENT [*rorulentus*, *L.*] full of Dew.

ROS [among *Physicians*] a kind of Moisture whereby all the Parts of a living Creature are nourished.

ROS Vitrioli [among *Chymists*] the first Phlegm that is distilled from *Vitriol* is *Balus Marie*. *L.*

RO'AMUND [of *Rosa* and *Mundi*, *q. d.* the Rose of the World, or *Rose*, *L.* and *Mund*, *Sax.* a Mouth, from her red-coloured Lips] commonly called *Fair Rosamund*, Daughter to *William* Lord *Gifford* and Mother to *William Longspur*, the first Earl of *Salisbury*, and Paramour to that Puissant Monarch *Henry* the Second, who by his own Right adjoined *Anjou*, *Main*, and *Tourain* in France; by his Wife, *Aquitain* and *Poitou*; and by Conquest, *Ireland*, to the Crown of England; and commanded from the *Pyrenean* Mountains of France, to the *Orcades* in Scotland. She has this Epitaph answerable to her Beauty;

Hic jacet in Famba Rosa Mundi, seu Rosa Munda;

Non redolet, sed o'let, que redolere solet.

ROSA'LIA, a Disease common to Children, not unlike the Measles.

RO'SARY [*Rosaire*, *F.* *Rosarium*, *L.*] a Mass with Prayers to the Virgin *Mary*, a Set of Beads called *Fifteens*, containing 15 *Pater Nosters*, and 150 *Ave Maria's*.

Arch Confraternity of the **RO'SARY**, an Order instituted by *St. Dominic*.

ROSA SOLIS, a pleasant Liquor made of Brandy, Cinnamon, &c.

ROSE [*Rosa*, *L.*] a Flower called the Flower of *Venus*, consecrated by *Cupid* to *Harpocrates* the God of Silence.

ROSE'NOBLE, coined by *R. Edw. III.* 1350, called then the *Penny of Gold*, and current at 6s. and 8d. which our *Chymists* or *Hermesick* Philosophers affirm, was of Gold made by the Powder of Projection, or *Philosophers Stone*, by *Ramondus Lullius*, while he was in the Tower of London; and they go about to prove it from the Inscription; for as upon the one Side there is the King's Image on a Ship, to notify that he was Lord of the Sea, with his Titles; so on the Reverse, there was a Cross Fleury with *Lionvz*, inscribed *Jesum autem transiens per medium curam* that, which they profoundly expound, as *Jesum possit invisibile thro'* the Middle of the Pharos; in that Gold was made by a secret and invisible

the Art amidst the Ignorant; but others say that the Text was only an *Amulet* used in that useless warlike Age, to escape Dangers in battle.

ROSE Royal, an ancient Gold Coin, in *Vau* 11. 102.

Golden ROSE, a Rose which the Pope usually blesses at Mass upon a Sunday in *Lent*. Under the Rose, privately, secretly; also to be divulged.

ROSEMARY [*Rosmaria*, F. of *Rosmarinus*, L.] a Plant well known.

ROSE Pear, a Fruit that ripens in *August* & *September*.

ROSICRUCIANS, Chymists who call themselves Brothers of the Rosy Cross.

ROSIERE, a Rose-Tree. *Spenc.*

ROSIL, or ROSILLY Soil, Land between Sand and Clay, neither light nor heavy. S. C.

ROSIN [*Rosine*, F. of *Resina*, L.] an oily Resin, that runs out of some Trees.

ROSION, a gnawing. L.

ROSLAND [of *Rhos*, *Brit.*] heavy Soil, or full of Ling; also watery or moorish Soil.

ROSSALIA, red fiery Spots breaking out over the Body.

ROST [Rofir, F.] to dress Meat before Fire.

ROSTED [*Rostet*, D. Sax.] dressed before the Fire as Meat.

ROSTRIFORMIS Processus [among Anatomists] a Process of the Shoulder Blade, at the lower Jaw Bone. L.

ROSTRUM [among Chymists] the Nose in Alembick.

ROTOR [rotan, Sax. totte, Belg.] to rot, perish, or consume away.

ROT [rot, Belg.] a Disease in Sheep.

ROTA Aristotelica [i. e. Aristotle's Wheel] Wheel considered as moving along a Plane & has made one entire Revolution. L.

ROTATION, a turning round like a wheel. L.

ROTATOR Major and Minor [in Anatomy] are two Apophyses, in the upper end of the Thigh-Bone, called Trochan-

ROTE [of *Rota*, L. a Wheel] as, to say as by Rote, i. e. to say it readily, as a man turns round.

ROTE, a Root. *Cbau.*

ROTHER Beasts, horned Beasts. N. C.

ROTHER Soil } the Dung or Soil of such Cattle. N. C.

ROTHER-Nails, such as have a very full head, and are used to fasten the Rudder Irons on.

ROTTEN of rotan, Sax. of rotet, Belg. unsound, perished by corrupting.

ROTTENNESS [in a Horse] a Disease of the inward Parts are so wasted that they past Cure.

ROTULI Placitorum [Old Law] Court Rolls, or Records upon Roll. L.

ROTULUS Wintonie [Down/day Book] so called because it was formerly kept at *Wincchester*. L.

ROTUND Rotundus, L.] round.

ROTUNDITY [Rotunditas, L.] Roundness.

ROTUNDUS [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Radius, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand downwards. L.

ROU, ugly, froward. O.

ROUSE [of Roux, F. red-hair'd] a Surname.

To ROVE [Roder, F.] to ramble about.

ROUE, the Iron Pin, to which the Clinch Nail is fastened.

A ROVER [Rodeur, F.] a Rambler.

A ROVER [Rofter, Dan.] a Pirate Ship.

ROUGE, red. F.

ROUGE Cross } [among Heralds] the

ROUGE Dragon } Names of two of the Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms.

ROUGH [Druh, Sax. ranch, Teut. Roide, F. probably of Rudis, L.] uneven, rugged; severe, harsh; hairy, or bristly.

ROUGHINGS, latter Pasture, or Grass which comes after mowing. C.

ROUGHT, had Pity on. O.

ROUKIN, to snore. *Cbau.*

To ROUL [Military Term] Officers of equal Quality, who mount the same Guard, and take their Turns in relieving one another, are said to roul.

To ROUL. See Roll.

ROULA/DE, a trilling or quavering. F.

ROULA/DES [in Cookery] Veal Stakes dressed after a particular manner. F.

ROUNCE, a little Poney or Tit. *Cbau.*

ROUNCE, the Handle of a Part of the Printing-Press.

ROUNCEVAL Peas [of Rounceval, a Place at the Foot of the Pyrenean Hills] a kind of large delicious Pease.

ROUND [Rond, F. rund, Dan. Rotundus, L.] in Form of a Circle or Ball.

ROUND, a Ring or Circle.

ROUNDDEL [Rondelet, F.] a Song beginning and ending with the same Sentence, *Cbau.*

ROUND-Heads [in the Time of the Civil Wars] a Name given to the Parliament Party, who usually wore short Hair.

ROUND House [in a Ship] is the uppermost Room or Cabin in the Stern of a Ship, where the Master lies.

ROUND-House [of a Parish] a Prison to secure those who commit Disorders in the Night.

ROUND in } [Sea Term] to let rise the
ROUND aft } Main or Fore Tack, &c.
when the Wind lages upon them.

A **ROUNDER**, a Circuit or Circumference of a Thing.

ROUNDS [among *Masons*] are the broken Pieces of Statues.

ROUNDS [among *Military Men*] a Watch which goes in the Night about the Ramparts of a fortified Place, or about the Streets of a Garrison.

ROUND'ELAY [of *Round and Lay*, a Song, *Rondelay*, F.] a Shepherd's Song, sung by several in their Turns, or as in a Round.

To **ROUND** one in the Ear [of punian, *Sax.* to mutter, *toene*, *Belg.* *Roungen*, *Teut.* to whisper] to chide sharply.

To **ROUND**, to cease. *O.*

ROUN [in *Horses*] a fresh Colour.

ROUP, a filthy Boil or Swelling in the Rump of Poultry. *C.*

To **ROURIGE**, to gnaw. *O.*

To **ROUSE** [of *riyan*, *Sax.*] to wake, to rise or stir up.

To **ROUSE** up a Hart [Hunting Phrase] to raise him from his Haibour.

To **ROUSE** [with *Falconers*] is when a Hawk lifts up and shakes himself.

To **ROUSE** a *Hawf* or *Cable* [Sea Phrase] used for hauling in Part of the Hawf or Cable, which lies slack in the Water.

ROUSE [perhaps of *Ruse*, *Fr.*] a cunning Trick, a Wile. *Ch.*

A **ROUSING Lye**, a whisking great one.

ROUSSELET, a kind of delicious small Pear.

ROUT [*rot*, *Dan.* *rotte*, *rshaw*, *Teut.* *C. Br.* *Voffius* and *Menagius* derive them of *rotto*, *Gr.*] a Multitude or Throng of People, Company or Flock, a Squabble, a Noise, also a Defeat of any Army.

A **ROUT** of *Wolves* [among *Hunters*] a Herd of these wild Beasts.

To **ROUT** [of *rotelen*, *L. S.* to make a rattling Noise, or *prux-n*, *Sax.* to snort or snuff] to snore, to bellow. *N. C.*

To **ROUT** [of *rotel*, *Belg.* a Beak or Snout, or of *pruxan*, *Sax.* *Roete*, *Belg.*] to root up the Ground as Swine do.

To **ROUT** [*mitten en deroute*, *F.*] to put an Army to flight.

ROUT [*Route*, *F.*] a Road or Way; especially that taken by Military Forces.

ROUTH'FUL, sorrowful. *O.*

ROUTHLELS, unmerciful, having no Pity. *Claui.*

A **ROW** [*ryche*, *Teut.*] an Order or Rank.

To **ROW** [*riyan*, *Sax.* *Roeht*, *Belg.* *Ruppen*, *Dan.*] to carry a-B at slng.

ROW [of *Ru2*, *F.* a Street] a Sirname.

A **ROWEL** [*Roue*, *Rouelle*, *F.*] the Goad or Pricks of a Spur.

A **ROWEL** [among *Surgeons*] a soft of Blue made by drawing a Skain of Silk or

Thread through the Nape of the Neck.

It looks one Way, and runs another.

We are beholden to *Watkins* for the Proverb, who first helped us to the History but yet they are not the Mark it aims at for while they do so, they are but doing their Duty, and conscientiously looking themselves to help their *Posterior* friends in their Journey: But the Point of it directed at *Sycophants*, and hollow-hearted *Hypocrites*, who, while they pretend to carrying on the Interest of their Friends mean nothing less, and are at the same Time undermining them. *Abbas nam lapidem, parum sistent alios, sui Placet. Ardeat ille candelabrum, et candelam de candelabro Aristo.*

ROWENA [*R y-na*, *Sax.* of *row*, *Du.* Peace, and *pinan*, *Sax.* to love] a beautiful Daughter of *Horpa*, General of the *Saxons*, who having the *Thane* given him by *King Verig*, assisting him against the *Picts*, and obtained as much Ground as he could compass with an Ox Hide to build a Castle which being finished, he invited *King Verig* to Supper; after Supper, *Horpa* for his Daughter *Rowena*, who was tired, and with a graceful Mien, with a golden Bowl full of Wine in her Hand, and drinks to *King Verig* in the *Saxon* Language, saying, *Wit Blif-pd*, *Kyung*, i. e. Be of Health, King; to which he replied, *Wit i. e. Drink Health*; which is the first Health we find in History, claims the Antiquity of about 1300 *Portigern*, enamoured with her Beauty, married her, and gave her and her Father *Kent*.

ROW'EN, rough Pasture full of Thorns and Weeds. *C.*

ROWEN Hay, latter Hay.

ROW'ING [of *Urbis*] a kind of Game of them with a Roller, &c.

ROW'LAND [*Cas d.* derives it of *Sax.* Counsel, and *Land*, *g.* a Country to his Country; but *Verig* of *Belg.* Peace, and *Land*, *g.* Peace to his Country] a proper Name of Men. See this Proverb in Letter G.

Oliver; *Rowland*, viz. *Geoffrey* as others explain it, *King Charles* second, who, as some say, (though beautiful himself, yet got very ill-favoured) judiciously was called Rowland, including to a Stallion of that name the *Meuse*, which, tho' it was his self, yet got very fine Colours. He reported the Lord *Reynolds* when he asked him the Name of his Nickname.

To ROWNE [nunnian, Sax.] to whisper.
 ROWNING, Silence, whispering in the
 ear. *O.*

ROWPAUD, calling. *O.*

To ROWT [of *Prunus*, Sax.] to low
 like an Ox or Cow. *N. C.*

ROWTY [spoken of Corn or Grass] over-
 thick and strong.

ROYAL [Royal, *F. Regalis*, L.] belong-
 ing to a King, Kingly.

ROYAL Assent, the Assent of the King to
 an Act of Parliament.

ROYAL Exchange, a stately Pile of Build-
 ing in the City of London, which was first
 founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, a Merchant,
 Anno 1566; but being burnt down Anno
 1666, is now built of excellent Stone, with
 such curious and admirable Architecture,
 especially for a Front, a high Tower or
 Spire, in which is an harmonious Chime of
 bells, and for Arch-work, that it is the
 finest Structure for a Meeting-place of Mer-
 chant in the World.

ROYAL Parapet [in Fortification] a
 half-work raised on the Edge of the Ram-
 part towards the Country.

ROYAL Poverty, a modern Nickname
 for the Liquor called Geneva, or Genevre; be-
 cause when Beggars are drunk, they are as
 poor as Kings.

ROYAL Society, a Society incorporated
 by King Charles II. under the Name of the
 President, Council, and the Fellows of the
 Royal Society, for the Improvement of Nat-
 ural Philosophy.

The ROYAL [Hunting Term] one of the
 Horns of a Stag's Head.

ROYALIST [an *Royaliste*, F.] one
 who is of the King or Queen's Party, or
 maintains his or her Interest; a loyal Person.

ROYALTY [*Royauté*, F. *Regalitas*, L.]
 royal Dignity, Kingship.

ROYALTIES, the Royal Rights or Pre-
 rogatives of a King or Queen.

The *Emblem* of ROYALTY [in England]
 are the Crown, Scepter, Cross, St. Edward's
 Chair, &c. used at the Coronation of our
 Kings and Queens.

To ROYNE [of *rogner*, Fr.] to bite or
 gnaw. *Spec.*

ROYNES [in Old Records] Currents,
 Streams, or Passages of running Water.

To RUB [reiben, Teut. *Rublen*, Gr.]
 to rub hard.

RUBBISH [probably of *Rudera*, L. or
Rubus, Gr. Filth] the Refuse of Building,
 as Brick, Mortar, Dirt, &c.

RUBICAN, a true mix'd roan Horse.

RUBICUND [Rubicund, F. *Rubicundus*,
 L.] blood-red, ruddy.

RUBID [Rubidus, L.] of a red Colour,

RUBIGINOUS [Rubiginosus, L.] rusty,

RUBIGO, Mildew [with *Botanists*] a
 Disease in Plants. *L.*

RUBIOUS, of, pertaining to, or like a
 Ruby.

To RUBRICATE [of *Rubricatum*, L.]
 to make or colour Red.

RUBRICK [Rubrica, L.] Directions given
 in the Liturgy, so called, because formerly
 written or printed in Red, the Office itself
 being in black Letters.

RUBRICK [in the Canon Law] a special
 Title or Sentence of the Civil or Canon Law.

RUBY [Rubis, F. of *Rubere*, L.] a trans-
 parent Gem, of a blood-red Colour.

RUBY [in Heraldry] the red Colour in
 the Arms of Noblemen.

RUCK, a Bird of prodigious Strength and
 Bigness, which is said to be able to toss up a
 Lion with its Talons, &c.

To RUCK, to squat down. *N. C.*

RUCK'ING, lurking. *O.*

RUCTA'TION, a belching or breaking
 Wind upwards. *L.*

RUCTUOSITY [Ructuositas, L.] a belch-
 ing much.

RUDDER [ruden, Sax. *Roder*, Belg.
 and L. S.] a Piece of Timber which is hang'd
 on the Stern Posts, and serves to direct the
 Course of a Ship.

RUDDER, a Sieve for separating Corn
 from Chaff.

RUD'DINESS, the being of a fresh or red
 Colour.

RUD'DLE, a sort of red Chalk.

RUDDOCK, a Robin-red-Breast; and a
 Land Toad.

RUD'DY [of *rudus*, Sax. Redness, or
Rubidus, L.] of a blood-red Colour, fresh-
 coloured.

RUDE [of *rudis*, Sax. fierce, or rather
 of *rudis*, L.] rough, coarse, unpolished;
 clownish, ignorant, saucy, uncivil.

RUDE'NESS [rudis, F.] Unpolishedness;
 Sauciness; Ignorance.

RUDGE Bone, the Rump-Bone. *O.*

RUDGE washed Kersey [of *Rugge*,
 Belg. the Back] a sort of Kersey Cloth made
 of fleece Wool, only washed upon the Sheep's
 Back.

RUDIMENTAL, rough, imperfect, just
 attempted.

RUDIMENTS [Rudimenta, L.] the first
 Principles of any Art or Science.

RUDITY [Ruditus, L.] Ignorance.

RUE [Rue, F. *Rubrum*, C. Br. Ruta, L.
 of *Ruta*, Gr. Haute, Teut.] an Herb well
 known.

To RUE, to sif. *Devonsh.* To pity. *Ch.*

To RUE [reueyn, Sax. *Rouwen*, Belg.
 reimen, Teut.] to repent of, or be much con-
 cerned for.

RUEFUL, sad, woeful. *O.*

RU'EL Bone, the Whirl-Bone of the Knee.
O.

RUFF [*Rupfel*, *Belg.* to wrinkle] an old-fashion'd Ornament for the Neck; also a getting the better at a game of Cards; also a kind of Fish; also a kind of Bird.

To **RUFF** [at Cards] to trump.

To **RUFF** [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *ruff*, when she hits the Prey but does not truss it.

A **RUFFIAN** [*Ruffien*, *F.* *Rufian*, *Span.* *Ruffiano*, *Ital.* *Ruffier*, *Dan.* a Lecher, *Rof. Stez*, *Dan.* a Robber] an Assassine, a desperate Villain.

RUFFIAN, the Devil. *Cont.*

RUFFIAN'S Hall, *Smithfield*, where Trials of Skill were played by ruffianly People.

To **RUFFLE** [*Rupfelen*, *Belg.* to fold into Ruffles, to rumple] to put into Disorder or Confusion.

RUFFLER, a notorious Rogue. *Cont.*

RUFF-PECK, Bacon. *Cont.*

RUFFTER Hood, a Hood to be worn by an Hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG [either of *free*, *Sax.* *Rack*, *Teut.* a Coat, or *puoc*, *Sax.* *Pipic*, *Gr.*] a shaggy Coverlet for a Bed.

RUGGED [*Rupzig*, *Sax.* *Rugosus*, *L.*] rough, uneven; also severe, cross.

RUGOSE [*Rugosus*, *L.*] wrinkly.

RUGOSTY, a being rough, fulness of Wrinkles or Furrows.

RUIN [*Ruine*, *F.* of *Ruina*, *L.*] Fall, Decay, Destruction, Undoing, Overthrow.

To **RUIN** [*Ruina*, *F.* *ad Ruinam redigere*, *L.*] to bring to Ruin, destroy, lay waste or spoil.

RUINOUS [*Ruineux*, *F.* *Ruinofus*, *L.*] falling to Decay, ready to fall.

RULE [*Regle*, *F.* *Regula*, *L.*] a Law or Principle to go by; also Command, Sway.

To **RULE** [*regere*, *F.* *regulare*, *L.*] to draw Lines with a Rule, to govern.

RULE [in *Arithmetick*] is a Method of resolving Arithmetical Questions.

RULE of Three } [in *Arithmetick*]
Rule of Proportion } is called, because by means of three Numbers given it finds out a Fourth, which hath the same Proportion to one of those Numbers given as they have one to the other.

RUM, a spirituous Liquor distilled from the Steeping of Sugar Canes in the *American* Sugar Plantations.

RUM, Gallant. *Cont.*

RUMB } [*Rombus*, *L.* of *Triang.*]
REOMB } *Gr.* the Angle which a Ship makes in her sailing, with the Meridian of the Place where she is; one Point of the Mariners Compass, or 11 Degrees and a quarter. *F.*

RUMB Line [in *Navigation*] a Line described by the Motion of the Ship on the Surface of the Sea; so as to make the same or equal Angles with every Meridian.

Complement of the **RUMB**, the Angle made

with any Circle, parallel to the Equator by the Line of the Ship's Course.

RUM-boozing-wells, Bunches of Grapes, *Cont.*

RUMBOYL, the Watch. *Cont.*

RUM Cully, a rich Fool. *Cont.*

RUM-Dripper, a Vintner. *Cont.*

RUM-Gullets, Canary. *Cont.*

RUM Hooper, a Drawer. *Cont.*

To **RUM'BLE** [*rommelen*, *Belg.* *rommen*, *Teut.*] to make a hollow Noise.

RUMIGERATION, a spreading abroad of a Rumour or Report.

RUMINANT [*Ruminans*, *L.*] chewing the Cud.

RUMINANT Animals, such as chew the Cud, as Oxen, Sheep, Deer, &c.

RUMINANT Signs [*Astrology*] those Signs of the Zodiac that are represented by Animals endued with that Quality.

To **RUMINATE** [*ruminat*, *F.* of *ruminatum*, *L.*] to chew the Cud; to weigh in the Mind, to study, or think seriously upon.

RUMINATION, a ruminating. *L.*

To **RUM'MAGE** [probably of *rumen*, *Teut.* to empty, or *raum*, *Space*, *q. d.* to make room for] to remove any Goods or Luggage from one Place to another, to clear a Ship's Hold of Goods.

RUM'MER [*q. d.* a *Roamer*, from *Roma*] a broad-mouthed large Drinking Vessel; or such an one filled to the Brim.

RUM'NEY [formerly called *Romeneal*, perhaps from the *Romans* who first landed on that Shore] a Place in *Kent*, 61 Miles S. E. from *London*.

RUM'OUR [*Rumor*, *a ruidus*, *L.*] Report, Fame, Bruit, common Talk.

RUM'oured, generally talked of.

A **RUMP** [*Rump*, *Dan.* *Rumpf*, *Teut.*] the Tail-piece, especially of a Bird, or of an Ox, Sheep, &c.

RUM-Padders, Highwaymen. *Cont.*

To **RUM'PLE** [*rompelt*, *Belg.*] to make into Rumples or Creases.

A **RUMPLE** [*Rympel*, *Sax.* *Rompel*, *Belg.*] a Fold in a Garment, &c. made by tumbling and towzing.

TUM, *Ville*, *London*. *Cont.*

RUM'SEY [*Rumpeg*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Hampshire*, 61 Miles S. W. by W. from *London*, memorable for a Nunnery of veiled Nuns, erected there by King *Edgar*.

To **RUN** [*Runnen*, *Sax.* *runne*, *Belg.* *rennen*, *Teut.*] to move with a swift Pace.

To **RUN Goods**, to land them clandestinely, without paying the legal Customs.

RUN'AGATE [of *Rex* and *Gat*, or *Renegado*, *Span.*] a rambling or roving Fellow.

A **RUNAWAY**, one who runs away from his Master's Service.

RUNCATION, a Wedding. *L.*

R U

RUNCHES } Carlock dry and wi-
RUNCH Ball } thered. *N. C.*
RUNCILUS } [in *Doomsday-Book*] a
RUNCINUS } Sumpter Horse, or Load-
 er; a Cart Horse.
RUNDLE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a
 and Ball or Bullet.
RUNDLET [*q. d.* Roundlet] a Cask for
 mums, from 3 to 20 Gallons.
RUNE [*Muna, Dan.*] a Water-course.
R. C.
RUNCE, a Flasket. *N. C.*
RUNGS [of a *Ship*] Ground Timbers, or
 mbers that constitute the Floor of a Ship,
 and are bolted to the Keel.
RUNLET. See *Rundlet*.
RUNNEL, Pollard Wood, so called from
 running up apace.
RUNNER [of a *Gaming House*] one who
 gets Intelligence of the Meetings of the
 Officers, and when the Constables are out.
RUNNER, the upper stone of a Mill.
RUNNER [on *Shipboard*] a Rope with
 a Hook or Pulley at one End, and a Hook at
 the other, for hoisting of Goods.
To overbale the RUNNER [*Sea Phrase*]
 is to pull down the hooked End, to hitch it
 to the Sling.
RUNNET [as some say, from *Rennet*, a
 town in *Normandy*] the Maw of a Calf, com-
 monly made use of to turn Milk for Cheese
 and.
RUN-NING-Knot [in *Hunting*] Collars
 for catching Hares and Conies.
RUNT [of *Runt, Belg.* an Ox. *Rind,*
Sw.] a *Scotch* or *Welsh* Cow, &c. also a
 st Fellow.
RUNTS, Canary Birds above 3 Years old.
RUPÉE, an *Indian* Coin, value 2s. 3d.
RUPTA [*Old Law*] a Troop or Compa-
 ny of Soldiers.
RUP-TILE, easy to be broken.
RUPTION, a breaking or bursting. *L.*
RUP-TORY, a corrosive Medicine or
 stick.
RUPTURE [*ruptura, L.*] a breaking, a
 rent; breach of Friendship or Treaty. *F.*
RUPTURE [in *Surgery*] a Burstneess,
 or burst Belly.
RURAL [*ruralis, L.*] belonging to the
 country. *F.*
RURAL Dean, formerly he who, under
 the Bishop and Arch-Deacon, had the pecu-
 liar Care and Inspection of the Clergy and
 of a District, now called a Deanry.
RURICOLIST [*ruricola, L.*] an Hus-
 bandman.
RURIGENE [*rurigena, L.*] born in the
 country.
RUSCA *Apam*, a Hive of Bees. *O. L.*
RUSCA *Butyri*, a Tub of salted Butter.
RUSH [*ruick, Sax.*] a sort of Plant
 growing in Water.
To RUSH [*pruopan, Sax.* or *raffelen,*

S

to make a rattling Noise, *Tent.*] to enter into,
 to issue forth hastily and violently.
To RUSH in [*Inperan, Sax.*] to enter
 violently and hastily.
A RUSH'ING [*pruypca, Sax.*] an Ir-
 ruption.
RUSH-Grown [among *Archers*] the same
 as Bobtail.
RUSSEL [of *roum, F.* red, or *rouffeu,*
 and *el*, dimin. *i. e.* somewhat reddish] a Sur-
 name.
RUSSET [*rouffet, F. roffetta, Ital.* of *ru-*
fus, L.] a dark-brown Colour.
RUSSETIN [*rouffetin, F.*] a sort of Apple.
RUST [*rust, Sax. roeff, Belg. roff,*
Dan. and *Tent.*] a sort of Crust which grow-
 eth upon Iron, &c.
To RUST [*roesten, Belg. roffen, Tent.*]
 to contract Rust.
RUSTICAL } [*rustique, F. rusticus, L.*]
RUSTICK } Country-like, clownish,
 unmannerly.
RUSTICATED [*rusticatus, L.*] made or
 become clownish.
RUSTICITY [*rusticitas, F. of rusticitas,*
L.] Clownishness, Downrightness.
To RUSTLE [*rusteln, Sax. rustelle,*
Belg. raffelen, Tent.] to make a Noise as
 Armour or new Garments do.
BUSTRE [in *Heraldry*] a square Figure
 like a Mascle, only the Mascle is pierced square,
 the Rustre is pierced round.
RUSTY [*roffig, Tent.*] covered with
 Rust.
RUT, the Copulation of Deers, Wild
 Boars, &c.
RUT [of *rota, L.*] the Mark or Track
 of a Wheel in the Road, &c.
To RUT [*rut, Fr. Menagius* derives it of
rugitus, L. roaring, or *ruendi, L.* rushing, *sc.*
 into Veneries, or of *rotte, Belg.*] to cry like
 a Deer for the Desire of Copulation.
RUT of the Sea [among *Mariners*] the
 Sea or Waves dashing against any Thing.
RUTHE [*reht, Tent.*] Pity, Compassi-
 on. *O.*
RUTH'LESS, rentless, pitiless.
RYAL [*Real, Span.*] a *Spanish* Coin,
 worth 6 Pence 3 Farthings *English* Money.
RYFE, rife, frequent. *Chau.*
RYMERS about [ancient *Deeds*] Va-
 gabonds, or idle roaming Fellows.

S.

S Sometimes stands for *Seclus, L.* a Com-
 panion, or *Societatis, L.* of a Society,
 as *R. S. S.* signifies *Regia Societatis Seclus*, a
 Fellow of the Royal Society.
S. S. S. signifies *Stratum super stratum, i. e.*
 Layer upon Layer, and is used for laying or
 packing up Things in a Vessel.
S. [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of
 the Word *Solo*, and is put in Pieces of Musick
 Z a z z z

of several Parts, to signify that in such Places, the Voice or Instrument performs alone. *Ital.*

S. [among *Physicians*] is a Characteristick Note of Weight and Measure, and stands for *Semis*, *℥*. and signifies half what went before.

S. N. sometimes stands for *Salvator Noster*, *L. i. e.* our Saviour.

S. N. [among *Physicians*] stands for *Secundum Naturam*, *i. e.* according to Nature.

SAAF [*safe*, *L.*] safe. *Cbauc.*

SAAFING, saving, except. *Cbauc.*

SAAL, the Soul. *Cbauc.*

SABAO'TH [שַׁבּוּת *H. i. e.* Armies] as the Lord or God of Sabaoth, the Lord of Hosts.

SAB'ATANS, Soldiers Boots.

SAB'ATHIANS, a sort of Christian Hereticks, so called from one *Sabbathias* a *Jew*, and afterwards an heretical Bishop in the 4th Century.

SABBATARIANS, a Name given to some Anabaptists, or rather Baptists, who observe *Saturday* as a Sabbath.

SAB'BATH [שַׁבָּת, *H. i. e.* Rest, *Sabbath*, *F. Sabbathum*, *L.*] the 7th Day of the Week, observed as a Day of Rest, in Commemoration of God's resting after the sixth Day of Creation; or the first Day of the Week among Christians.

SABBATH *Day's Journey*, a Measure of 729 *English* Paces and three Feet, or of 2000 Cubits of 3648 Feet.

SABBATICAL ? [*Sabbaticus*, *L.*] belonging to the Sabbath.

SABBAT'ICAL Year [among the ancient *Jews*] every seventh Year, in which it was not lawful to till the Ground, and Slaves were set at Liberty.

SABBAT'INE [in the Colleges of *Paris* in *France*] a Disputation upon any Part of *Logic* or *Moral Philosophy*.

SABBATISM [*Sabbatismus*, *L.* *Σαββατισμός*, *Gr.*] the keeping of the Sabbath.

SAB'BATUM, the Sabbath.

SAEBATUM [in *Doom's-day-Book*] Peace or Quiet.

SABE'ANS, a Christian Sect, who patched up *Christianism*, *Judaism*, *Mahometism*, and *Heathenism* Superstition together; they received Baptism in Commemoration of *John's* Baptizing, but do not administer in the Name of the Trinity; they own four Sacraments, *Baptism*, the *Eucharist*, *Orders*, and *Matrimony*; the *Ministers* and *Laity* are allowed each of them two Wives.

SABELLIANS, a Sect of Christian Hereticks, Followers of one *Sabellius*, who taught there was no Distinction between the Persons of the Trinity, but that they were all one; as the Body, Soul, and Spirit makes but one Man.

SA'BLE [*le seblene*, *F. seblé*, *Teut.*] a rich Furr, of Colour between Black and Brown.

SA'BLE [in *Heraldry*] the black Colour in the Arms of Gentlemen; in those of Nobility they call it a *Diamond*, and in the Coat of Sovereign Princes, *Saturis*.

SABLIE'RE, a Sand or Gravel-Pit. *F.*

SABLIERE [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Timber, as long as the Beam, but not so thick.

SA'BRE [*Sabre*, *F. sebel*, *Teut.*] a sort of Scymetar, Hanger, or broad Sword.

SABULANA'R'IUM, a Liberty to dig Gravel or Sand within a certain Precinct.

SABULOS'ITY [*Sabulositas*, *L.*] Sandiness.

SABULOUS [*sabulosus*] full of gross Sand, gravelly, sandy.

SAC [*Saca*, *Sax.*] a Royalty of Privilege, touching Plea, a Correction of Trespass of Men within a Mannor. *O. T. L.*

SAC'CHARINE [of *saccharum*, *L.*] Sugar-like.

SAC'CHARUM [*Σάκχαρον*, *Gr.*] Sugar, a kind of Honey with a gummy Substance, formerly found in Reeds, but now the Juice of certain *Indian* Canes or Reeds, refined and hardened by boiling and baking.

SAC'CHARUM *Saturis* [among *Chymists*] Sugar of Lead. *L.*

SACCO'PHORI, a Sect of *Messian* Hereticks, so called from their covering themselves with Sacks.

SAC'COLI *Adiposi* [in *Anatomy*] certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin, and in the Spaces between the Muscles. *L.*

SACCULI *Medicinales* [among *Physicians*] several Simples tied up in little Bags, to be applied to the Parts aggrieved. *L.*

SAC'COLUS *Chyliferous* ? [in *Anatomy*] a

SAC'COLUS *Reriferus* ? [Pillage which is the Beginning of the *Ductus Thoracicus*. *L.*

SACCULUS *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Skin or Bag that encompasses the Heart; the same with *Pericardium*. *L.*

SAC'CUS [in *Anatomy*] the Gut, otherwise called *Rectum*.

SACCUS *cum Brochia* [Old Records] a Custom of holding Land by the Service of finding a Sack and a Brooch to the King, for the Use of his Army.

SA'CLR *Ignis* [*i. e.* sacred Fire] a kind of Inflammation, otherwise called *St. Anthony's Fire*.

SACER *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the *Oes Sacrum*, and running under the *Longissimus Dorsi*. *L.*

SACER *Morbus*, an Epilepsy, so named upon the Apprehension that something Supernatural is concerned in its Production or Cure. *L.*

SA'CERBORCH ? [*Sicproph*, *Sax.* of SICK'ERBORCH } *Sickcrand* and *Burge*, *Teut.* *i. e.* Sure to be depended on] a sufficient Pledge or Surety.

SACERDOTAL [*sacerdotalis*, L.] belonging to a Priest, Priestly. F.

SACKHEM, a great Prince, or Ruler among the *West-Indians*.

SACK *rag*, *Sax.* *jac*, F. *Sack*, *Teut.* *Sack*, C. Br. *sacco*, Ital. *saccus*, L. of *gannoc*, H. of *pu*, H.] a Bag made of coarse Cloth to put any Thing in.

SACK [*rec*, *Sax.*] a Wine called *Canary*, brought from the *Canary Islands*; also a Wine brought to us from *Malaga* in *Spain*.

To **SACK** [*saccager*, F. *saxalliv*, Gr. *l.* to carry off the Sacks] to plunder or pillage, to lay waste or destroy.

SACK of Cotton, a Quantity from one hundred Weight and half, to 400 Weight.

SACK of Wool, 26 Stone, each Stone 14 Pounds.

SACKS of Earth [in *Fortification*] are for several Uses; as, to make Entrenchments in *Haste*, to place on *Parapets*, or at the Head of *Breaches*, or to repair them when beaten down.

SACKBUT [*sacquebute*, F. *sacabuche*, of *sear del buche*, Span. to fetch the Breath from the Bottom of the Belly, because it requires a strong Breath] an Instrument of Wind Musick.

SACKLESS [*sacless*, *Sax.*] guiltless, innocent. N. C.

SACRIFIELD Rents [in the Manor of *Chuburn* in *Somersetshire*] certain small Rents, paid by *Low* Tenants to the Lord of that Manor.

SACRAMENT [*sacramentum*, L. *quod sacras fide interposita*] a Sign of an Holy Thing, containing a Divine Mystery, with some Promise annexed to it; an outward visible Sign of an inward and spiritual Grace.

SACRAMENTAL [*sacramentalis*, L.] belonging to the Sacrament.

SACRAMENTALIA [*Old Law*] certain Sacrament Offerings, heretofore paid to the *Parish-Priest* at *Easter*, &c.

SACRAMENTARIANS [*sacramentaires*, F.] they who hold Errors about the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a Name falsely given by the *Papists* to the *Protestants*, and chiefly to the *Calvinists*.

SACRAMENTO *recipiendi quod vidua* *Agis*, &c. a Writ of Commission to one for taking an Oath of the King's Widow, [*i. e.* the Widow of a Tenant to the King] that she shall not marry without the King's Licence. L.

SACRAMENTUM [in *Law Records*] an Oath, the common Form of all Inquisitions made by a *Jegal Jury*.

SACRAMENTUM Altaris, the Sacrament of the Mass, or what we now call the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. L.

SACRE, a Coronation, a Consecration, the solemnization of Matrimony. *Chau.*

SACRED [*sacrd*, F. *sacer*, L. holy] that deserves Veneration; not to be injured, or broken.

SACRED Writ [*Scriptura Sacra*, L.] the Books of Holy Scripture.

SACREDNESS, Holiness.

A SACRIFICE [*sacrificium*, L.] an Offering made to God. F.

SACRIFICERIOUS [*sacrifer*, L.] bearing holy Things.

To **SACRIFICE** [*sacrifier*, F. *sacrificare*, L.] to offer up in Sacrifice, to devote or give one's self to it; to quit or leave a Thing upon some Consideration.

SACRIFICIAL [*sacrificialis*, L.] belonging to Sacrifices, or *sacritical Meats*, &c.

SACRILEGE [*sacrilegium*, L.] the stealing of Sacred Things, Church-Robbing; an Alienation to Laymen, and to profane and common Purposes, of what was given to religious Persons, and to pious Uses. L.

SACRILEGIOUS [*sacrilegus*, L. *qui sacra legit*, *i. e.* *furatur*] belonging to, or guilty of *Sacrilege*.

SACRISTIAN [*sacristain*, F. *sacristarius*, L.] a Sexton or Vestry keeper.

SACROLUMBUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the superior Part of the *Os Sacrum*, posterior Part of the *Ilium*, and from all the Spines and transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the *Loins*. L.

SACRUM Os [among the *Anatomists*] the broadest of all the Bones in the Back, that sustains all the other *Vertebrae* and joining Joints, and in Shape somewhat resembles a Triangle.

SACY FOREST [*q. d.* *Salicy*, of *Salicetum*, L. a Place where Willows grow] a Forest in *Northamptonshire*.

SAD [*Minshew* derives it of *sat*, *Teut.* full, *i. e.* of *Tears*, or *schatte*, *Teut.* a Shadow; because sorrowful Persons affect Solitude] sorrowful, melancholy, dull.

SAD Colour [*of satur*, L. full, for by how much a Colour is the deeper or fuller it tends to Sadness or Blackness] a deep or dark Colour.

To **SAD'DEN**, to make uneasy or melancholy.

SADDLE [*Sabli*, *Sax.* *Sadel*, C. Br. and *Dan.* *Sattel*, *Teut.* *silla*, L.] a Seat for Horsemen.

To **SADDLE**, to put on a Saddle, to embarrass, also to oppress.

SADDUCEES [*Sadduceim*, Gr. so called from *צדוק*, *Sadoch*, their first Founder; or, as some say, of *צדק*, *Justice*] a Sect among the *Jews*, who received only the five Books of *Moses*, denied the Being of Angels and Spirits, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Resurrection of the Body.

SADDUCISM, the Principles and Doctrines of the *Sadducees*.

SAFE [*sauv*, F. *salvus*, D. *salu*, Gr.] out of Danger, secure, trusty.

A SAFE [*safe*, F.] a sort of Cupboard to keep Victuals in, contrived with Holes to let in Air.

SAFE Conduict [*saufe conduit*, F.] a Security given by the King under the Broad Seal, or some other Person in Authority, to any Person, for his quiet coming into, or passing out of the Realm.

SAFE-Guard [*saufe garde*, F.] Protection given by a Prince or Magistrate, &c. to those who implore Aid against Oppression.

SAFE Guard [in *Military Affairs*] a Protection given by a Prince or his General, to some of the Enemy's Country, to secure it from being ravaged by his Men, &c. also Soldiers left in such Places for that Purpose.

SAFE-GUARD, a sort of Dust-Gown, or Riding-Garment worn by Women; also a coloured Stuff Apron; also a swathing Band for Children.

SAFE-Pledge [*Law Term*] a Security given for a Man's Appearance at a Day assigned.

SAFFLOW, Bestard Saffron.

SAFFRON [*Saffron*, F. *Saffrano*, Ital.] a Plant bearing a blue Flower, the Pistillum, or middle Part, which is a deep yellow, is taken out, dried, and pressed into flat Cakes, and is much esteemed for its Virtue, as a great Cheerer of the Heart; in L. called *Crocus Autumnalis*.

SAFFRON of Gold [among *Chymists*] a Chymical Preparation of Gold, that fired makes an Explosion like Gunpowder, called *Aurum Fulminans*.

SAFFRON Walde [of *Saffron*, Wall, and then, a Dale, Sax.] a Town in *Essex*, 35 Miles N. by E. from London, so called from the great Store of *Saffron* growing there.

SAGE, one who deals *Præstigia*, or Enchantments.

TO SAG, to hang down on one Side.

TO SAG, to waver, to be dismayed, &c. *Shake*.

SAGA'CIOUS [*sagax*, L.] quick of Apprehension, subtle, shrewd.

SAGA'CITY [*sagaci*, F. *sagacitas*, L.] Sharpness of Wit, Quickness of Apprehension or Understanding.

SAG'AMORE, a King or supreme Ruler among the *Indians*.

SAG'AN [among *Chymical Philosophers*] are imaginary Spirits of the four Elements.

SAGA'PENUM [*Σαγάρων*, Gr.] the Gum of the Plant Fennel-Giaht.

SAGE, prudent, wise, discreet. F.

A SAGE, a wise Man, or great Philosopher. F.

SAGE [*sauge*, F. *salsua*, L.] a sweet-smelling, wholesome Herb, comfortable to the Brain and Nerves, purifying the Blood, good for Wounds, &c.

SAGEBA'RO a Justice, or one who hears Causes. O. L.

SAGE/NESS [*sageffe* F.] Gravity or Prudence.

SAGE/ROSE, a sort of Flower.

SAGHE [*ryge*, Sax. *Bagge*, Teut.] a Saw. N. C.

SAGIT'TA, an Arrow; also a Northern Constellation consisting of eight Stars. L.

SAGIT'TA [among *Botanists*] the upper Part of a Cion or Sprig of a Tree. L.

SAGIT'TA [in *Geometry*] is the versed Sine of an Arch. L.

SAGIT'TA/LIS Sutura [in *Anatomy*] is that Suture of the Skull which begins at the *Coronal*, and ends at the *Lambdoidal Sutura*. L.

SA'GIT'TARY [*sagittarius*, L. i. e. the Archer or Bowman] the Name of one of the Signs of the Zodiac.

SAGITTIFEROUS [*sagittifer*, L.] Shaft-bearing.

SAGUM, a sort of Wollen Coat, or Cassock for Soldiers, which the *Greeks* and *Romans* used, and peculiarly the *Gauls*. L.

SA'ICK [*saique*, F.] a sort of Merchant-Ships, used chiefly in the *Mediterranean*; as also among the *Turks*.

To SAIG'NER a Mote [*Military Term*] is to empty or take the Water out of it by Conveyances under Ground, that it may be passed over more easily, after having laid Hurdles or Bulrushes upon the Mud that remains.

To SAIL [*reglian*, Sax. *seple*, Belg. *sepleit*, Teut. *sepler*, Dan.] to swim or pass through the Sea.

Main SAIL, that which belongs to the Main Yard.

Fore Top SAIL, that which is peculiar to the Foretop-Mast Yard.

SAILS [*Seyl*, Sax. *seghel*, Belg. *seyl*, Dan. *seget*, Teut.] large Pieces of double Canvas, which catch the Wind, and serve to give Way to the Ship; every Yard has its proper Sail, which takes its Name from the Yard.

SAILS [among *Falconers*] the Wings of an Hawk.

After SAILS, are those of the Main and Mizzen-Masts, which serve to keep a Ship on the Wind.

Head SAILS, such as belong to the Fore Mast and Boltsprit, and are used to keep the Ship from the Wind, and flat her off.

SALIN, to assail. *Cheer*.

SALING. See *Mecator's* and *Plain Sailing*.

SAILORS, e'der Seamen, employed in ordering the Sails, getting the Tacks on board, and steering the Ship.

SAINGARA'Z [in *Cookery*] is, *Rabbits dressed a la saingaraz*, i. e. larded, roasted, and put into a Ragout of Gammon.

SAINT'FOIN, Grass, otherwise called Holy Grass, Meddick Fodder, Trefoil, &c. much approved of for improving Land.

SAINT [*sanctus*, L.] a holy or godly Person. *F.*

SAINTS [in *Heaven*] those blessed Spirits, whom God has admitted to partake of his everlasting Glory.

SAINTS [in the *Ramist* Church] those whom the Pope has canonized.

SAINT Anthony's Fire, a hot cholerick flood, rising to a Tetter.

SAKE [*Saca*, *Sax.* *lake*, *Belg.*] cause, as, *for my sake*, &c.

SAKEBERE, he that is robbed of his Goods. *O.*

SAKER [*sacer*, *Span.*] a kind of Hawk, also a Sort of great Gun.

SAKER Extraordinary, is 4 Inches Diameter at the Bore, and 10 Foot long, its Load 5 lb. its Shot 3 Inches one Quarter Diameter, and about 7 lb. Weight.

SAKER Ordinary, is 3 Inches 3 quarters Diameter at the Bore, 9 Foot long, its Load 4 lb. its Shot 3 Inches and a half Diameter, and 6 lb. Weight.

SAKER Less Sixe, is 3 Inches and a half Diameter at the Bore, 8 Foot long, its Load 3 lb. and a half, its Shot 4 lb. 3 quarters, and 3 Inches Diameter.

SAKER/ET, the Male of a Saker Hawk.

SAL Akali [of the Herb *Kali*, *Arab.*] an ingredient used in making Glass.

SAL AMMO'NIACK ? [*Natural*] a sort of Salt, taken from the Sulphur Pits of *Pazzuolo* in *Italy*.

SAL Armoniack [*Artificial*] a sort of Salt made of five Parts of human Urine, one of Sea Salt, Soot, &c.

SAL Grosse, a Salt so called from its impure and chryselline Brightness. *L.*

SAL Lambret [among *Chymists*] a sort of very sharp and eager Salt.

SAL Petre, Salt petre, a kind of Salt extracted out of the Earth, abundantly impregnated with the Spirit of the Air. *L.*

SAL Polychrystum *ἄλς πολυχρυστος*, *Gr.*] a Preparation of Salt-petre, made by burning equal Parts of it with Sulphur. *L.*

SAL Prunelle, a Preparation of Salt-petre with Flower of Brimstone.

SALACIOUS [*salace*, *F.* of *salax*, *L.*] lecherous, wanton.

SALACITY, [*salacitas*, *L.*] Lechery, lasciviousness, Wantonness.

SALVAD [*salade*, *F.*] a Sallet.

SALAMANDER [*salamandre*, *F.* *salamandra*, *L.* *σαλαμάνδρα*, *Gr.*] a spotted Creature like a Lizard, which will for some time endure the Flames of Fire.

SALAMANDER's Blood [among *Chymists*] the red Vapours which in Distillation of Spirit of Nitre, towards the latter End, rise the Receiver with red Clouds.

SAL'ARATED, having a Salary.

SALARY [*salair*, *F.* *salarium*, *L.*] at which is signified the Rents or Profits of a *Salt*, or

House, but now Wages to Servants.

SALARY [in *Law*] is a Consideration made to a Man for his Pains and Industry in another's Business.

SALE [of *callan*, *San.*] a putting up to be sold, selling.

SALE'ABLE, that is fit to be sold.

SALE'ABLENESS, fitness for Sale.

SALEB'RITY [*salebritas*, *L.*] unevenness, roughness.

SALEB'ROUS [*salebrosus*, *L.*] rough, uneven.

SALEW'D [*saluté*, *Fr.*] saluted. *Spenc.*

SALE'NA, a Salt-pit, Vat, or House.

SALES'MAN, one who sells Cloths, or other Commodities.

SA'LIENT Angle [in *Fortification*] is an Angle which carries its Point outwards from the Body of the Work.

SAL'VIENT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Lion or other Beast is drawn in a leaping Posture. *L.*

SALIGOT, the Plant *Water Cakrop*.

SA'LII, [among the *Romans*] Priests of *Mars*, who went dancing along the Streets in their Processions. *L.*

SA'LINE [*salinus*, *L.*] salt, brinish. *F.*

SAL'INOUS [*salinus*, or *salinosus*, *L.*] salt, full of Salt.

SAL'IQUE Law [in *France*] a Law made, as some say, by King *Pharamond*, or as others, by *Philip* the Long, by which the Crown cannot fall from the *Lance* to the *Distaff*, i. e. cannot be inherited by Women. So called as some say, from the Word *Si aliqua*, so often mentioned therein; or as others say, from the River *Sala*, near which the *Franks* anciently inhabited.

SAL'ISBURY ? [See *Salisbury*, or *Salisbury*] *probury*, *Sax.* q. d. dry Town; for the old Town stood upon a Hill where no Water was, but it is now situate in a Valley, and a little Brook runs through the Streets; a City and Bishop's See in *Wiltshire*, 70 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

SAL'IVA, Spittle, *L.*

SALIVA'RIOUS [*salivarius*, *L.*] like Spittle.

To **SAL'IVATE** [*salivatum*, *L.*] to gather or make Spittle, to cause to spit, to flux.

SALIVA'TION [among *Physicians*] is an Evacuation of Spittle, or drawing Humours out of the Mouth by fluxivating Medicines, which are commonly Mercurial Preparations. Salivation is also sometimes taken for a preternatural Increase of Spittle. *F.* of *L.*

SALE'NA [among *Chymists*] a sort of Salt-petre.

SAL'LET [*salade*, *F.*] a Dish of raw Herbs.

SAULIGOT. See *Saligot*.

SAL'LOW [*Saule*, *F.* *Salix*, *L.*] a kind of Willow-tree.

SALLOW [*Salo*, *F.* *Tb.*] pale.

SAULY Sails, *F.*] the issuing out of the

the Besieged from their Town or Fort, a falling upon the Besiegers in their Works, to nail their Cannon, and to hinder the Progress of their Approaches; also a Flash of Wit, a Transport or sudden Fit of Passion, Heat, &c. Rant or Flight.

To SAL'LY [*Sailer*, F. of *Salire*, L.] to issue forth as above.

To cut off a SAL'LY [*Military Term*] to get between those that made it, and home.

A SAL'LY [among *Ringers*] a particular Way of ringing a Bell.

SAL'LY-Port, a Door through which a Sally is made.

SALMAGUN'DI } [in *Cookery*] an I.
SALMINGON'DIN } *Italian Dish*, or a

Hotch Potch of several sorts of cold Meat. This Word had its Origin from *Catherine de Medicis*, Queen of *France*, whose Head Cook's Name was *Gondi*, and who used to wait upon her at Table; and the loving her Victuals pretty high seasoned, would often call for Salt, *Sal mi Gondi*; whence this relishing Dish has obtained its Name.

SALMO, a Palm or spiritual Song. I.

SALMODYA [in *Musical Books*] signifies to sing Psalms, or spiritual Songs. *Ital.*

SAL'MON [*Saumon*, F. *Salmo*, L.] a large well known Fish.

SAL'MON-PEEL, a young Salmon.

SALMON-Pipe, a sort of Device or Engine to catch Salmon in.

SALMON *seuse* [in *Law*] the young Fry of Salmon.

SAL'PICON [in *Cookery*] a Ragoo or Farce, made of Gammon, Capoons, Livers, fat Pullets, &c. F.

SALSAMENTARIOUS [*Salsamentarius*, L.] belonging to salt Things.

SALSAPARILLA, the rough bind-weed of *Peru*.

SAL'SIFIE, the Plant otherwise called Goats-Beard. *Tropogon*, L.

SALSIPO'TENT [*Salsipotens*, L.] ruling the Sea.

SAL'SITUDE [*Saliedo*, L.] Saltiness.

SALSUGINOUS [*Salsuginosus*, L.] full of Saltiness.

SAL'SURE [*Salsura*, L.] a salting.

SALT [*Sal*, F. *Sol*, L. *seale*, *Sow*. *Saltz*, *Tew*.] the third of the five Chymical Principles, and the first of those termed *Hypostatical*, being an active Substance, said to give Bodies their Consistence, and to preserve them from Corruption; as also to occasion all the Variety of Taste; and 'tis of three Sorts, *Fixed*, *Volatile*, and *Essential*.

Fixed SALT [among *Chymists*] is made by reducing the Matter to Ashes, and boiling them in a good deal of Water.

Volatile SALT [among *Chymists*] is that which is chiefly drawn from the Bodies of Animals, and from some fermented and putrefied Part of Plants.

Essential SALT [among *Chymists*] is drawn from the Juice of Plants by Crystallization.

SALT of Glass [among *Chymists*] is the Scum which is separated from the Matter before it is vitrified or changed into Glass.

SALT of Saturn [among *Chymists*] is the Body of Lead, opened and reduced to the Form of Salt, by distilled Vinegar.

SALT of Sulphur [among *Chymists*] is the Salt called *Sal Polychrestum*, soaked with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduced to an acid Salt, by evaporating all the Moisture.

SALT of Tartar [among *Chymists*] is made by powdering what remains of it in the Retort, after the Distillation, or else by calcining bruised Tartar, wrapped up in a Paper till it turns white.

SALT-Petre [of *Sal* and *Petra*, L. of *mirra*, Gr. a Rock] a kind of Mineral Salt, the main Ingredient of Gun-powder, and that which makes it take Fire.

SALTATION, a Dancing or Leaping. L.

SALTATORIUM [*Old Law*] a Deer-leap, or Place to keep Deer in.

SALTATORY [*Saltatorius*, L.] belonging to Leaping or Dancing.

SAL'TER, one who deals in Salt, or Salt-Fish.

SAL'TIER [in *Heraldry*, *Sauv'r*, F.] one of the Ordinaries, in Form of St. Andrew's Cross.

SALTIMBAN'GO, a Mountebank. *Ital.*

SALT'ISH [saltzish] somewhat salt.

SALTM'ASH [of *Salt* and *Mash*] a Sir-name.

SALTS [*Salts*, F. *Saltus*, L.] the Leaping and Prancing of Horses.

SALTUARY [*Salutarius*, L.] a Forester.

SALTUOSE [*Saluosus*, L.] full of Forests or Woods.

SALT'US a Forest, L. [in *Law Records*] High Wood in Opposition to Coppice, or Under-Woods.

SALT'Z ? [among *Chymists*] a Pickle

SUL'TZ } made of Salt dissolved by the Coldness or Moisture of a Cellar.

SALT-Silver, a Penny paid to the Lord by the Tenants, to be excused from the Service of carrying his Salt from the Market to his Larder.

SALVABILITY, in a Condition to be saved, or a Possibility of being saved.

SALVA Gardia [*Law-Term*] a Security given by the King to a Stranger, fearing the Violence of some of his Subjects, or seeking his Right by Course of Law.

SAL'VAGE [in *Civil Law*] a Remuneration allowed to a Ship that has saved or rescued another from Enemies or Pirates. F.

SALVA'GIUS, Savage, wild. O. L.

SALVATELLA [in *Anatomy*] that Vein which from the Veins of the Arm is terminated in the little Finger.

SALVATION [among Divines] a being freed from endless Misery, and admitted to a State of everlasting Happiness. *F. of L.*
SAUVATORY [among Surgeons] a Box hold Salve, Ointments, &c.
SALUBRIOUS [*salubre*, *F. saluber*, *L.*] wholesome, healthful.
SALUBRITY [*salubrité*, *F. salubritas*, *L.*] Wholesomeness, Healthfulness.
SALVE, God save you, or I wish you Health. *L.*
 To **SALVE** [*salvare*, *L.*] to save or preserve; also to palliate an Offence.
 To **SALVE** a Ship or Goods, i. e. to save or preserve them.
 To **SALVE** a Matter, to make up or accommodate an Affair or Difference.
SALVE [*salve*, *Sax. salbe*, *Belg. salbe*, *Ital. salve*] an Unguent, or medicinal Composition for Plasters, &c.
SALVEDICTION, a wishing Health to others. *L.*
SAUVER [in *Lavo*] one who has saved a Ship or its Merchandize.
SALVER, a Piece of wrought Plate to set Glasses of Liquor upon.
SALVIA, a sort of Pear.
SALVINGIS, Salutations. *Cbauc.*
SALVO, an Exception, a Come-off.
SALUTATION, Saluting, Greeting.
SALUTARY Diseases, such as are curable, and leave the Constitution better than before.
SALUTATORS, i. e. Saluters; a Set of Enthusiasts or Impostors in Spain, of the Order of St. Katherine, who pretended to the Cure of many Distempers, by touching or breathing only upon the Patient.
 To **SALUTE** [*salute*, *F. saluta*, *L.*] to show Respect and Civility either in Words or Ceremonies; also to kiss.
ASALUTE [*salut*, *F.*] an outward Mark of Civility, a Bow or Congee; a Kiss.
ASALUTE [in Military Affairs] a Discharge of Guns in Honour of some Persons of Quality.
SALUTIFEROUS [*salutifer*, *L.*] bringing Health or Safety.
SALUTIFEROUS [*salutigerus*, *L.*] bringing Commendation from one.
SALT, the same; also together. *Spenc.*
SAMARA, the Seed of an Elm.
SAMARITANS, a People of Samaria, in Syria; also a Sect among the Jews, who reject all the Scriptures, save only the five Books of Moses, denied the Resurrection, but held there were Angels.
SAMAR, a Sort of a long Robe.
SANBENITO, a Coat of coarse Sack-Cloth, in which Penitents are reconciled to the Church of Rome; also a Coat of coarse Cloth, painted with Devils and ugly Shapes, which Persons condemned for Heresy by the Jewish Inquisition, wear when they go to Execution.

SAME [probably of same, *Sax.* together] Identity.

SAM'ECHE [among Chymists] Tartar, or the Salt of it.

SAM'ENESS, a being the same.

SAMITE [I conjecture *Spencer* means Velvet, which in the *Test.* is called *Sammitt*] Sattin. *Spencer.*

SAM'LET, a young Salmon.

To **SAM'ME** *Milk*, to put the Runnet to it, to curdle it. *N. C.*

SAM'HIRE } [*Minshaw* derives it of
SAM'HIRE } *Sainte Pierre*, *F. q. d. St. Peter's Herb*] a Plant which generally grows upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea; it is usually pickled and eaten for a dainty Dish.

SAMPLAR [*exemplaire*, *F. exemplare*, *L.*] a Pattern or Model.

SAMPLE [*ex-ample*, *F. exemplum*, *L.*] some Part of a Commodity given as a Pattern to shew the Quality or Condition of it.

SAM'POGNA. See *Zampogna*.

SAMPSON [שמשון, *Heb.* i. e. Hear the second Time] one of the Judges of Israel.

SAMP'SUDHINON [Σαμψουδινον, *Gr. Sampsochus*, *L.*] an Ointment wherein Margerum is the chief Ingredient.

SAMUEL [שמעון, *i. e.* heard of God] a Prophet, &c.

SANABLE [*sanabilis*, *L.*] that may be healed or cured.

SANATIVE, of a healing Quality.

SANATIVE Waters, are Mineral Waters of any kind.

SANBALAT [סנבלט, *Heb.* i. e. a Bramble hid in secret] an Enemy to the Jews, about to rebuild the Temple, &c.

SANCE Bell [q. d. Saints Bell, or the *sanctus* Bell, rung usually when the Priest said, *sanctus, sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth*] a little Bell used in Churches.

SANCTIFICATION, a hallowing or making holy. *F. of L.*

To **SANCTIFY** [*sanctifier*, *F. of sanctificare*, *L.*] to make holy.

SANCTILOQUENT [*sanctiloquus*, *L.*] speaking holy or divine Things.

SANCTIMONIAL [*sanctimonialis*, *L.*] pertaining to Holiness.

SANCTIMONY [*sanctimonia*, *L.*] Holiness. Devoutness.

SANCTION, a decreeing, enacting, or establishing any Decree or Ordinance; also the Decree or Ordinance itself. *F. of L.*

SANCTITY [*sanctité*, *F. of sanctitas*, *L.*] Holiness.

SANCTUARY [*sanctuaire*, *F. sanctuarium*, *L.*] a holy or sanctified Place; in the Old Law it was the most holy Place of the Jewish Tabernacle; also a Place privileged for the Safeguard of Offenders Lives, or a Place of Refuge.

SANCTUM sanctorum [i. e. the Holy of Holies] the innermost and holiest Place of

the Temple, where the Ark was kept.

SAND [*fund*, Sax. *Sand*, Du. *Dan*. and *Sand*] fine Gravel.

SANDAL [*Jardale*, F. *sandalum*, L.] a sort of Slipper; an Attire for the Feet; also a kind of Shoe open at Top, and fastened with Latches.

SANDALI, a thin, fine, Silk Stoff, like Cyprus. *Chauc.*

SANDALI, a kind of Wood brought out of India.

SANDARACK [among *Chymists*] a Mineral not much unlike Red Arsenick.

SAND Bags, are Bags holding about a Cubick Foot of Sand or Earth, and are used to repair what is beaten down in Sieges.

SAND Blind, purblind or short-sighted.

SAND Eel, an Eel which lies in the Sand.

SANDERS, a sort of Indian Wood.

SANDEVER [*Juin de verre*, F. *i. e.* Glass Grease] the Dross of Glass.

SANDGAVEL, a Duty paid to the Lord of the Manor of *Rodey* in *Gloucestershire*, by his Tenants, for Liberty to dig up Sand for their Use.

SANDLING, a Sea Fish.

SANDON [*i. e.* *Sandy-Town*] in *Kent*.

SANDYX, Cereuse burnt till it resembles Red Arsenick in Colour; or a Red Earth, probably the Red Orpiment.

SANE [*sanus*, L.] sound, whole in his Senses.

SANE'NESS. Soundness.

SANGIACK, a Turkish Governor of a City or Province.

SANG'LANT, bloody. F.

SANGLIER, a Wild Boar. F.

SANGUIFICATION, is the turning of Chyle into Blood, which is performed in all the Parts of the Body, and not in any one particular Part. F. of L.

SANGUIFLOUS [*sanguine fluxus*, L.] flowing with Blood.

SANGUINARY [*sanguinaire*, F. of *sanguinarius*, L.] blood-thirsty, cruel.

SANGUINE [*sanguineus*, L.] full or abounding with Blood; also of a ruddy Complexion; also brisk, forward, vigorous. F.

SANGUINE [in *Heraldry*] the Murry Colour.

SANGUIS Calceus, whatever is of as quick and sharp a Taste as *Calx*. L.

SANGUISUGA, a Blood-Sucker, or Leech. L.

SANHEDRIN [*Sanhedrin*, Heb. of *Sanhedrin*, Gr.] the supreme Council or Court of Judicature among the *Jews*, consisting of the High Priest, and Seventy Seniors or Elders; this was, as it were, their Parliament to consult about and decide the greatest Matters that could arise in their Ecclesiastical or Civil Commonwealth.

SANICLE [*Sanicula*, F. *Sanicula*, L.] the Herb *Stiff-leaf*, of great Use in outward or

inward Wounds, Eruptions of Blood, Ulcers, and the Bloody Flux.

SANIES [*Sanie*, F.] corrupt Blood, Matter issuing out of a Wound or Ulcer. L.

SANITY [*Sanitas*, L.] Health, Soundness.

SANS, without. F. As *sans* Ceremony.

To SANTIER [of *Sainte Terre*, F. of *Santa Terra*, L. *i. e.* the Holy Land, because when there were frequent Expeditions to the Holy Land, many idle Persons went from Place to Place upon Pretence they had taken the Cross upon them, or intended to do so, and to go thither] to wander up and down.

SAP [*sape*, Sax. *Sap*, Belg. *Saft*, *Teut.*] the Juice of Trees, which rising from the Root, turns to the End of the Branches, and serves for their Nourishment; also the softest and whitest Part of Timber.

Green SAP, the thickened Juice of the Buckthorn Berry.

To SAP } [*Super*, F.] to undermine, or
To SAPE } dig into.

A SAP } [*Fortification*] a digging at the
A SAPE } Foot of a Work to undermine it;

a deep Trench cut in order to make a Passage into a Covert Way, &c. F.

SAPA, an old Form of Medicine like *Ros*, which is a Juice boiled up to some Consistence, strictly that of *Grapes*.

SAP'E *Sapientia* [among *Chymists*] common Salt. L.

SAP'ENI [of *Med*, Arab. or probably of *Zaph*, easy to be seen, Gr.] the Crural Vein, a Vein which goes down under the Skin of the Thigh and Leg, and turns towards the upper Part of the Foot, where it sends forth several Branches.

SAPHE'IA [in *Architecture*] is the Board over the Top of a Window placed parallel and opposite to the Window Board at Bottom.

SAP Green, a painted Colour, made of the Juice of Buckthorn Berries.

SAP'ID [*Sapidus*, L.] tasteable, of an high Relish.

SAP'IDNESS, Tastefulness.

SAP'IENCE [*Sapientia*, L.] Prudence, Wisdom. F.

SAP'IENTIÆ Dentes, Teeth so called, because they appear not till Persons are grown to Years of Discretion; the two hindermost Grinders in each Jaw-bone. L.

SAP'IENTI'OTENT [*sapientissimus*, L.] mighty in Wisdom.

SAP'LING, a young Tree full of Sap.

SAP'OR, Savour, Taste, Relish. L.

SAPORFICK [*g.* of *sapor*, *fer*, L.] causing Taste.

SAPORIFICK *Pruricks* [with *Phosphors*] such as by their Action on the Tongue occasion that Sense we call Taste.

SAP'OROUS [*saporus*, L.] savoury.

SAPOROUS Bodies [with *Phosphors*]

(such as are capable of yielding some kind of Juice.

SAPP'PHICK Verse [So called of one Sappho, a famous Poetess of *Hyfitylene*, the first Ionian] a Verse in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry.

SAPPHIRE [*Sapphir*, *F. Sappirus*, *L.*] of *Sapphir*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone of a blue Colour, with golden Sparkles.

SAPPINESS, the being sappy.

SAPPY, abounding with Sap.

SARABAND [*Sarabande*, *F.*] a Musical Composition always in triple Time, and commonly played very grave and serious; also the name of the same Measure.

A Saraband and Minuet are very much alike in many Respects, excepting the different Time or Movement they are played in; and the Minuet and Passepied differ in the same manner.

SARAH [*סרה*, *Heb.* i. e. Dame or Mistress] a Woman's Name.

SARAZANTICK, like a *Saracen*.

SARCASM [*Sarcasme*, *F. Sarcasmus*, *L. σαρκασμος*, *Gr.*] a biting or nipping Jest, or Scoff or Taunt.

SARCASTICAL scoffing, satirical, done by way of Sarcasm.

SARCEL [*in Falconry*] the Pinion of a Hawk's Wing.

SARCINET [*Sarcinetto*, *Ital.* p. d. *Saraceni* Silk] a thin Silk so called.

TO SARCINATE [*Sarcinatum*, *L.*] to sew; also to sew, to mend Cloaths.

SARCLING Time [*of Sarcles*, *F.* to take care] is the Time when Husbandmen sow.

SARCOCLE [*σαρκουαλη*, of *σαρξ* Flesh, *κωλη*, a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Rupture which arises from a fleshy Swelling of the Testicles.

SARCOCOLLA [*of σαρκος*; and *κόλλα*, Glue] a Gum which drops from a Tree of the same Name in *Persea*.

SARCOEPHYLOCELE, a carneous or fleshy Rupture. *Gr.*

SARCOMA [*σαρcoma*, *Gr.*] a fleshy Excrecence in any Part of the Body.

SARCOMPHALUM [*σαρκόμφαλον*, of *σαρξ* and *μφαλον*, the Navel, *Gr.*] is a fleshy Excrecence of the Navel.

SARCOPHAGUS [*σαρκοφάγος*, of *σαρξ* Flesh, and *φαγω*, to eat, *Gr.*] a sort of Stone, of which the ancient Caskets were made so called because the dead Bodies consumed the dead Bodies.

SARCOSIS [*σαρκωσις*, *Gr.*] a breeding of Flesh.

SARCOCKS [*Sarcotica*, *L.* of *σαρκωσις*, *Gr.*] Medicines which fill up Wounds and heal with Flesh.

SARCULATION, a weeding or plucking of Weeds. *L.*

SARCULATURA, a weeding of Corn.

SAR'DEL ? [*Sarbellien*, *Tent.* so called because plenty about *Sardinia*] a sort of Fish.

SARDONIAN Laughter ? [so called of *SARDONICK Laughter* } *Sardinia*, and said to be caused by eating a certain venomous Herb growing there] an immoderate and deadly Laughter, an involuntary Shew of Laughter, occasioned by a convulsive Distortion of the Muscles of the Mouth.

SARDONYX [*Sardon*, *F. sardonius*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone, partly the Colour of a Man's Nail, and partly of a Cornelian Colour. *L.*

SARDONYH [*in Heraldry*] the Murry Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

SARE [*סרה*, *Tent.*] Sore. *O.*

SARGASSO, the *Sea Lentile*.

A SARK [*סרס*, *Sax.*] a Shirt.

SARKELUS [*Old Luce*] a sort of unlawful Engine for destroying Fish.

SARLINSHE, *Sargenet*, *Cbauc*.

SARMENTOUS [*Sarmentosus*, *L.*] twiggy or branching.

SARPLAR of Wood [*of Serpillere*, *F.*] or half a Sack, contains 40 Tod.

SARPLIER [*Serpillere*, *F.*] a Piece of Canvas to wrap Wares in; packing Cloth.

SARRASINE [*in Fortification*] a kind of Port-Culice, otherwise called a Hearsie, hung over the Gate of a Town with a Cord, to be let fall upon any sudden Surprise.

SARSAPARILLA, a Plant of *Peru* and *Virginia*, a Sudorific of great Efficacy in the Gout and Venereal Distempers, &c.

SARSINET. See *Sarcenet*.

A SARSE [*Soy*, *F.*] a sort of Sieve.

TO SARSE [*Sijer*, *F.*] to sift through a fine Sieve.

SART, a Piece of Wood Land turned into Arable.

SARTORIUS [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, by which we throw one Leg over another, or cross the other. *L.*

TO SARVE a Rope [*Sra Pbrase*] is to lay on Linnen, Yarn, Canvas, &c.

SASH [probably of *Sissa*, *Ital.*] a sort of Girdle.

SASH Window [*of Chassit*, *F.* a Frame, as *Fenetre Chassit*, *F.*] a Window made of large Squares in wooden Work.

SASHOONS, Leather put about the small of the Leg under a Boot.

SASSAFRAS ? [*Sassifraga*, *L.*] the Bark of a Tree growing in *America*, which have an aromatic Smell and Taste, and are much used in Physick.

SASSE [*Sasse*, *Belg.*] a Sluice or Lock, especially in a River that is cut, with Flood Gates to shut up or let out Water, for the better Passage of Boats and Barges.

SATAN [*שטן*, *Heb.* an Adversary] the Devil.

SATANICAL, of *Satan*, devilish.

SATCHEL

SATCH'EL [*Sackel*, Teut. *Sacculus*, L.] a little Sack or Bag.

SATCHEVER'EL [of *Saut*, F. a Forest, and *Cheurell*, F. a young She-Goat] a Surname.

IT SATE me sore, it touched me greatly.

SATEL/LITE *Instrument*, a Mathematical Instrument, invented by Mr. *Romer*, Mathematician to the King of France, and may be added to a Watch. Its Use is to assist in finding the Longitude both by Sea and Land, by *Jupiter's Satellites*.

SATEL/LITES, Life-Guards or Officers attending upon a Prince. F. of L.

SATELLITES [in *Astronomy*] small secondary Planets, which are, as it were, rolled about, or waiting upon other Planets.

SATELLITES [of *Jupiter*] little wandering Stars or Moons, which move round the Body of *Jupiter*, first discovered by *Galileus*, by the Help of a Telescope.

SATELLITES [of *Saturn*] five small Stars, that roll about *Saturn*, in the like Manner, discovered by *M. Cassini*, A. D. 1684.

To SAT'TIATE [*Satiatum*, L.] to satisfy, to cloy or glut.

SATTIETY [*Satiety*, F. of *Satietas*, L.] Fulness, Glut, Surfeit.

SATT'RA, a broad Dish or Platter. O.

SATISFACTION, a being satisfied; Content, Pleasure, Payment, Attonement, Amends, Reparation of Damage. F. of L.

SATISFACTORY [*Satisfactorius*, F.] sufficient to satisfy, or give Satisfaction.

To SATISFY [*Satisfaire*, F. *Satisficere*, L.] to fill with Meat; to humour, please, or content; to pay, to discharge a Debt; also to convince.

SAT'ION, a sowing. L.

SATTEN ? [*Sattu*, Teut. *Satin*, F. *Sattin*, Ital.] a sort of Silk.

SATTINET, a thinner and lighter sort of Sattin.

SATRAPA [*Satrapas*, Gr.] the chief Governor of a Province in Persia. E.

SATRAPY [*Satrapia*, L. of *sarapasia*, Gr.] the Jurisdiction or Government of a *Satrapa*; a Lord Lieutenant or President of a Country.

SATURANTA [among Physicians] Medicines which qualify sharp Humours.

SATURDAY [*Sæternus*, Sax. of *Sæter*, *Saturn*, an Idol worshipped by the ancient Saxons] the 7th Day of the Week.

SATURDAY-Stop [in the North of England] a Space of Time of old, in which it was not lawful to catch Salmon.

SATURITY [*Saturitas*, F.] Fulness, Excess, Glut.

SATURN [*Saturnus*, L.] the most ancient of the Heathen Gods, held to be the Son of *Cælm* and *Vesta*, deposed by his Son *Jupiter*.

SATURN [in *Astronomy*] the highest of the Planets, but the slowest in Motion, according to some, 71 times, according to others, 91 times bigger than the Earth.

SATURN [by *Astrologers*] is reckoned an Enemy to Man, and all living Creatures, and therefore termed the greater Infortunate.

SATURN [among *Alchemists*] Lead.

SATURN [in *Heraldry*] the black Colour in the Coats of several Princes, answering to *Diamond* in Escutcheons of Noblemen, and *Sable* in those of Gentlemen.

SATURNALIA [among the *Ancient Romans*] solemn Feasts and Sacrifices, in Honour of *Saturn*, kept five Days, beginning the 17th of December.

SATURNIA [among *Chirurgeons*] the Line which goes through the Middle of the Palm of the Hand, to the Root of the middle Finger, called the Line of *Saturn*.

SATURNINE, belonging to, or of the Nature of the Planet *Saturn*; barren, dull, heavy, melancholy.

SATYRS [*Satyres*, Fr. of *satyr*, Gr.] fabulous Demi-Gods, among the ancient Heathens, half Beasts; half Men, having Horns and Goats Feet, imagined to preside over Forests.

SATYR or **SATIRE** [*Satyre*, F. *Satyra*, L. *Satyræ*, Gr.] a kind of Poetry, sharply inveighing against Vice and vicious Persons; a Lampoon; in all manner of Discoveries, wherein any Person is sharply reproved.

SATYRIASIS [*Satyrismus*, Gr.] the testile Extention of the Testis; the Swelling of the Glandules behind the Ears; a sort of Leprosy called also *Satyrismus*. L.

SATYR'CAL [*Satyriceus*, F. *Satyriceus*, L. *Satyriceus*, Gr.] belonging to Satyr, sharp, severe, dipping, censorious.

To SATYRIZE [*Satyrizer*, F.] to rally after a satyrical Manner, to lampoon.

SATYRIST [*Satyrista*, L. of *Satyriceus*, Gr.] a Writer of Satyr.

SAV'AGE [*Savage*, F. *Savagius*, Ital. q. d. *Sylvaticus*, L. living in the Wood] wild, fierce, barbarous.

SAV'AGES, wild Indians.

SAV'AGENESS, Wildness, Cruelty.

SAV'AGERY, Savageness. *Shabp.*

SAVA'NA, a Pasture Ground in *Spain*.

SAUCE [*Sals*, C. Br. *Sauce*, Fr. *Salsa*, Ital. of *Salsus*, L.] pickled Roots, Herbs, Salads, &c.

SAUCE *Moss*, an Herb. *Affrica*, L.

SAUCER, [*Sauciers*, F.] a little Dish to hold Sauce.

SAUCISSE, Sausage. F.

SAUCISSE [among Gunners] a long Train of Powder sewed up in a Rail of pitched Cloth, about two Inches Diameter, in order to fire a Bomb Chest. F.

SAUCISSON, a thick sort of Sausage, *F.*
SAUCISSONS [in Fortification] Fag-
 nes or Fascines made of great Boughs of
 Trees bound together; the Use whereof is
 to cover Men, or to make Epaulments, &c.

SAUCY [*salsus*, L. or of *sauce*, Eng.]
 presumptions, pragmatical, unmannerly.

To **SAVE** [*salvare*, *F.* *salvare*, L.] to
 preserve, keep or preserve, to spare.

SAVER *Defunct* [Law Term] is when a
 Man having made a Default in Court, cometh
 forwards; and giveth a good Reason why he
 is so. *F.*

SAUFEME, red-faced, *Chou.*

SAVINE [*sabina*, L.] a Plant, good for
 the Cure of Ulcers, &c.

SAUF and **SAUGH**, fallow. *N. C.*

SAVING, except, save that.

SAVING, preserving, sparing.

SAVINGNESS, Frugality, Parsimony.

SAVIOUR [*salvator*, *F.* *salvator*, L.] a
 Person who saves or delivers.

SAUL [שׂוּל, *Heb.* i. e. ask'd or lent]
 the first King of Israel.

SANK-FINE [Law Term] the final
 sort of the Lineal Race, or Descent of Kin-
 dred. *F.*

To **SAUNT** [of *sauter*, or *sauteller*, *F.*
saute, *g. d.* to dance to and fro, or of
saute terre, *F.*] to go idling up and down
 the street.

SAVOUR [*sapor*, *F.* *sapor*, L.] Taste,
 Relish, Scent or Smell.

To **SAVOUR** [*savourer*, *F.* *saporare*,
 to taste or relish.

SAVOUROUS, Savoury. *Chou.*

SAVORY [*saporinus*, *F.* *saporus*, L.]
 having a good Savour, Taste, or relishing well.

SAVOURY [*savourie*, *F.*] a Winter
 herb; good in Physick for Diseases
 of the Breast, to provoke Urine and the
 Stomach.

SAVOYS [of *Savoy* in Italy, from
 whence first brought] a sort of fine Cab-
 bage.

SAURPOOL, a stinking Puddle. *N. C.*

SAUSAGE [*sauissie*, *F.* *salsiccia*, Ital.]

SAUCIDGE [rained Meat made into
 sort of Pudding in Hogs Guts.

SAW [זָרָה, *Sax.* *sage*, *Teut.* *g. d.*
 an old or grave Saying, a Proverb,
 Maxim.

To **SAW** [*sagen*, *Teut.*] to cut with a
 saw.

SAW [*sage*, *Teut.*] an Instrument with
 Teeth for cutting Wood.

SAW Fish, a Sea Fish so named, as ha-
 ving a sharp-toothed Bone, like a Saw, in his
 Head, about three Foot long.

SAWS, Proverbs or grave Sayings.

Saw Wort, an Herb having Leaves notched
 like the Teeth of a Saw. *Scirpula.*

SAWSTANY, red faced. *O.*

SAXIFRAGE, [*saxifraga*, the Stone-
 breaker, L.] an Herb good for the Stone,
 a Name common to various Plants, to which
 that Virtue is attributed. *F.*

SAXIFRAGA [with Physicians] Medi-
 cines which break the Stone in human
 Bodies.

SAXONS [Seaxna *Doob*, *Sax.* so called,
 as some say, from their crooked Swords called
Seaxnor] a warlike People, who with the
Angles and *Jutes* their Neighbours from *Jut-*
land, a Province in Denmark, got Footing in
Britain, A. C. 440. subdued most Part of
 this Island, and divided it into seven petty
 Kingdoms called the *Saxon Heptarchy*, which
 were all united under King *Egbert*, A. C.
 819, by the Name of *England*, i. e. the Land
 of the *Angles*.

SAXONLAGE [Seaxen *Laga*, *Sax.*]
 the Law of the *West Saxons*, which was
 of Force in nine Counties, viz. *Kent*,
Surry, *Suffex*, *Berkshire*, *Hampshire*, *Wilt-*
shire, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, and *Devon-*
shire.

SAY [*sayette*, *F.*] a thin sort of
 Stuff.

To **SAY** [*rejan*, *Sax.* *sagen*, *Teut.*
seghe, *Belg.*] to speak, or relate.

SAY of it [*essayer*, *F.*] taste of it.
Suffolk.

To **Take SAY** [Hunting Term] to draw
 a Knife leisurely down the Belly of a dead
 Deer, that has been taken by Hunting, to
 discover how fat it is.

SCAB [of *Scabies*, L.] a dry Scurf of a
 Pimple, Wheals, Sore or Wound.

SCABBED [Minbew derives it of
scabbe, *Belg.* a Cover] the Sheath of a
 Sword.

SCABBED Hells, a Distemper in Horses
 called the Frush.

Due scabbed Sheep mays a whole
 Flock.

This Proverb is apply'd either to such Per-
 sons who being vicious themselves, labour to
 debauch those with whom they converse;
 or to such, who not careful enough in pre-
 serving their own Virtue expose themselves
 to the Contagion of Vice, by associating
 with those who are vicious; it admonishes
 of the Danger of such Society, it being
 like an infectious Distemper, and therefore
 ought to be carefully and industriously avoid-
 ed. It is a trite Truth, and has the Tes-
 timony of several Nations to confirm it.
Grex totus in agris unius scabie cadit, &
pevirgine Porci, Juvenal. *κατασπυριάζει*
αὐτὸν καὶ τὸν πορκεῖον, Plutarch: *Il ne faut que ne*
premier rogneur pour gaster toute le troupeau,
French. *Una piccola infetta n. moltiplica*
sesta, Ital. *לכסוד לך נכ לא רעבוב*
 the Hebrew.

SCABBY

SCABBY [*Scabiosus*, L.] scabbed, full of Scabs.

SCABEL'LUM [in *Archit.*] a kind of Pedestal usually square.

SCABIOUS [*scabiosa*, L.] an Herb so called from its Virtue in curing the Itch.

SCABROUS [*scabrous*, F. *scabrosus*, L.] rough, rugged, unpolished.

SCACUR-CULE [with *Chymists*] a Spirit drawn out of the Bone of the Heart of a Hart.

SCADLE [spoken of young Horses that fly out] that will not abide touching. N. C.

SCAFE [spoken of Boys] wild.

SCAF'OLD [*Echafaud*, F. *esghaf*, Belg.] a Place raised higher than the Ground or Floor, for the better Prospect.

SCA'LA [in *Anatomy*] the Canal or Cockles of the Ear.

SCALA'DO [*escalade*, Span. *scalatta*, Ital.] the mounting of a Wall of a Fortified Town or Castle with Scaling Ladders.

AD SCA'LAM, a Phrase made use of in the ancient Way of paying Money into the Exchequer, where 20s. and 6d. was told for a Pound Sterling. L.

To **SCALD** [*Echauder*, F. *Scaldare*, Ital.] to burn with hot Liquors.

A **SCALD Head** [g. d. a scaly Head, or of Schale, a Rind, for it is a continued Rind, or Crust of Scurf,] a scurfy or scabby Head.

To **SCALE** [*escalader*, F. *scalare*, Ital. *per seculas ascendere*, L.] to ascend a Wall, &c. by Ladder, or take by *Scalado*.

To **SCALE** [*skaliere*, Dan.] to take off the Scales of Fishes, &c.

SCALE [among *Mathematicians*,] the Degree of an Arch of a Circle, or of Right Lines, drawn or engraved upon a Ruler, as Signs, Tangents, Secants, &c.

SCALE of the Gamut } [of *Scala*, a Lad-
SCALE of Musick } der, L.] a kind of Diagram, consisting of Lines and Spaces, whereby an artificial Voice or Sound may either ascend or descend.

The plain **SCALE**, and the *Diagonal*, serve to represent any Numbers or Measures, whose Parts are equal one to another.

SCALE of Miles [in a *M.p.*] a Scale for the measuring the Distance of one Place from another.

To **SCALE**, to weigh in Scales, *Skaliere*.

SCALE'NI [among *Anatomists*] three Muscles of the *Thorax*, so called from the Inequality of the Sides.

SCALE'NUM [*scalenum*, Gr.] a scalenous Triangle, one that has three Sides unequal to one another.

SCALES [*escalle*, F. *scagliè*, Ital.] of a Fish, &c.

SCALES [Scale, Sax.] a Balance to weigh Things in.

SCALES [of *de P ecaille*, F. or *de-Li Scals*, L.] a Surname.

SCALINGA, a Quarry of Stones, Tiles, or Slates. O. L.

SCALL, *sc. da scall* Scurf on the Head.

SCALLION [*scabrus*, Ital. g. d. an Ab- nion of *Alcon*, a City of *Palestine*] a kind of small Onion.

SCAL'LOP. See *Scallops*.

SCALP [*schelp*, Belg. *scalp*, Ital. *Hull*] the Skin covering the Skullbone.

SCAL'PER } [*scalper*, L.]

SCAL'PING Iron } Instrument to scrape corrupted Flesh from the Bones.

To **SCAM'BLE** [*scamblare*, Gr. *scambare*] to rove and wander up and down.

A **SCAM'BLING Town**, a Town where the Houses stand at a Distance one from the other.

SCAMILLI [*scamilli*, *Architecturæ*] Zon- cas or Blocks, which serve to raise the rest of the Members of any Pillar or Stone.

SCAM'MONY [*scamonia*, L. *Scamonia*, Gr.] a purging reinous Gum brought to us from the Coast of *Barbery*.

To **SCAM'PER**, to run away in a Hury.

SCAMMOZ'ZI's Rule, a two-foot Joint Rule, fitted for the Use of Builders, and first invented by a famous Architect of that Name.

SCAM'NUM Caducium } [Old Law] a

SCAM'NUM Caducium } Ducking stool.

SCAM'NUM Hippocrati [i. e. *Hippocra- tes's Bench*] an Instrument for Elixing, used in setting of Bones.

To **SCAN** [*scander*, Fr.] to censure a Bu- siness, to examine thoroughly.

To **SCAN a Verse** [*Scandere*, L.] to measure or prove it according to the Number of Feet.

SCAN'DAL [*scandale*, F. *scandalum*, L. of *scandalos*, Gr.] a Stumbling block, or Offence, bad Example, Shame, &c. Nine.

To **SCANDAL** } [*scandalare*, F.]

To **SCANDALISE** } [*scandalizare*, L. of *scandalizem*, Gr.] to give Offence, to raise a Scandal upon one.

SCAN'DALOUS [*scandalosus*, F.] giving Offence, defaming, abusive, malicious, dis- graceful.

SCAN'DALUM Magnatum [i. e. *Scandal of Great Men*] an Offence, due to the Per- son of any Peer or great Officer of the Realm, by scandalous Words or Reports, &c. which Writ that lies for their recovering of Damages thereupon.

SCAN'SION [in *Grammar*] the forming of a Verse.

SCANT. Less than is requisite, scarce.

SCANT'INESS, the being scanty.

SCANT'LING [*escantillon*, F.] Size and Measure.

SCANTY, short or scarce; all that has not Stuff enough allowed, or too short, speak- ing of a Garment.

SCANTILLATUM [*Anatomy*] a Deno- dation of the Glands of the *Pra*, when the Prepuce will not draw over it.

SCAPHA

SCAPHA [in *Anatomy*] the inner Rim of the Ear. *L.*

SCAPHOIDES [Σκαφοειδής, *Gr.*] the 3d Bone of the *Tarsus* in the Foot, joined to the Ankle Bone, and 3 hidden Bones.

SCAPULA [*Anatomy*] the hinder Part of the Shoulder; the Shoulder Blade, a broad Bone of a Triangular Figure. *L.*

SCAPULAR [*scapularis*, *L.*] belonging to the Shoulder Blade.

SCAPULARIS Externa [in *Anatomy*] the Scapular Vein, which arises from the Muscles lower of the *Scapula*. *L.*

SCAPULARIS Interna [in *Anatomy*] a Vein which arises from the Muscles which lie in the Hollow of the *Scapula*. *L.*

A **SCAPULARY** [*scapulaire*, *F.*] a long narrow Piece of Stuff worn by Monks and Nuns, over the rest of their Habit, hanging down from the Shoulders to the Feet.

SCAPUS [in *Architecture*] the Shaft or Rink of a Pillar between the Capital and the Pedestal.

SCAPUS [among *Botanists*] the upright Part of a Plant.

SCAR [*scarre*, *F.* *Scarp*, *Sax.* *Βορδωγ*, *It.*] the Seam or Mark of a Wound.

SCAR [of *Cypre*, *Sax.*] a steep Rock, the Cliff of a Rock. *N. C.*

SCAR, Care or Value. *Shakspe.*

SCARAMOUCH, a famous *Italian* Buffoon; Posture Master, who acted in *England*, *Wry.*

SCARBOROUGH [of *Scapin*, sharp, and *Burg*, *Sax.* a Town or Fort, i. e. a Town or Fort by a sharp peaked Rock] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 169 Miles N. from *Lond.*

SCARCE [of *escart*, *F.* *sciers*, *Belg.* being rare, uncommon, difficult to come by; also hardly.

SCARCELED, Scarcity. *O.*

To **SCARE** [*schrecken*, *Teut.* to vex, to live away, *scare*, *Ital.* to frighten] to put a Fear, to frighten.

SCARE-Crow, a Figure made of Straw or *Teut.* set up in Gardens or Fields to scare away the Birds.

SCARF [probably of *Scapin*, *Sax.* *Cloak*, or *Scherffe*, *Teut.* a Segment, or *escarpe*, *F.*] an Ornament of Silk, &c. for Women, Military Officers, and Divines.

SCARF Skin [with *Anatomists*] the out- and Skin, which serves to defend the Body, thick being full of Pores, discharges Sweat and other Moisture.

SCARFED, adorned with a Scarf.

SCARFED [See Term] pierced, fastened, joined in.

SCARIFICATION, a cutting or lancing, usually practised in Copping. *F. of L.*

SCARIFICATORIUM, an Instrument like a Number of Points set in a Plain, which will struck into the Part at once in scarifying. *L.*

To **SCARIFY** [*scarifier*, *F.* or *scarificare*, *L.*] to lance or open a Sore, to make an Incision in any Part of the Body.

SCARLET [*scarlato*, *Ital.* *scarlate*, *F.*] a bright Red Colour.

SCARP [*escarpe*, *F.*] the Slope of that Side of the Ditch which is next to the Place, and looks towards the Field. *Fortif.*

SCRAPE [in *Herakdry*] the Figure of a Scarf, such as is worn by Military Officers, being a Subdivision of the Band.

POT-SCARS, [or *Pot*, *L. S.* & *Scherben*, *Teut.*] Pot-headers, or broken Pieces of Pots. *N. G.*

SCARS DALE [*Scapiner*, *Sax.* Scars or Rocks, and *Dale*] a Valley in *Devonshire*; also a Surname.

SCATCH [*eschafte*, *F.*] a Sort of a Bit for Horses.

SCATCH'ES [*eschaffen*, *F.*] Stilts.

SCATE [*Schaffe*, *Belg.*] a Sort of Patten to slide upon the Ice; also a Sea-fish.

SCATEBROSITY [*scatebrifitas*, *L.*] a flowing or bubbling out.

SCATEBROUS [*scatebrosus*, *L.*] bubbling out, like Water out of a Spring, abounding.

SCATH'E [*Sceas*, *Sax.* *Schade*, *Teut.*] Hurt, Damage, *Spem.* Mischief, Loss, Wrong, Prejudice. *Shakspe.*

To **SCATE** [*Sceadian*, *Sax.* *Schaden*, *Teut.*] to injure, hurt, or to do damage to.

SCATHLESS [*Sceathleayre*, *Sax.*] undamaged, unhurt. *O.*

SCATH'NESS [*Sceathleayre*, *Sax.*] Injury, Damage, Hurt.

To **SCATH'ETER** [*Schetter*, *Belg.*] to disperse.

SCATURIENT [*scaturiens*, *L.*] running over, issuing as Water out of a Spring.

SCATURIGINOUS [*scaturiginosus*, *L.*] overflowing, full of Springs.

SCAV'AGE } [of *Scapian*, *Sax.* to
SCEV'AGE } shew] a Toll or Custom

SCHE'WAGE exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. of Merchant-Strangers, for Wares shewed or offered to Sale within their Liberties, by Statute 9 of *Hen. VIII.*

SCAV'ENGER [*Scapin*, *Sax.* *Schaben*, *Teut.* to scrape or brush] a Parish Officer annually chosen to see that the Streets be cleansed from Dirt and Filth, who hires Rakers and Carts to clean the Streets.

SCAW'RACK, a sort of Sea Weed.

SCELE'ION. See *Skeleton*.

SCEL'LUM [*scellum*, *Belg.* *Schelm*, *Teut.*] a Rogue.

SCELO'YR'BE [*σκολορυβη*, *Gr.*] a wandering Pain in the Leg, proceeding from the Scurvy; a Medicine against it.

SCENE [*scena*, *L.* of *σκηνη*, *Gr.*] the Front or Fore-part of a Theatre on which Plays are acted. *F.*

SCENES, the changing of Persons in every Act of a Comedy; also the Pictures repre-

representing Land, Ship, Buildings, &c. round about the Stage.

SCENICAL? [*scenique*, F. *scenicus*, L.

SCENICK } at *scenica*, Gr.] of or belonging to a Scene.

SCENOGRAPHICAL? [*scenographicus*,

SCENOGRAPHICK } L. of *scenographia*, Gr.] belonging to Scenography.

SCENOGRAPHY [*scenographic*, F. *scenographia*, L. of *scenographia*, Gr.] is the Representation of a Building or Fortrefs, as in Perspective, with its Shadows and Dimensions.

SCENOGRAPHICK Projection, is the Transcription of any given Magnitude, into the Plane which intersects the Optick Pyramid at a proper Distance.

SCENOGRAPHY [in Perspective] is that Side that declines from or makes Angles with a straight Line imagined to pass through the two outward Convex Points of the Eyes, and is generally called by Workmen the Return of the Forefight.

SCENOPEGIA [*scenopegia*, Gr.] the Feast of Tabernacles, kept by the Jews in Memory of their Travels through the Wilderness, where they lived 40 Years in Tents.

SCEPPE, a Bushel. O.

SCEPTER [*scepter*, F. *sceptrum*, L. *scaptrion*, Gr.] a Royal Staff or Batoon born by the King when he appears in Ceremony; (figuratively) Royal Authority, Power.

SCEPTICAL? [*sceptique*, F. *scepticus*, L. *scaptricus*, Gr.] of the Scepticks or Scepticism; Contemplative, that is in Doubt or Suspence, doubtful.

SCEPTICISM, the Doctrines and Opinions of Scepticks.

A SCEPTICK [*sceptique*, F. *scepticus*, L. *scaptricus*, Gr.] of *scaptricus*, Gr. to look out, observe, contemplate] a Sect of Philosophers who contemplated and considered Matters, but doubted of every Thing, and would admit of no Determination. Thence the Term is applied to those who maintain that there is nothing certain, not any real Knowledge at all to be had, but that a Man ought to doubt and disbelieve every Thing.

SCHAR/PENNY? a small Duty anti-SCHAR/PENNY } ently paid by Tenants, that they might be excused from penning up their Cattle in their Lord's Pound, to whom their Dung did belong.

SCHÉDULE [*schedula*, L. *scadagor*, Gr.] a Scroll of Paper or Parchment, an Inventory of Goods annexed to a Will, Lease or other Deed, which contains some Particulars left out in the main Writing.

SCHÉMATISM [*schematismus*, L. of *scematizomai*, Gr.] Form or Figure, the Habit or Constitution of the Body.

SCHEME [*schemma*, L. *scema*, Gr.] a Model, Draught, &c. the Representation of any Astronomical or Geometrical Figure or Problem by Lines, or of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Mannerment.

SCHEME [with Astronomers] a Representation of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Mannerment, or any Astronomical Figure of the Heavens, called *Sistema Celi*.

SCHE'REN-Silver } Money paid of SHEA/RING-Silver } old to the Lord of the Manour by the Tenant for the Liberty of shearing his Sheep.

SCHESIS [*schesis*, Gr.] the Habit or Constitution of the Body, as it is fleshy or lean, hard or soft, thick or slender.

SCHESIS [in Rhetoric] a Figure, whereby a certain Affection or Inclination of the Adversary is feigned on Purpose to be answered, in Latin called *affectio*.

SCHÉTTICK Fever, is opposed to the Heftick Fever, because it is seated mostly in the Blood, and is easily cured.

SCHIR/HOMA? [of *schisma*, to burden SCHIR/ROSIS } Gr.] an Induration of the Glands from acrid, obstructed Matter, as it happens frequently to the Liver in a Jaundice.

SCHIR/ROUS, belonging to a Schirrus. SCHIR/ROUS [*schirrus*, Gr.] a hard immovable Swelling that resists the Touch, and is without Pain.

SCHISM [*schisma*, F. *schisma*, L. *scismus*, Gr.] a Division, or Separation from the Christian Church without just Cause.

SCHISMATICAL? [*schismaticus*, F. SCHISMATICK } *schismaticus*, L. of *schismatizomai*, Gr.] inclining to or guilty of Schism.

A SCHISMATICK, a Separatist, or one who separates from the Christian Church without any just Cause.

To SCHISMATIZE [*schismatizare*, L.] to rend from the Church.

A SCHOLAR [*scholar*, F. *scholaris*, L. *scholar*, F. *scholar*, L. *scholar*, F. *scholar*, L.] one who learns any thing at School or elsewhere; also a learned Person.

SCHOLASTICAL? [*scholasticus*, F. SCHOLASTICK } *scholasticus*, L. of *scholasticus*, Gr.] of a Scholar or School, &c.

SCHOLASTICK Dialectic, School Divinity, which consists chiefly of nice and disputable Points.

SCHOLIAST [*scholiasta*, F. *scholiastes*, L. *scholiastes*, Gr.] one who makes Notes upon an Author, a Commentator.

SCHOLIUM [*scholium*, F. *scholium*, Gr.] a Gloss, brief Exposition, short Comment.

SCHOLIUM [among Mathematicians] a Remark made as it were by the by, on any Proposition before treated of. L.

A SCHOOL [Schule, Teut. Schola, L. *Ekole*, F. *École*, Gr.] a Place wherein any Language, Art or Science is taught.
To SCHOOL, to check or chide severely, to reprehend.

SCHOOL'MEN [Schulmannen, Teut.] Persons skilled in School Divinity.

SCIAGRAPHY [Sciagraphia, L. of

SCIOGRAPHY [Σκιαγραφία, of *σκια* a Shadow, and *γραφία*, Description, Gr.] the first rude Draught of a Thing; also the Art of Dialling.

SCIAGRAPHY [in *Architecture*] the Draught of a Building cut in its Length or Breadth, to show the Inside of it.

SCIAGRAPHY [Astronomy] the Art of finding out the Hour of the Day or Night by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

SCAMACHY. [Σκαμαχία, of *σκια* and *μαχη*, a Fight, Gr.] a Fighting with Shadows.

SCIATHER'ICAL [sciathericus, L. of **SCIATHER'ICK** [Σκαθηρικος, Gr.] of or belonging to a Dial.

SCIAT'ICA [Sciaticus, F. *sciaticus*, Gr.] the Hip Gout. L.

SCIAT'ICK Vein [Anatomy] a Vein found about the outer Part of the Ankle.

SCHAECEUM [among *Surgeons*] the Fracture of a Bone longwise.

SCIENCE [Scientia, L.] Knowledge, Learning, Skill; properly that which is founded upon clear, certain, and self-evident Principles. F.

The VII Liberal SCIENCES are Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, Music.

SCIENTIFICAL [scientific, F.] that **SCIENTIFICK** [causeth or promoteth Knowledge.

SCILED [q. d. *seald*] closed. O.

SCIMPETER, a kind of broad and crooked sword used by the *Turks*.

To SCINTIL/LATE [scintillatum, L.] to sparkle, &c. or glitter.

SCINTILLATION, a sparkling as Fire.

SCIOLIST [Sciolus, L.] a Smatterer in any kind of Knowledge or Learning.

SCPMANCY [Scimantia, L. of *scipartus*, of *σκια*, and *μαντεια*, Divination, Gr.] a Divination by Shadows; a calling up of Ghosts by Magic.

SCPON [Scion, F.] a Graft or young Shoot of a Tree.

SCIOPTRICK [of *σκια*, and *ὀπτασις*, Gr. to see] a Sphere or Globe of Wood, with a circular Hole through it; and a Lens placed therein. 'Tis so fitted, that like the Eye of an Animal it may be turned round every Way, and is used in making Experiments of a darkened Room.

SCIOPTRICKS, a Part of *Opticks*. See *Optics*.

SCIOOTHERICK [sciothericus, L. of *σκοι* Gr.] investigating Shadows.

SCIOOTHERICK Telescope, a mathematical Instrument for observing true Time, for adjusting Pendulum Clocks, Watches, &c.

SCIRE [facias, a Writ calling one to shew Cause, why Judgment passed at least a Year before, should not be executed.

SCIRO'NA, the Dew of Autumn. *Paracelsus*.

SCISCITATION, an Enquiring. L.

SCIS'SURE [Scissura, L.] a Cut or Cleft, Rent or Chap.

SCLAUNDER, Slander. *Chau.*

SCLEE, to slay. *Chau.*

SCLENDER, slender. *Chau.*

SCLEROPHTHAL'MY [sclerophthalmia, L. *σκληροφθαλμία*, of *σκληρος*, hard; and *ὀφθαλμία*, a Disease in the Eyes, Gr.] is a hard Blarndness of the Eyes, accompany'd with Pain.

SCLERO'SIS [σκληρωσις, Gr.] a hard Swelling of the Spleen.

SCLEROTICKS [Sclerotica, L. *σκληροτινά* of *σκληρος*, to harden, Gr.] hardening Medicines.

To SCOAT [a Wheel] is to stop it, by **To SCOTCH** [putting a Stone or a Piece of Wood under it.

SCOBS [among *Chymists*] Pot Ashes, or the *Scoria* of any Metal.

To SCOFF [scoppe, Belg. probably of *σκοπία*, Gr. or rather of *schöpfen*, Teut.] to deride or mock at.

A SCOFF, a Derision, a Mock.

A SCOFF'ER, one who derides another.

To SCOLD [schelde, Belg. *scheltten*, Teut.] to chide, wrangle, quarrel, to use angry or reproachful Words.

SCOLIASIS [in *Anatomy*] a Distortion of the Back Bone.

SCOOL, a Shole of Fish. O.

SCOL'LOP [Eskalop, F. of *Scala*, *San*, the Shell of a Fish] a Shell Fish; also a sort of indenting any thing.

SCOLOPEN'DRA [scolopendre, F. of *Σκολοπενδρα*, Gr.] a venomous Worm having eight Feet and a forked Tail; also the Name of several Sorts of Insects.

SCOLOPOMACH'ERION [σκολομαχαιον, Gr.] a Surgeon's Knife, with which Wounds in the *Thorax* are widened.

SCONCE [schantz, Belg. *schantz*, Teut. *skantz*, Dan.] a small Fort, built for Defence of some Pass, River, &c.

SCONCE, a branched Candlestick.

To SCONCE [at the University of *Oxford*] is to set up so much in the Buttery-Book upon one's Head, to be paid as a Punishment for some Duty neglected, or some Offence committed; to set a Fine upon.

A SCOOP [schoepe, Belg.] a wooden Shovel to throw up Water with.

SCOOPER, a Water Bowl.

SCOPE [scopus, L. *σκοπος*, Gr.] the End or Mark at which one aimeth, a Prospect, Aim, End, or Purpose.

SCOPER-HOLES, See *Scupper-Holes*.

A SCOPPERLOIT, a Time of Idleness, a Play-Time. *N. C.*

SCOPULOSITY [*scopulositas*, *L.*] abundance of Rocks.

SCOPULOUS [*scopulosus*, *L.*] rocky.

SCORBU'TICAL ? [*Scorbuticus*, *F.*

SCORBU'TICK } [*Scorbuticus*, *L.*] belonging to, or troubled with the Scurvy.

To SCORCH [*escorcher*, *F.* *scorticare*, *Ital.* to bark Trees, because the Skin like to Bark being parched, falls off] to dry or parch with Fire or Heat.

A SCORE [*Minshaw* derives it of *schore*, *Belg.* a Fissure, because on Scores or Tallies Notches are cut] an Account of Reckoning; also an Account or Consideration.

A SCORE, Twenty.

SCORE [among *Musicians*] the original Draught of the whole Composition, in which the several Parts are distinctly marked.

SCORIA, Dross, Recrement of Metals.

SCORN [*schorne*, *Belg.* *Ecorne*, *F.*] Contempt.

To SCORN [*schorne*, *Belg.* *ecorner*, *F.* to break the Horns or Corners] to contemn, to despise, &c.

A SCOR'NER, a Despiser or Contemner.

SCORN'FUL, full of Scorn, disdainful.

SCORN'FULNESS, Disdainfulness.

SCORPION [*Scorpio*, *L.*] a venomous Insect; a Fish; one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

SCORZONE'RA, the Plant called also *Spanish Saltpetre*.

To SCOSS or SCOURSE, to change. *O.*

SCOT [*Sceat*, *Sax.* *scholt*, *Teut.*] a Part, Portion, Scot, or Reckoning.

SCOT and LOT [*Sceat* and *Lot*, *Sax.*] a Customary Contribution laid upon all Subjects according to their Ability.

SCOT-ALE, the keeping of an Alehouse within a Forest by an Officer of the fame.

SCOTCH COLLOPS, Slices of Veal fry'd after the Scotch Manner.

SCOT FREE [*Scholtz-frey*, *Teut.*] excused from paying his Club to his Reckoning; free from Punishment.

SCOTTIA [*scotia*, *Gr.*] a Member hollowed like a Demi-Channel, between the Torus and the Atragal; the Roundel on the Base or Bottom of Pillars, *Archit.*

SCOTISTS, Divines who follow the Opinions of *Scotus*, or *John Duns* called the *Subtle Doctor*, the Opposer of the *Thomists*.

SCOTOMY [*Scotomia*, *L.* *scotomus*, *Gr.*] a Dizziness or Swimming of the Head, causing a Dimness of Sight.

SCOTS, the People of Scotland.

SCOT'TERING [in *Herefordshire*] a Custom among the Boys at the End of Harvest, of burning a Wad of Peas Straw.

SCOV'EL, an Oven Mop.

To SCOWL ? [either of *Seal* & *z*, To SCOWL } *Sax.* *squint* eyed, or

[*schiefeln*, *Teut.*] to knit one's Brows, to look gruff or crabbed, to put on a sour Look or grim Countenance.

SCOUND'REL [*scoundrulo*, *Ital.* or of *condere*, *L.* to hide, *g. d.* one who, conscious of his own Baseness, hides himself] a very Rogue, a pitiful Rascally Fellow.

To SCOUR ? [*schautzen*, *Teut.* *skutter*, To SCOWR } *Dan.*] to cleanse or make clean, to purge by Stool; also to rob on the Sea.

To SCOUR the length of a Line [*Military Term*] is to take a Line with the Shot, so that every Bullet which comes in at one End sweeps all along to the other, and leaves no Place of Security.

SCOUR'ING [in *Horses*] a Loofens, a Disease.

SCOURING Long Sought, a Disease in Cattle.

SCOURINGS [with *Farriers*] gentle purging Medicines for Horses.

SCOURGE [*escourge*, *F.* *scoraggia*, *Ital.*] a Whip made of Thongs, &c.

To SCOURGE [*escourger*, *F.* *scoraggiare*, *Ital.* *corr.* of *corrigo*, *L.*] to whip, to chastise, to punish.

A SCOURG'ER, a Chastiser.

SCOUT [*schaut*, *Belg.* *escoute*, *F.*] a Centinel who keeps Guard in an advanced Post.

To SCRABBLE [*krabbelen*, *Belg.* *krappelen*, *Teut.* to tear with the Nails] to feel about with the Hands.

LEAN SCRAG, a Body which is nothing but Skin and Bones.

SCRAG of Mutton [of *Craig*, *Scotch*] the lean bony Part of the Neck.

SCRAG'GEDNESS, Leanness.

SCRAG'GY, very lean.

To SCRALL. See *Scrawl*.

To SCRAMBLE [of *krabbelen*, *Belg.* or *Schneapan*, *Sax.* to scrape] to snatch eagerly, to strive, to catch or lay hold of; also to climb up.

To SCRANCH, to crash with the Teeth, to make a Noise in eating.

To SCRA'PE [*Schneapan*, *Sax.* *schrapen*, *L. S.* *skrabber*, *Dan.*] to shave or rake off.

SCRAPS [*g. d.* Scrapings] small Bits.

SCRAT, an Hermaphrodite, one who is of both Sexes. *O.*

To SCRATCH [*kratszen*, *Teut.* *kratz*, *Dan.* which *Minshaw* derives of *scrapere*, *Gr.*] to tear with the Nails.

SCRATCH Work, a Way of painting in Fresco, by preparing a black Ground, on which was placed a white Plaster.

SCRATCHES [in *Horses*] a Disease, Chaps between the Heel and Joint of the Pastern.

To SCRAWL [of *krabbelen*, *Dan.*] to write after a sorry careless Manner.

SCRAY, a Sea-Swallow, or Bird.

SCREABLE [*scriabilis*, L.] which may be written on.

To SCREAM [of *stürzer*, Dan.] to make noise like a Door whose Hinges are rusty, or a Wheel that is not well greased.

To SCREAM [*screeuen*, Belg.] to cry especially in a Fright.

SCREATION, a Spitting. L.

To SCREECH [*kreischen*, *Hessian Dia.*] to cry out with a shrill Voice to hoot or to screech like a Screech Owl.

To SCREEK. See *To Sbrick*.

SCREEN [*Scerniculum*, L. [*schirm*, Teut.]] device to keep off the Wind, or the Heat of Fire; a Frame for sifting Gravel, Corn, &c.

To SCREEN [*scernere*, L.] to sift thro' Screens; to shelter, protect, or defend.

A SCREW [*Eserou*, F. [*schroef*, Belg.]] instrument for several Uses.

To SCREW [*schroef*, Belg. [*schrauben*, Teut.]] to press or force with a Screw.

SCRIBABLE, fit to write upon. *Chan.*

To SCRIBBLE [*scribavell*, F. of *scribo*,] to scratch or dash with a Pen; also to scribble, spoken of an Author.

A SCRIBBLER, a mean or pitiful writer.

SCRIBBLE Scrabble, sorry or pitiful writing.

SCRIBE [*Scriba*, L.] a Writer or Penman, a Secretary, a Notary, a Scrivener.

SCRIBES [among the Jews] a Sect which managed the Affairs of the *Synagogue*, and preached the Law to the People.

CRIMPNESS, Scantiness.

SCRINE, a Coffer or Chest. *Spenc.*

SCRINIUM, a Coffer, a Casket to hold jewels, a Cupboard to put Books or Papers in an Office or Chamber. L.

SCRINIUM *Dispositorium* [among the Jews] was the Office or Chamber where the Emperor's Commands and Orders were written. L.

SCRINIUM *Epistolarum*, [among the Jews] the Office of those who wrote the Emperor's Letters. L.

SCRINIUM *Libellorum* [among the Romans] the Office of Requests, where the petitions, presented to the Emperor to beg in Favour of him, were usually kept. L.

SCRINIUM *Memoriae*, [among the Romans] a Place where Minutes were kept to an Officer in mind of the Prince's Orders to the End he might afterwards disseminate Letters Patent at large for the same.

SCRINIUM *Vestimentorum* [among the Romans] the Wardrobe where the Emperor's Cloaths and Ropes were kept.

SCRIP [*Minbewu* derives it of *Scripus*, L.] the Wallets were anciently made of Bulrushes; but Skinner of *Schrape*, *Sax.* common, *g. d.* commodious for travelling]

For Bag; a little Piece. O.

SCRIPTURE [*Scriptura*, L.] a Writing, usually the Holy Scripture, the

Writings of the Old and New Testament.

SCRIPTURAL [*scripturalis*, L.] belonging to the Holy Scripture.

SCRIPTURISTS [*Scripturates*, F.] those who ground their Faith on the Scriptures only.

SCRITCH-OWL [*Scricciola*, Ital. *g. d.*] shrieking Owl; a Night-Bird.

SCRITORY, See *Sematoire*.

SCRIVENER [*Scrivano*, Ital. [*Scriba*, L.]] one who draws up and engrosses Writings.

SCRIVENISH, Subtlety. O.

SCROBICLE [*Scrobiculus*, L.] a little Ditch.

SCROBICULUS Cordis [in Anatomy] the Heart Pit, or Pit of the Breast. L.

SCROFULA } hard Glandules or
SCROPHULA } Swellings of the Glandules of the Neck and Ears, the King's Evil. L.

SCROFULOUS } [*scrofulosus*, or *scro-*
SCROPHULOUS } *phulosus*, L. belonging to the King's Evil] hard, full of Ker-nels, or Swellings of the Glandules.

SCROLL [a Corruption of Roll, as *Minbewu* thinks] a Slip or Roll of Parchment.

SCROLL [*Archivest.*] See *Voluta*.

SCROOBY - GRASS, Scurvy - Grass, *Cochlearia*. L.

SCROTOCELE of Scrotum, and *Κυλῆς*, Gr.] a Rupture of the Scrotum.

SCROTUM, the Bag which contains the Testicles of the Male, which is composed of two Membranes besides a Scarf Skin. L.

SCROTUM Cordis [in Anatomy] the Skin which encompasses the Heart, the same as *Pericardium*. L.

SCROYLS, Corsairs, insolent Fellows; Rebels. *Shakesp.*

A SCRUB [*Schraep*, *Sax.*] a Brush or Broom much worn. *Menapb.* a terry Fellow.

To SCRUB [*Schraep*, *Sax.* [*schraep*, Teut.]] to rub hard.

SCRUBBED [*schrubber*, Dan.] worn out, also slovenly, mean habited.

SCRUFF, little Sticks, Coals, &c. which poor People gather up by the side of the *Thames* for Fuel.

SCRUPLE [*Scrupula*, F. [*Scrupulus*, L.]] Doubt, Niceness in Point of Conscience.

SCRUPLE [with *Apothecaries*] the third Part of a Dram, or 20 Grains Weight.

SCRUPOSE [*Scruposus*, L.] full of Gravel Stones; also difficult.

SCRUPOSITY [*scrupositas*, L.] nonfinesse.

SCRUPULOSITY } [*scrupulositas*, L.]

SCRUPULOUSNESS } a scrupulous Humour, Nicety, a being scrupulous.

SCRUPULOUS [*scrupulosus*, F. [*scrupulosus*, L.]] full of Scruples; nice, precise.

To SCRUSE, to press or thrust hard, to crowd.

SCRUTABLE [*scrutabilis*, L.] that may be searched.

SCRUTATION, a searching. *L.*

SCRUTINEER, one who makes a scrutiny.

To **SCRUTINIZE** [of *Scrutinium*, *L.*] to make a strict Enquiry into, to examine thoroughly.

SCRUTINY [*Scrutin*, *F.* *Scrutinium*, *L.*] a strict Search or diligent Enquiry into a Thing; also a Perusal of Suffrages or Votes at the Election of Magistrates.

SCRUTOIR [*Escrutoir*, *F.* *Scriptorium*, *SCRITORE*] *L.*] a sort of large Cabinet with a Door opening downwards for the Convenience of Writing.

A **SCRY** of Fowl, a great Flock.

A **SCUD**, a sudden shower of Rain.

To **SCUD away** [*Schubbe*, *Belg.* to To **SCUDDLE**] tremble, of Schetesen, to shake, *Teut.*] to run away all of a sudden.

SCUFFLE [*q. d.* to shuffle, which *Mer. Caf.* derives from *συσπίζω*, *Gr.* to handle roughly] a Quarrel with Fighting, a Fray.

SCULK [*Hunting Term*] a Company, as a Skulk of Foxes.

To **SCULK** [of *Schubbe*, *Belg.* to hide, or *corr.* of *abscondere*, *L.*] to hide one's self, to lurk here and there.

• **SCULL** [*Schevel*, *Teut.*] the Bone of the Head; also a little Oar to row with.

SCULLS of Friers [*Old Phrase*] a Company of Friars or Brothers.

• **SCULL** of Fishes [of *Scole*, *Sax.*] a Shole of Fishes.

A **SCULLER**, a Boat rowed with Sculls, also the Waterman.

SCULLERY, a Place to wash and scour in.

SCULLION [*Souillon*, *F.* or of *Culina*, *L.* a Kitchen] a Drudge who does the meanest Services in a Kitchen.

SCULP [*Sculptura*, *L.*] a Cut, Print, or engraven Picture.

SCULPTOR [*Sculpteur*, *F.*] a Carver, or Engraver. *L.*

• **SCULPTURE** [*Sculptura*, *L.*] the Art of carving Figures in Stone, Wood, &c. also a printed Picture.

SCUM [*skut*, *Dan.* *schäum*, *Teut.* *Esume*, *F.*] Froth, Dross; the Dregs of the People.

To **SCUM** [*escumer*, *F.*] to take off Froth, Dross, &c.

• **SCUMBER** [among *Hunters*] the Dung of a Fox.

To **SCUMMER** [*stemmer*, *Dan.*] to Squirt a watry Substance out of the Body. *O.*

• **SCUPPER-Holes** [of *Schoeppe*, *Belg.* *Schöpfen*, *Teut.* to draw off] little Holes made thro' the Ship sides, thro' which the Water that comes from the Pump, or any other Way, is carried off into the Sea.

SCUPPER Leathers [to a Ship] Leathers nailed over those Holes.

SCUPPER Nails, short Nails with broad Heads to fasten the Scupper Leathers.

SCURF [*schurf*, *L. S.* *Scorpa*, *Sax.*] a whitish scaly Swelling, raised in the Skin of the Head,

SCURFINES, being full of Scurf.

SCURFY, having much Scurf.

SCURRILOUS [*Scurrilité*, *F.* *Scurrilitas*, *L.*] Buffoonery, saucy drolling, or scoffing; also Scandal.

SCUR/RILOUS [*scurrile*, *F.* *scurrilis*, *L.*] railing, saucy, abusive, scandalous.

SCUR/RILOUSNESS, a being full of Scurrility.

The **SCURVY** [*Scorbut*, *F.* *Scorbutus*, *L.*] a Disease, the Symptoms of which are yellow Spots on the Hands and Face, Weakness of the Legs, stinking Breath, &c.

SCURVY-Grass, an Herb so called from its particular Virtue in curing that Disorder. *Cochlearia*, *L.*

SCURVY, bad, naughty, untoward, sorry, pitiful.

SCUT [*Cydd*, *Sax.* *Butte*, *Belg.* the Female Privities] the Tale of a Hart or Cone: It means also a loose Woman, which last I think rather to be derived from the *Teut.* *Scutte*, a Filly.

SCUTAGE [*Scutagium*, *L.* of *Scutum*, *L.* *Schilden*, *Dutch.* *q. d.* Shield Money] a Tax granted to King Henry III. for his Expedition to the Holy Land.

SCUTA'GIO habendo, a Writ to Tenants, who held by a Knight's Service, to attend the King to the Wars. *L.*

SCUTCHEON [*Escuffon*, *F.* *Scutone*, *Ital.* of *Scutum*, *L.* a Shield] the Ground on which a Coat of Arms is painted.

SCUTCHEON [*Arbiter*] the Key or Center Stone in a Building; also a small Plate of Brass or Iron set before a Lock.

SCUTCHEON [among *Gardeners*] a Bud to be grafted.

SCUTIFEROUS [*scutifer*, *L.*] bearing a Shield.

SCUTIFORME Os [among *Anatomists*] the Whistle Bone of the Knee. *L.*

SCUTIFORMIS Cartilago [*Anatomy*] one of the five Cartilages of the Larynx, so called from having the shape of a Shield. *L.*

• **SCUT/LE** [*Scutel*, *Sax.*] a Duff Basket; a wooden Trough in a Mill, through which the Flower falls into a Tub; the Bowl on the Top Mast of a Ship.

SCUTTLES [in a Ship] little square Holes cut in the Deck, enough to let a Man through, they serve to let People down upon Occasion; those little Windows cut out in Cabins to let in Light.

SCUTUM, a Buckler [in *Anat.*] the Knee-pan, or round Bone of the Knee. *L.*

SGYLID [of *Seylan*, *Sax.*] his covered, withdrawn. *Chauc.*

SCYLLA, a Rock over against the Gulf of *Charybdis*, so that the Passage there is dangerous for Ships; whence the Proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam capiens vitare Charybden*; so avoid *Scylla*, he falls into *Charybdis* in *English*, He leaps out of the Pan into the Fire.

SCYMPTAR, a crooked *Perſian* Sword.
 SCYPHUS [in *Anatomy*] the Infundibulum or Tunnel of the Brain. *L.*
 SCYREGEMOT [Scyregemot, *Sax.*] formerly a Court held twice a Year by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Ealdorman, where all Laws were given in Charge to the County.

SCYTALIDES [Σκυταλίδες, *Gr.*] the small Bones in each Finger.

SCYTHE [Σύθε, *Sax.* Scyfe, *Teut.*] an Instrument for mowing Grass.

SDEIN, Diddain. *Spenc.*

SEA [Sax, *Sax.* see, *Belg.* See *Teut.* and *L.*] that general Collection of Waters, which encompasses the Earth, and has several Names given it, according to the Countries it washes, as *British Sea, Irish Sea, &c.*

SEA Board [Sea Term] toward the Sea.

SEA Bind Wood, an Herb. *Convolvulus Maritimus, L.*

SEA Cock, SEA Beam, SEA Devil, SEA Dog, several Sorts of Fishes.

SEA Chart? a Geographical Description

SEA Card? of Coasts, with the true Distances, Heights, &c. leading to them.

SEA Drags, are what hangs over Ships Stern, or the Boat when it is towed.

SEA Gate [among Sailors] when two Ships are brought close to one another by Force of a Wave, they say, they lie aboard one another in a Sea Gate.

SEA Lungs, the Froth of the Sea.

SEA Marge, a Cliff, or the Banks of the Sea. *Shetland.*

SEA-NAVEL, a small Shell Fish resembling a Navel.

SEA Turn [among Sailors] the Gale of Wind which comes off from the Sea.

SEA Yoke, a sort of Tackle used when the Sea is so rough that Men cannot govern the Ship with their Hands.

SEAH [שאה, *H.*] an Hebrew Measure of two gallons and four Pints.

SEA-FARING, living chiefly at Sea.

SEAL [Seal, *Sax.*] Time, Season, Eff.

SEAL [Seal, *Sax.* Siegel, *Teut.* Seel, *L.* Sigillum, *L.*] the Print of a Coat of Arms, or other Device made in Wax, and set to any Deed or Writing; the Piece of Metal, or on which the Figure is engraven.

To SEAL [Siegeles, *Du.* sealer, *F.* sigiller, *L.*] to set a Seal to a Writing, &c.

To SEAL Hermetically [Clausura] is to stop the Mouth or Neck of a Glass Vessel, with a Pair of Pincers heated red hot.

A SEAL, a Sea Calf, the Skin of which is used in making Watch Cases, &c.

SEAL-ER [in Chancery] an Officer who writes Writs and Instruments there made.

SEAM [Seam, *Sax.* Seam, *Teut.*] a Suture with a Needle.

[Seam, *Sax.* Seim, *L.* Br.] Fat, to the Fat of a Hog try'd.

Seam of Seam, *Sax.* probably

of Seams, *Gr.* a Load; eight Bushels. *Eff.*

A SEAM [of Wood] a Horle Load. *Suff.*

SEAM [of Glass] 120 Pounds.

SEAM [of a Ship] are Places where her Planks meet and join together.

The SEAMS [in Horses] a Disease.

SEAM'LESS, without a Seam.

SEAM'STER? [Seamer, *Sax.*]

SEAM'STRESS? a Man or Woman that sews or makes up Linnen Garments.

SEAM? [of Sagena, *L.* Sayera, *Gr.*] a SEAN? sort of large Fishing Net.

SEAN Fish, a Fish taken with such a Net. To SEAR [Seapan, *Sax.* sferer, *F.*] to burn with a hot Iron, or a Wax Candle.

SEAR [either of Seapan, *Sax.* or Sayera, *Gr.*] dry, consumed. *Spenc.*

SEAR Cloth, [Seapda S, *Sax.* of Cera, Wax, *L.* and Cloth] a Plaster for Pains, Aches, &c.

SEAR-Leaves, Leaves of a Tree wither'd or dead, as at the Fall of the Leaf.

SEAR-Wood, dead Boughs cut off from Trees of a Forest.

To SEARCH [cercher, or chercher, *F.*] to seek, look for, or be in quest of.

A SEARCH [recherche, *F.*] a seeking after, a looking for, &c.

A SEARCHER [chercheur, *F.*] one who searches, seeks, and looks for.

A SEARCHER, an Officer whose Business is to examine, and by a peculiar Seal to mark the Defects of woollen Cloth.

SEARSE? [of Jas, *F.*] a fine Hair

SERSE? Sieve,

SEASNAPLE, a kind of Shell fish.

SEA'SON [saison, *F.*] one of the four Quarters of the Year, which are, *Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter*; also a proper Time to do any Thing in.

SEA'SONABLE, that which is done in Season, opportune, convenient.

SEA'SONABLENESS, Opportuneness.

To SEA'SON [assaisonneur, *F.* seassare, *Ital.* saltzen, *Teut.*] to salt, or give any Thing a Relish, with Salt, Spice, &c.

SEA'SONINGS [in the West-Indies] an aguish Distemper, which Foreigners are subject to at their first coming.

SEAT [Seate, *Sax.* seate, *Dan.* stz, *Teut.* sedes *L.*] any thing to sit on.

SEA'TER [Seater, *Sax.*] an Idol worshipped by our Saxon Ancestors on *Saturday*.

The Form of this Idol was an old Man on a Pillar standing on a Fish, a Pail of Water in his Right Hand, full of Fruits, and a Whale in his Left.

SEA'TON [q. d. Sea-Town] in Devonshire, 120 Miles W. S. W. from London.

SEAVES, Rushes. *N. C.*

SEAVY-Ground, such as is overgrown with Rushes.

SEAX [Seax, *Sax.*] a Sword made like the Scythe, used by the old Saxons.

SEBAS'TIAN [Σεβαστιανός, *Gr.* reverend

or

or majestic] a proper Name of Men.

SE/BERT [a Contraction of *Sigebert*. *Vorslegan*] a King of the *East Saxons*, the first of them that embraced Christianity.

SE/CANT [*secans*, L.] cutting.

SECANT [in *Geometry*] a right Line drawn from the Centre of the Circle, through one End of a given Arch or Angle, till it meets or cuts another Line, called a Tangent, raised on the Outside, at the other End.

To SECERN [*secernere*, L.] to separate, divide, or distinguish.

SECES/SION, a going aside, a retiring, a revolting. L.

SECESSION [among *Physicians*] the going off of a Disease by Secretion.

SECESSION [of *Parliament*] the Adjournment or breaking up of it. L.

SECHE, Cause, Occasion. *Gbau*.

SECH'IN, [suchen Teut.] to seek out. *Ch*.

SECK'INGTON [Secan'unc, of Secce, a Flight, and Dune, Sax.] a Tower or Hill in *Warwickshire*.

To SECLUDE [*secludere*, L. of *se*, i. e. *seorsin* and *claudo*] to shut apart from others, to shut out.

SECLUS'ION, the Act of secluding. L.

SE'CONE [*secundus*, L.] the last of two.

A SECOND [in *Astronomy*] the 60th Part of a Minute.

A SECOND [in *Time*] is the 60th Part of a Minute.

A SECOND, one who backs or defends another.

To SECOND [*seconder*, F.] to aid and assist another; to favour, to countenance.

SECONDA } the Second, or two in

SECONDE } Number. *Ital*.

SECOND Captain, one whose Company has been broke, and he joined to another.

SECOND Deliverance, a Writ lying after the Return of Cattle replevied, for replevying of the same Cattle again, by reason of some Fault in the Party that replevied.

A SECONDARY [*Secundarius*, L.] the second Man in any Place, he who is next to any chief Officer, as of the Counter, who is the next Man to the Sheriff, &c.

SECONDARY [among *Philosophers*] the same with Second, as Secondary Causes.

SECONDARY Circles [*Astronomy*] all Circles of the Sphere at right Angles, as the *Aximuths* or vertical Circles, in respect to the Horizon; the *Meridian* and *Hour Circles*, in respect to the Equinoctial, &c.

SECONDARY Circles [in reference to the *Equinoctial*] are Hour Circles.

SECONDARY Circles [in reference to the *Horizon*] are *Aximuths*, or vertical Circles.

SECONDARY Circles [in reference to the *Ecliptick*] are such as passing through the Poles of the great Circle, are at right Angles thereto, as the Circles of Longitude of the Stars.

SECONDARY Planets [*Astronomy*] such as move round others, whom they respect as the Centre of their Motion.

SECONDINE. See *Secundine*.

SECRE, secret. *Gbau*.

SE/CRECY } [of *secretum*, L.] Pri-

SE/CRETNESS } vacy, the keeping of a

Matter secret.

SU/CREMENT, the separated Part.

A SECRET [*Secretum*, L.] a Thing which few People know, or that ought to be kept private. F.

SECRET [*secretus*, L.] private, hidden, close, or that keeps Council. F.

SECRETARY [*Secretaire*, F. of *Secretarius*, L.] one who is employed in writing Letters, Dispatches, &c. for a Prince or particular Society.

To SECRETE [*secretum*, L.] to separate. SECRETED, hid, concealed, put out of the Way.

SECRETION [among *Chymists*] is the Separation of one Fluid from another, in the Body of an Animal or Vegetable. L.

SECT [*Secta*, F. of *Secta*, L.] a Party professing the same Opinion.

SECTA *ad Curiam*, a Writ lying against him who refuseth to perform his Suit, either to the County or Court Barop. L.

SECTA *facienda per illum*, &c. a Writ to compel the Heir to perform Service for all the Copartners. L.

SECTA *Molendini*, a Writ against him who having used to grind his Corn at one Mill, leaveth it and goeth to another. L.

SECTA *unius tantum facienda*, &c. a Writ for that Heir who is disclaimed by the Lord in more Suits than one, upon account of the Land of several Heirs descended to him. L.

SECTARIAN [*Sectarius*, L. belonging to a Sect.

SECTARY [*Sectaire*, F. *sectarius*, L.] a Follower of a particular Sect or Party.

SECTIO *Casaria* [among *Antiquists*] the same as *Histerotomastica*. L.

SECTION, a cutting or dividing; also a Part cut off. F. of L.

SECTION [of a Book] a certain Division in the Chapters.

SECTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the cutting one Plane by another, or of a Solid by a Plane.

Conick SECTION, is the Figure made by the solid Body of a Cone's being supposed to be cut by a Plane; and these Sections are generally accounted four, the Circle, *Ellipse*, *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*.

SECTIO [*Architect.*] the

the Heights and Depths of a Building raised in a Plane, as though the whole Fabrick were cut asunder, to discover the Inside.

SECTIS non faciendis, a. Writ which is for a Woman, who ought not to perform Suit or Court for her Dowry. L.

SECTIVE [*sectivus*, L.] that is or may be cut.

SECTOR [*sector*, F.] an Instrument used in all the Practical Parts of the Mathematicks. L.

SECTOR [of a Circle] a Portion comprehended between two Radii or Semicirculars, and the Ark of the Circle making an Angle at the Centre.

SECTOR [of a Sphere] is the Conick Solid, whose *Vertex* ends in the Centre of the Sphere, and its Base is a Segment of the same Sphere.

SECULAR [*seculaire*; F. *secularis*, L.] relating to the Space of 100 Years; also Temporal; belonging to this World, or Life; that is conversant in this World, without being engaged in a Monastick Life; as,

A SECULAR Priest, one who takes upon him the Care of Souls, and does not live under any Rules of Religious Orders.

SECULAR Games [among the Romans] were Feasts celebrated at the End of every 100 Years.

SECULARISATION, secularizing. F.

SECULARITY [*secularitas*, L.] Worldliness; also a secular Life: or the Condition of a secular Person.

TO SECULARIZE [*seculariser*, F.] to make secular, as, to secularize a Monk.

SECUNDA Supernarratione Pasturae, a. where Measurement of Pasture hath been made, and he, who first surcharged the Common, doth again surcharge it. L.

SECUNDANS [*Matthematticks*] an infinite Series or Rank of Numbers, which become nothing and proceed as the Squares of Numbers in Arithmetical Proportion, as 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, &c.

SECUNDARY [*secundarius*, L.] an Officer next under the Chief Officer.

SECUNDARY Fever, is that which arises after a Crisis, or the Discharge of some Matter, as after the Declension of small Pox and Measles.

SECUNDATE [*secundatum*, L.] to second.

SECUNDATION, a. seconding, a fostering, a prospering, L.

SECUNDINES [*secundines*, F. *secundine*, L.] after Birth or Parturition; i. e. The Placenta or Womb-Cake with the Membranes, which the Fœtus before its Birth, and which is extracted after it is born.

SECUNDUS Natus [*secundus*, L.] according to the second Natus is a Phrase used by Physicians, when all Things are duly considered.

SECURE [*securus*, L.] that is out of Danger, safe, fearless or careless.

To SECURE [*securare*, L.] to make secure, to save, shelter or protect; also to apprehend or lay hold of.

SECURITATE Pacis, a Writ against him who threatens another with Death and Danger. L.

SECURITATEM Inveniendi quod, &c. a Writ against any of the King's Subjects, to stay them from going out of the Kingdom. L.

SECURITY [*securité*, F. *securitas*, L.] Safety, the being out of Danger; also Surety for the Payment of Money: Bail; also Carelessness, Unconcernedness.

SEDA'N [of *Sedes*, L.] a close Chair in which Persons of Quality are carried.

SEDA'NTE [*sedatus*, L.] quiet, composed, undisturbed in Mind.

SEDATENESS, a due Composure of Mind.

SEDATIVE [*sedativus*, L.] of a quieting, allaying or allwaging Quality.

SEDEFENDENDO [i. e. in defending himself] a Plea for one who is charged with killing another, saying, he was forced to do it in his own Defence; yet must he procure his Pardon from the Lord Chancellor, and forfeit his Goods to the King.

SEDENTARY [*sedentaire*, F. *sedentarius*, L.] that is much given to sitting; that fits much or works sitting.

SEDENTARY Parliaments [in France] such as are fixed and settled in a Place.

SEDENTARINESS, the Condition of one who sitteth much.

SEGE [of *Sex*, Sax. *Seck*, Belg. of *secando*, L. a cutting] a kind of Weeds.

SEDG'Y, abounding with Sedge.

SEDIMENT [*sedimentum*, L.] the Settlement or Dregs of any Thing. F.

SEDIMENT of Urine [among Physicians] certain Parts of the nourishing Juice, which being separated from the Blood with the Serum, by Reason of their Weight sink to the Bottom of the Urine.

SEDIN, to produce Seed. Chau.

SEDITION [of *se* i. e. *seorsim*, and *itio*, L. going] Mutiny, Strife, popular Tumult, Uproar. F. of L.

SEDITIONIOUS [*seditione*, F. *seditionosus*, L.] apt or tending to raise Sedition; factious, mutinous.

To SEDUCE [*sedure*, F. *seducere*, L.] to mislead or deceive; to corrupt or debauch.

SEDUCEMENT, the Act of seducing

SEDUCTION } or misleading F. of L.
A SEDUCER [*seductor*, F. *seductor*, L.] one who misleads.

SEDUCTIVE [*seductivus*, L.] apt to seduce or mislead.

SEDULITY

SEDULITY [*sedulus*, L.] continual Care, Diligence.

SEDULOUS [*sedulus*, L.] very careful or diligent, industrious.

SEDUWAL [*Syrcapale*, Sax.] the Herb Serwal or Valerian.

SEE [of *Jeder*, L.] a Bear, the Dignity or Seat of an Archbishop or Bishop.

To **SEE** [*Seon*, Sax. *seer*, Dan. *sehen*, Teut.] to perceive with the Eyes.

SEED [*Sæd*, Sax. *seed*, Dan. *sæd*, Belg. *saet*, Teut. *saemen*, L.] that Matter which in all Plants and Fruits is disposed by Nature for the Propagation of the Kind.

SEED [of *Animals*] a white, hot, spirituous Humour, made out of the thinnest Part of the Blood in the Testicles and Epididymides.

SEED [in a *Figurative Sense*] is the Cause which produces some Effects, as, the *Seeds of War, Virtue, Vice*, &c.

SEED-LEEF } a Vessel or Hopper in
SEED-LIP } which Husbandmen carry

their Seed Corn at the Time of sowing.

SEED Shedding [in *Cattle*] a Disease.

SEEDLINGS [in *Botany*] Roots of Hill-flowers which come from Seed sown; also the young tender Shoots of Plants that are newly sown.

SEED'Y, having Seeds, running to Seed.

SEEING Glass, a Looking Glass. *N. C.*

To **SEEK** [*suchen*, Teut. *gezecken*, Sax.] to search or look for, to endeavour after.

To **SEEL** [of *gyllan*, Sax. to give away] a Ship is said to *seel*, when she tumbles suddenly and violent, sometimes to one side, and sometimes to another, when a Wave passes from under her Sides faster, than she can drive away with it.

LEESEEL [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship, thus rolls to the Leeward.

SEEL'ING [among *Falcons*] is the running of a Thread through the Eyelids of a Hawk when first taken, so that she may see very little or not at all, to make her the better endure the Hood.

SEELY, silly. *Spon.*

To **SEEM** [*somble*, F.] to appear.

To **SEEM** [*saemen*, Teut.] to become.

SEEM'LY [*ziemlich*, Teut.] becoming, decent.

SEEM/LINESS, Comeliness.

SEEN, a Cow's Teat or Pap, C.

SEER, several, divers.

SEER [*g. d. Fore Seer*] a Prophet.

To **SEETHE** [*seo than*, Sax. *siemen*, L. S. and Teut.] to boil.

SEGGE, [Belg.] to say, to speak. *Cbaa.*

SEG'GRUM, an Herb.

SEG'HIL [of *Sacce*, a fight, or Size, Victory, Sax. and Hill] in *Northumberland*.

SEGMENT [*segmentum* L.] a Piece cut off from something.

SEGMENT of a Circle [in *Geometry*] is a Figure terminated by a right Line less than the Diameter and the Circumference, or it is a Figure contained between a Chord and an Arch of the same Circle.

SEGMENT of a Sphere [in *Mathematicks*] is a Portion of it cut off by a Plane, in any Part except the Centre, so that the Base of such a Segment must always be a Circle, and its Surface a Part of that of the Sphere; the whole Segment being either greater or less than an Hemisphere.

SEGMENT Leaves [*Botany*] Leaves of Plants cut and divided into many Shreds.

SEG'NITY [*segnitas*, L.] Slothfulness. To **SEGREGATE** [*segregare*, L.] to separate or put apart.

SEGREGATENESS } [*g. d.*] a taking
SEGREGATION } out of the Flock,

a separating, severing, putting apart. *L.*

SEGREIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term used of *Griffins* drawn in a leaping posture.

SEIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term used of a Lion or other Beasts, sitting like a Cat,

with his Fore-Feet strait. *F.*

SEIGNIOR } Lord, Master. *Ital.*
SEIGNIOR }

SEIGNIOR [in *Law*] the Lord of the Manor or Fee.

GRAND SEIGNIOR [*i. e.* Great Lord] the Emperor of the *Turks*.

SEIGNIOR'AGE [*seigniorage*, F.] a Prerogative of the King, whereby he claimeth Allowance of Gold or Silver brought in the Malt, to his Exchange for Coin.

SEIGNIOR'Y [*seigneurie*, F.] the Jurisdiction or Power of a Lord, Lordship.

SEIMBOLE, half a Tun, or a Pipe of Wine.

SEIM'OUR [*des Sancto Mauro*, L. or *Saint Moore*, F.] a Surname.

SEINT, [of *ceintura*, F.] a Girdle. *Cbaa.*

SEJOURS, to sojourn. *Cbaa.*

SERVASIS [in *Pharmacy*] an Inflammation in the Head, proceeding from excessive Heat.

SEIS'IN [*Law Term*] Possession of, or a Right to Lands and Tenements.

SEIS'IN in *Feoff* [*Law Term*] is an actual taking Possession in Person.

SEIS'IN in *Law*, is when something is done which the Law accounts a Seisin.

SEIS'INA Habenda, &c. a Writ for Delivery of Seisin to the Lord of his Tenements, after the King hath had the Year, Day, and Waste.

To **SEJUGATE** [*sejugatum*, L.] to separate or put apart.

SEIZABLE, that may be seized.

To **SEIZE** [*saisir*, F.] to take into Custody or Possession by Force, or wrongfully; to restrain, to attack, to lay hold of, to catch.

To **SEIZE** } [*Sea Term*] to
To **SEASE** } or bind.

two Ropes together with Rope Yarn.
SEIZED of } [Law Term] possessed of.
SEIZED of }
SEIZING [of a Boat] is a Rope tyed
 as a Ring or little Chain in the Foreship of
 a Boat, by which means it is fastened to
 the Side of the Ship.
SEIZING [in Falconry] a Hawk's taking
 its Prey in her Claws and holding it fast.
SEIZURE, seizing, taking into Custody,
 Attachment, Distress.
SEJUNCTION [*sejunctio*, L.] a parting
 or joining asunder.
SEKEL, in like Manner. O.
SELAH [שלה, H.] a Note of Musick in
 the Psalms of David.
SELANDER, a scabby Disease in Horses.
SELY [of Sel, Good, and By, Sax. an
 Election] a Place famous for a Convent
 Abbey, the Abbot whereof had the Title
 of Monarch of the Realm; a Surname.
SELVAGE [of Selb seldom, and cou'd
 Sel, Sax.] uncommon.
SELVAGE [Selbon, of Selb, rare, and
 Sel, Sax. seldom, Teut.] done not often.
SELVAGE, the not happening often.
SELECT [*selectus*, L.] chosen out of
 many, choice.
SELECT [*selectum*, L.] to pick out,
 to choose.
SELECTNESS, Choiceness.
SELENITES [σεληνιτις λίθος, Gr.] a
 kind of Stone, or Muscovy Glass, the Bright-
 ness of which was heretofore thought to in-
 crease and decrease according to the Course
 of the Moon.
SELENOGRAPHY [of σεληνη, the Moon
 and γραφειν, Description, Gr.] a Description
 of the Face of the Moon as distinguished by
 the Spots, which may be seen by the Help
 of a Telescope.
SELUCIANS, Hereticks in the Primi-
 tive Church, who held that the Body of
 Christ descended no higher than the Sun, that
 the Universe was corporeal, and that the Matter
 of the Universe was co eternal with him.
SELF [Selig, Sax. self, Dan. self, Belg.
 Saut.] one's own Person.
SELF-HAAL, a Wound Herb. *Prunella*, L.
SELFISH, minding chiefly his own In-
 terest.
SELFISHNESS, the being selfish.
SEMPER, half a Pound, or 6 Ounces. L.
SEMPER, a Ridge of Land which lies
 between two Furrows.
SEMPER [*Sella*, L.] a Saddle. *Spenc.*
SEMPER [*Architettura*] the lowest Piece of
 a Building in a Timber Building, or that on
 which the whole Superstructure is erected.
SEMPER, Self. N. C.
SEMPER [*Carulis* among the Romans] the
 Chair or Chair of State, adorn'd with
 which the great Magistrate had a

Right to sit and be carried in a Chariot. L.
SEMLA Equina } [in Anatomy] a part
SEMLA Sphenoides } of the Brain made of
 the four Processes of the Os Sphenoides; it
 contains the Glandula Pituitaria, and in
 Brutes the Rete Mirabile. L.
SEMLENGER [of Saintleger, which comes
 from Saint Lodger] a Surname.
SEMLERY [σεληνη, Gr.] a Sallad Herb.
SEMLIANDER } [in Horses] a dry Scab
SEMLANDER } growing in the very
SEMLANDER } Bent of the Ham of the
 hinder Leg.
SEMLA Solida, a Chair of Seat made of
 a Piece of Wood, on which the Roman
 Augurs or Soothsayers sat, when they were
 taking their Observations.
SELT, Chance. N. C.
SELVAGE [as Skinner thinks, q. d.
Salvage, because it preserves and strength-
 ens the Garment] the outward Edge of Lin-
 nen Cloth.
SELVE Movement, Movement. O.
SELY, Hilly. O.
SEMARE [St. Medard] a Surname.
SEMARION [St. Martin] a Surname.
SEMBLABLE [q. d. *simulabilis*, L.] seem-
 ing, likely. F.
SEMBLANCE, Likeness, Appearance. F.
SEMBLATIVE [of *semblant*, F.] resem-
 bling, like to.
SEMBLAUNCE, the same. *Spenc.*
SEMBLAUNT, a Look. O.
SEME OF CORN, is eight Bushels.
SEMEIOSIS [σημειωσις, Gr.] a noting
 or marking.
SEMEIOSIS [Physick] an Observation
 whereby some Things being discovered, they
 find out others that were unknown.
SEMEIOTICA [σημειωτικη, Gr.] is that
 Part of Physick which treats of the Signs of
 Health and Sicknels, enabling the Physician
 to make probable Guesses about the Consti-
 tution and State of his Patient.
SEMELIHEED, Seemliness, Comeli-
 ness. O.
SEMENIFEROUS [of *semen*, Seed, and
fero, to bear, L.] bearing Seed.
SEMENTYNÆ FERIA [among the Ro-
 mans] certain Feasts appointed in Seed Time,
 in order to pray the Gods to vouchsafe them
 a plentiful Harvest.
SEMEN Veneris [among Chymists] the
 Scum of Brags. L.
SEMENTS [according to Dr. Grew] the
 Apices of the Attire of a Plant.
SEMI [*semis*, L.] a half.
SEMI Arian, the Arian Sect was divi-
 ded into a principal Parties; the one of
 which sticking more closely to the Opinion
 of their Master, maintained that the Son of
 God was unlike the Father; and the other
 5 C retuled

refused to receive the Word *substantial*, yet acknowledged the Son of God of a like Substance or Essence with the Father, and therefore were called *Semi-Arians*.

SEMIBOUSIE, half drunk. *Chauc.*

SEMI-BRIEF [in *Musick*] a Note of half the Quantity of a Brief or Breve.

SEMICIRCLE, one half of a Circle, bounded by the Diameter and half the Circumference; also a Mathematical Instrument, being half the Theodolite.

SEMICIRCULAR, made in the Shape of, or belonging to a Semi-Circle.

SEMICIRCUMFERENCE, half the Circumference.

SEMICOLON, a Stop or Point in a Sentence, between a Comma and a Colon, marked thus (;).

SEMICOMBUST [*Semicombustus*, L.] half-burned.

SEMICONGIUS, a Measure of half a Gallon.

SEMICONSPICIOUS [*Semiconspicuus*, L.] half or partly visible.

SEMICOPE, a short Cloak. *O.*

SEMICUBICAL *Paraboloid* [in *Geometry*] a Curve or crooked lined Figure, whose Ordinates are in Sub-triplicate of the Duplicate Proportion of the Diameter, i. e. the Cubes of the Ordinates are as the Squares of the Diameters.

SEMICUBIUM, a half Bath, in which the Patient sits only up to the Navel in Water.

SEMI-DIAMETER [in *Geometry*] is a Line drawn from the Centre of a Circle to any Point of its Circumference.

SEMI-DIAPASON [in *Musick*] a defective or imperfect Octave.

SEMI-DIAPENTE [in *Musick*] the lesser Third, having its Terms as 6 to 5.

SEMI-FIBULATUS [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Body, the *Peroneus Secundus*, L.

SEMI-FISTULAR *Flowers* [*Botany*] such whose upper Parts resemble a Pipe cut off obliquely, as *Birchwort*.

SEMI-FORM [*Semiformis*, L.] half formed, imperfect.

SEMI-GLOBULAR, of the Form of half a Globe.

SEMI-LUNAR *Valves* [in *Anatomy*] Valves thus called from their Resemblance in Shape to a half Moon.

SEMI-MARES, half Males, a Name given to those who have been castrated, as *Eunuchs*, *Geldings*, &c.

SEMI-MARINE [*Semimarinus*, L.] half Marine.

SEMI-MEMBRANOSUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, being half tendinous and Membrane-like, lying immediately under the *Semi-nerveus*.

SEMINAL [*seminalis*, L.] speedy.

SEMINAL *Leaves* [among *Botanists*] are two small, plain, soft, and undivided

Leaves, that first shoot forth from the germin Part of all sown Seeds; which Leaves are generally very different from those of the succeeding Plant in Size, Figure, Surface, and Position.

SEMINALITY, a being femal.

SEMINARIST [*Seminarius*, F.] one brought up in a Seminary.

SEMINARY [*Seminare*, F. *Seminarium*, L.] a Seed-Plot, or Nursery for the raising of young Trees or Plants.

SEMINARY [in *Papists* *Convent*] a School or College for training up of Priests to propagate their Doctrine in *England*, and other Protestant Countries, these called *Seminary Priests*.

SEMINARY [*figuratively*] a School or College which is a Nursery for Learning.

TO SEMINATE [*seminatus*, L.] to sow.

SEMINATION [with some *Physicians*] the Emission of the Male Seed into the Womb by Coition. *L.*

SEMINATUM, a sowing. *L.*

SEMINIFICK, breeding Seed.

SEMI-NERVOUSUS ? [in *Anatomy*]

SEMI-TENDINOSUS Muscle of the Thigh, so named from being half tendinous and Nerve-like. *L.*

SEMIPE'DAL, consisting of a Foot and half in Measure. *L.*

SEMIPELAGIANS, a sort of Christian Hereticks, who endeavoured to find a Mean between the *Pelagians* and the *Origenists*. They agreed with the *Pelagians* in the Power of Free-will, at least as to the Beginning of Faith and Conversion.

SEMIQUADRAT ? [in *Astronomy*]

SEMIQUARTILE } Affected invented by Kepler, when two Planets are distant one from the other 45 Degrees.

SEMIQUAVER [in *Musick*] a Note half the Quantity of a Quaver.

SEMIQUIN-TILE [in *Astronomy*] is affected of the Planets, when they are distant one from the other 35 Degrees.

SEMISEX-TILE [in *Astronomy*] is affected of the Planets, when they are 50 Degrees distant one from another, and is thus marked (SS).

SEMI-SOONE, a soft, gentle Noise. *O.*

SEMI-SPECULUM [among *Surgons*] an Instrument to widen a Wound in the Neck of the Bladder or Womb.

SEMI-SPHERICAL, of or belonging to, or like the half of a Sphere.

SEMI-SPHEROIDAL, formed in the Fashion of a half Spheroid.

SEMI-SPINATUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle inserted to the upper Spines of the *vertebra* of the Breast.

SEMI-TERTIAN *Ague*, a sort of *Ague*, partaking of a Tertian and Quartan.

SEMITONE [in *Musick*] a half

SEMIOWELS [in Grammar] certain Letters so called, because they have half Sound of Vowels.

SEMI [among Apothecaries] half

SEMISSIS [an Ounce, L.]

SEMITA [in Astrology] the rising

of a Bright Star in the Heavens,

which a little before the Vernal Equinox,

is seen about six o'Clock at Night

at the End of February, and Beginning

of March, L.

SEMIUSTULATE [semitulatus, L.]

Feared or consumed by Fire.

SEMITT [herb, N. L.]

SEMPERVIRENT [of semper, always,

virax, being Green] Ever green.

SEMPER VIVUM [with Botanis] the

Evergreen, Azyreen, or Houseleek, L.

SEMPITERNAL [sempiternus, L.]

continual, perpetual, endless,

eternal.

SEMPITERNITY [sempiternitas, L.]

eternity.

SEMP [semit, O.]

SEMPYRE half killed. Chaos.

SEMP [of sem, Child] the Leaves of a

Tree growing in the Levant.

SEMPHERIS [סמפריס, Heb.]

Sample of Destruction] a King of

the East.

SEMPY [sempy, L.] consisting of

many.

SEMPY [sempy, F. Senatus, L.] of se-
nat, the supreme Council, among

Romans, or the Place where

assembled; the Parliament or Bench of

Magistrates in a City.

SEMPY [sempy, F.] a Member

of the Senate, a Parliament-Man, an Al-

derman, &c.

SEMPY [sempy, F. Senator, L.]

belonging to a Senator.

SEMPY [sempy, F. semper, Dan.]

to cause a Person to go, or a

thing to be carried.

SEMPY [sempy, F.] a Ship is said to

pitch; when she falls deep a-stern, or

into the Hollow between two Waves.

SEMPY [sempy, F.] a sort of thin Cyprus Silk.

SEMPY [sempy, F. Marschall, quod

est, &c.] a Writ to the Steward and

of England, prohibiting them to

Obeyance of any Action in their

that concern'd Freehold, Debt, or

the like.

SEMPY [sempy, F.] the Lord

High-Steward; also the

Baron of a Barony.

SEMPY [sempy, F.] the chief Justice

of a certain Precinct.

SEMPY [sempy, L.] waxing old,

in Years.

SEMPY [sempy, F.] Likelihood, Ap-

pearance.

SEMPY [sempy, F.] the

SEMPY [sempy, F.] the

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SEMPY [sempy, F.] the

of all the Senses are terminated or end, which is the Beginning of the *Medulla Oblongata*;

SENSORY [*sensorium*, L.] the Organ or Instrument of Sense; as the Eye of Seeing, the Ear of Hearing, &c.

SENSUAL [*sensual*, F. *sensualis*, L.] voluptuous, given to sensual Pleasures.

SENSUALITY [*sensualitas*, F. *sensualitas*, L.] Libertinism; a gratifying of the Senses, a giving up one's self to unlawful Pleasures.

SENSUALNESS, the being too much addicted to gratify the Senses.

To SENT, to assent. *Chau.*

SENTEN, sent. O.

SENTENCE [*Sententia*, L.] a Number of Words joined together, a wise or witty Saying; a Decree of a Court of Justice. F.

To SENTENCE [*sententia*, F.] to pronounce Sentence upon.

SENTENTIOSITY, Sententiousness.

SENTENTIOUS [*sententiosus*, F. *sententiosus*, L.] full of pithy Sentences.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, the abounding with pithy Sentences.

SENTICOSE [*senticosus*, L.] full of Briars and Brambles.

SENTIMENT, Opinion, Judgment. F.

SENTINEL [*Sentinella*, F.] a private

SENTRY } Soldier upon Guard.

SENTINEL *Perdue*, a Sentinel placed near an Enemy in a dangerous Post. F.

SENTYN, to scent, smell; perfume. *Ch.*

SENZVY [*Senpe*, Sax. *Sinapi*, L. of *sinapi*, Gr.] the Plant of whose Seed Mustard is made.

SENZA [in *Musick Books*] signifies without, as *Senza Strumenti*, without Instruments. *Ital.*

SEOFRID [of *Seo*, the Sight, and *frid* or *frede*, Peace, Sax.] a King of the *East-Saxons*.

SEPARABILITY, a Possibility of being separated, or the Quality of that which is separable.

SEPARABLE [*separabilis*, L.] that may be separated. F.

SEPARATE [*separatus*, F. *separatus*, L.] distinct or particular.

To SEPARATE [*separare*, F. *separatum*, L.] to part, divide, or put asunder.

SEPARATORS, the four Middle Teeth of an Horse so called, because they separate the Nippers from the Corner Teeth.

SEPARATION, the Act of separating or putting asunder. F. of L.

SEPARATION [with *Astrologers*] is when two Planets have been in Conjunction or partile Aspect, and the lighter by reason of its swifter Motion, is going out of the Moity of both their Orbs.

SEPARATIST, one who separates himself from the established Church.

SEPARATOR [among *Chymists*] a Vessel to separate Oil from Water.

SEPARATOR [among *Surgeons*, L.] a Surgeon's Instrument to pick Splinters, or Bone out of a Wound.

SEPPAGE, if you please. *Ital.*

SEPIABLE [*sepelibilis*, L.] that may be buried; also hidden and concealed.

SEPIMENT [*sepimentum*, L.] a Hedge or Fence.

To SEPOSITE [*sepositum*, L.] to put aside or part.

SEPOSITION, a setting aside or apart. L.

SEPHYROS [with *Physicians*] an hard and dry Impostrume; an hard Inflammation of the Womb. *Arab.*

SEPTANGO [in *Geometry*] a Figure having seven Angles and as many Sides; the same as *Heptagon*.

SEPTANGULAR [*septangulus*, L.] that has seven Angles and as many Sides.

SEPTEMBER [*September*, F. of *septem*, L. seven] a Month so called because the seventh Month from *March*.

SEPTEMFLOUS [*septemflous*, L.] dividing or flowing into seven Streams.

SEPTEMPEDAL [*septempedalis*, L.] belonging to seven Feet, or seven Foot long.

SEPTENARIUS } [*septenarius*, L.] of
SEPTENARY } the Number 7.

A SEPTENARY [*septenarius*, F. *septenarius* numeral, L.] a Number of 7; seven Years of one's Life.

SEPTENNIAL [*septennis*, L.] of the Space or Age of 7 Years.

SEPTENTARIUS [in *Astronomy*] a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, consisting of 30 Stars. L.

SEPTENTRIO, the North; also a Northern Constellation of seven Stars, called *Charles's Wain*.

SEPTENTRIONAL [*septentrionalis*, L.] Northern, belonging to the North.

SEPTENTRIONAL Signs [in *Astronomy*] the first six Signs of the Zodiac, so called because they decline from the Equator towards the North: *Boreal Signs*.

SEPTICA [*septica*, Gr.] such Things as by a mischievous Heat and Sharpness corrupt and rot the Flesh, which are otherwise termed *Putrefactiones*. L.

SEPTIEME, a Sequence of seven Cards at the Game of Piquet.

SEPTIFARIUS [*septifarius*, L.] of seven divers Sorts or Ways.

SEPTIFOLIUS Plants [of *septifolius*, L.] such as consist of seven Leaves.

SEPTIFORM [*septiformis*, L.] that has seven Shapes.

SEPTIMANE [*septimanus*, L.] of the Order of Seven; and belonging to a Week.

SEPTINARIAN, a Weekly Office in
maneries.

SEPTUAGENARY [*septuagena*, F.
septuaginta, L.] of the Number 70.

SEPTUAGESIMA, the third Sunday
after the first Sunday in Lent; so called
because it was about 70 Days before Easter.

SEPTUAGESIMAL [*septuagesimal*, L.]
belonging to *septuagesima*.

The **SEPTUAGINT** [so called because
it is to have been translated by 72 Jewish
abbies at the Appointment of Ptolemy,
king of Egypt] the most authentic Greek
translation of the Old Testament.

SEPTUM Auris [among Anatomists]
the Drum of the Ear. L.

SEPTUM Cardia [in Anat.] the fleshy
part that divides the right Ventricle of the
heart from the Left.

SEPTUM lucidum } [in Anatomy] a
SPECULUM lucidum } kind of Parti-
which distinguishes the Ventricles of
the Brain, so named from its Thinness
and Transparency. L.

SEPTUM Narium [among Anatomists]
that Part which separates the Nostrils one
from another. L.

SEPTUM transversum [in Anatomy] the
diaphragm or Midriff. L.

SEPTUNCIAL [*septuncialis*, L.] be-
longing to seven Ounces.

SEPTUNX, a Weight of seven Ounces.

SEPULCHRAL [*sepulchralis*, L.] be-
longing to a Grave or Sepulchre. F.

SEPULCHRE [*sepulchrum*, L.] a Bury-
ing Place, Grave, or Tomb. F.

SEPULTURE [*sepultura*, L.] a Bury-
ing Place, an Interment. F.

SEQUALICIOUS [*sequalis*, L.] easily fol-
lowing.

SEQUALICITY [*sequalitas*, L.] a fol-
lowing.

SEQUATUR *sub suo pariculo*, a Writ
which where the Summons *ad Warran-*
tiam is awarded, and the Sheriff re-
cites that he hath nothing whereby he
can be summoned; then goes out an *Alius*,
Pluries, and if he do not come in at the
day, this Writ is issued forth.

SEQUEL [*sequela*, L.] a Consequence
or Conclusion, a continued Succession.

SEQUELA *Moendini*, is owing Suit, or
bound to grind Corn in a particular
mill. L.

SEQUENCE [*sequentia*, L.] a following
Things in Order just one after another;
a Set of Cards of the same sort or Co-
lor. F.

SEQUENCES, Verses answering one
another.

SEQUENT [*sequens*, L.] following.

SEQUESTER [*sequester*, F. *seques-*
trare] to separate, sever, or put a-

part from; to withdraw or retire from the
World.

To **SEQUESTER** [in the Civil Law] a
Widow is said to *sequester*, when she dis-
claims to have any Thing to do with the
Estate of her deceased Husband.

To **SEQUESTER** [in Common Law]
is to separate a Thing in Dispute from
the Possession of the contending Parties,
or the true Proprietor or Owner.

SEQUESTRATION - [Civil Law] the
Act of the ordinary disposing of Goods and
Chattels of a deceased Person, whose Estate
no man will meddle with.

SEQUESTRATION [in the Time of
the Civil Wars] a seizing upon the Rents
or Estates of *Delinquents*, for the Use of the
Commonwealth. F. of L.

SEQUESTRATION, [in Common Law]
is the disposing of a Thing contended for,
out of the Possession of either of the con-
tending Parties.

SEQUESTRATION, is also the gather-
ing the Fruits of a void Benefice to the Use
of the next Incumbent.

SEQUESTRA'TOR } the third Person,
SEQUESTREE } to whom the
keeping a Thing in Controversy is com-
mitted.

SEQUESTRO habendo, a Judicial Writ
for dissolving the Bishop's Sequestration of
the Fruits of a Benefice, &c. L.

SERAGLIO, the Palace of the Grand
Seignior, and other Eastern Princes, where
their Concubines are kept. Ital.

SERAPH, a Turkish Gold Coin, worth
about 5 s. Sterling.

SERAPH [שרף, H.] one of the Orders
of the Angels, called in the plural Num-
ber *Seraphim*.

SERAPHICAL } [*seraphique*, F.] be-
SERAPHICK } longing to, or becom-
ing the Seraphims.

SERAPHIM [שרפים, H.] the highest
Order of Angels.

SERAPIES, Household Gods among the
antient Egyptians, some of whose Idols
they placed in their famous Pyramids, to
preserve the Corps deposited there, and
transport their Souls to Heaven.

SERASQUER, a Generalissimo, or
Commander in chief of the Turkish Forces
in Europe.

SERAVITIAN Marble [so called of
Seravitia a Town in Italy] a sort of Mar-
ble having Ash-colour'd Spots.

SERCIL Feathers [among Falconers]
those Feathers of a Hawk, which are called
Pinions in other Fowl.

SERE [among Falconers] the Yellow be-
tween the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

SERE, withered. *Spence*,
SERED Pockets, lock'd up. O.

SERENADE [*serenata*, Ital.] Night-

SERENITY, played by a Lover at his Mistress's Door or under her Window. F.

SERENATA, a Concert of Musick performed in the midst of the Night or Morning early, in the open Air or Street, *Ital.*

SERENE [*seren*, F. *serenus*, L.] clear, soft, without Clouds or Rain; calm, quiet.

MOST SERENE, a Title of Honour given to Sovereign Princes, and to some Commonwealths.

SERENITY [*serenitas*, F. *serenitas*, L.] Clearness of the Sky; fair Weather; Clearness of Mind; also

a Title given to Chief Magistrates of Commonwealths, &c.

SERGE [*serge*, Test. & Covering] a sort of Woollen Stuff. F.

SERGEANT [*sergent*, F. *q. d. servens*, L.] an Officer who arrests People for Debt.

SERGEANT a Military Officer, an inferior Officer in a Company of Foot of a Troop of Horse.

SERGEANT at Law a learned

SERGEANT of the Chief Lawyer of the highest Degree under the Judge in the Common Law, or a Doctor in the Civil.

SERGEANT at Arms, an Officer appointed to attend the Person of the King, to arrest Traitors and Persons of Quality.

SERGEANTS [of the Mace] Officers who attend the Lord Mayor of London for Household Service, or Matters of Justice.

SERGEANTY [*Oration Law*] a Service which cannot be due to any Lord from his Tenant, but only to the King or Queen.

Grand SERGEANTY, is where a Man holds certain Lands of the King by the Personal Service of carrying his Banner, Lance, Leading his Horse, being his Champion, Carver, &c. at his Coronation.

Petty SERGEANTY, is where one becomes Tenant to the King by yielding him annually some small Thing towards his Wars, as a Buckler, Bow, Arrow, &c.

SERICATED [*sericatus*, L.] clothed in Silk.

SERIES, is an orderly Process or Continuation of Things one after another; Order, Course.

Infinite SERIES [in *Algebra*] are certain Progressions, or ranks of Qualities, orderly proceeding, which make continual Approaches to, and, if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is enquired after.

SERIOUS [*serius*, F. *serius*, L.] sober, grave, important, sincere, earnest.

SERIES Scale, a Mathematical Instrument used in Dialling.

SERMENT, an Oath. *Chanc.*

TO SERMOCINATE [*sermocinatus*, L.] to talk, or hold Discourse.

SERMOCINATION, a talking or holding a Discourse. L.

SERMON [*Sermo*, L.] a publick Discourse upon some Text, &c.

SERMONIUM [in *Old English*] a sort of Interlude, or Historical Play, which the inferior Orders of the Clergy, called by Boys and Children, used to act in the Body of the Church, suitable to the Solemnity of some high Procession Day.

TO SERMONIZE [*sermonare*, F.] to preach a Sermon.

SERMOUNTAIN, an Herb.

SERON [of *Almonds*] the Quantity of two Hundred Weight.

SEROSITY [*serosus*, F.] Watriness, Whyness, a watery Matter.

SEROSITY [among Physicians] the thinner Part of the Mass of Blood.

SEROTINE [*serotinus*, L.] late in the Evening.

SEROUS [*serous*, F. *serus*, of *serum*, L.] belonging to the Humour called Serum, watriness; more especially applied to the thinner or watery Part of the Mass of Blood.

SERPENT [*serpens*, L.] a venomous Creature; also a Northern Constellation; also a sort of Fire-Weed or Snake.

SERPENT, a Musical Instrument, serving as a Base to the Cornet. F. V. 17.

SERPENTARY [*serpentaria*, L.] the Herb Dragon-root.

SERPENTARY Weed, a sort of Weed growing in East India, going in and out.

SERPENTINE [*serpentina*, L.] belonging to a Serpent, or winding about.

SERPENTINE Line, a crooked winding Line, enclosing itself continually.

SERPENTINE Powder, a sort of Gun-powder that is not compact and will not keep long at Sea.

SERPENTINE Stone [of *serpentina*, L.] and Green Stone, L. & a green sort of Marble speckled with black, plentifully found in the North East Parts of Germany.

it turns very well in a Lath, and has its Name from a Virtue attributed to it, viz. That it detects Poison by changing its Colour if any be poured upon it, or into any Vessel made of it.

SERPENTINE Verses, Verses which begin and end with the same Words, viz. *Ambo flores et arbore, Arborescunt.*

A SERPENTINE [among Chymists] a long winding Worm or Pipe of Lead or Pewter, which is placed in a Tub of Water in the Distillation of Spirits.

SERPENT, a sort of Ruff, also a kind of Basket.

SERPHERA [*Chymistry*] a Medicine that dissolves the Stone in a Man's Body.

SERPICO, a Temper of Ring-Worms, &c.

SERRATION [in *Surgery*] the Serrating of a Bone. L.

SERRATUS Major Anticus [among *Anticus*] is a Muscle arising from the 1st of the *Scapulae*; which is inserted to the 9th upper Rib; by certain fleshy Portions which resemble the Teeth of a Saw. L.

SERRATUS Minor Anticus, a Muscle which takes its Rise from the Process of the Shoulder Blade called *Coracoides*, and is inserted into the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Ribs.

SERRATUS Superior Posterior [in *Anticus*] a Muscle of the Chest, which is contained not only from the Spines of the Vertebrae of the Loins, but also from all those of the Thorax; that both a jagged Termination at the Bending of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of the 12th Ribs. L.

SERRATUS Inferior Posterior, [in *Anticus*] a Muscle of the Chest, which lies immediately under the *Rhomboides*, springs from the two lower Spines of the *Petiole* of the Neck, and the 3 upper ones of the Thorax, but is implanted at the Bending of the 11th, 12th and 13th Ribs. L.

SERRATED [of *serratus*, F.] closely joined, or closely together.

SERVAGE, Service. F.

SERVABLE [servabilis, L.] that may be served.

SERVANT [servant, F. *servus*, L.] who serves another.

SERVE [servire, F. *servire*, L.] to wait upon; to do Service or to wait.

SERVE a Battery [Military Term] to wait the Gun play well.

SERVE a Rope [Sea Term] to roll a rope from the Mast, Canvas, or the like, to the Mast, or to the galling.

SERVICE [servitium, L.] the State or Condition of a Servant, Office, or good Service; a Course or certain Number of Services upon a Table. F.

SERVICE, Adoration or prostration given to God; the Form of public Worship in the Church, particularly the Communion Prayer, with other Ceremonies of the Church.

SERVICE Person, he that which is given a Thing to a Person.

SERVICE Privileges, are Rights that one Master owes to another.

SERVICE Royal, the Rights and Privileges within such a Manor belong to the Lord of it.

SERVICE, a Sort of Fruit, called *Allo* Apple.

SERVICEABLE [servabilis, F.] ready to serve, or to do him a good Turn, or useful.

SERVICEABLENESS, the being capable of Service, Usefulness.

SERVICE Tree, a Sort of Tree that bears called Services.

SERVIENTIBUS, certain Writs which relate to Servants and Masters breaking the Statute Laws, made against their Abuse.

SERVILE [servilis, L.] belonging to a Servant, or to Bondage, slavish, mean, pitiful, base. F.

SERVILITY [Servilitas, L.] the Quality or Condition of a Servant, Slavishness; also slavish humor, mean Spirit.

SERVING-Man's Jey, the Herb *Ruta*. L.

SERVITIIS acquitandis, a Writ judicial that lies for one distrained for Service to F. who owes and performs to R. for the Acquittal of such Services.

SERVITIUM [in Law] that Service which the Tenant owes to his Lord upon account of his Fee. L.

SERVITIUM forissecum [Law Term] is that Service which is due to the King. L.

SERVITIUM intrinsecum [Law Term] is that Service which is owing to the chief Lord of the Manour. L.

SERVITIUM regale [Law Term] Royal Services, or the Rights and Exemptions, that within such a Manor did anciently belong to the King, if Lord of it, which were generally reckoned to be six in Number, viz. 1. Power of Judicature, in Matters of Property. 2. Power of Life and Death in Felonies and Murder. 3. A Right in Waifs and Strays. 4. Assessments or Layings of Taxes. 5. Of Coining Money. 6. Assize of Bread, Beer, Weights and Measures. All these entire Privileges were annexed to some Manors in their Grant from the King, and were sometimes made over to Religious Houses.

SERVITOUR [servitour, F.] a serving Man or Waiter.

SERVITOUR [is an University] a Scholar who attends or waits upon others for his Maintenance.

SERVITOURS [of Bills] Servants or Messengers belonging to the Marshal of the King's Bench, who were sent abroad with Bills or Writs to summons Men to that Court, but now commonly called *Tipstaves*.

SERVITUDE [servitudo, L.] Bondage, Slavery, Thralldom, F.

SERUM [among Physicians] a watery, thin, yellowish Humour in the Blood, with a moderate Quantity of Salt and a little Sulphur, which is the Vehicle of it, that conveys it through the several Parts of the Body, and separates from it after it has stood some Time after Blood letting.

SERYS, the Skin of a Hawk's Feet. O.

SESAMOIDEA Ossis [among Anatomists] are certain small Bones in the joints of the Hands and Feet, so called from their Resemblance to *Sesamum* Seeds.

SESAMUM,

SESAMUM, a Sort of Indian Corn.

SESQUI, as much and half as much. *L.*

SESQUIALTERA [according to *Hellmon*] a Fever, also called a *Semiterstian*.

SESQUIALTERAL Ratio } [in the

SESQUIALTERAL Proportion } *Mathematicis*] is when any Number, Line, or Quantity, contains another once, with an Addition of its Moity or Half.

SESQUIALTERAL Proportion [*Musick*] a triple Measure of three Notes, or two such like Notes of common Time.

SESQUIPEDAL [*sesquipedalis, L.*] containing a Foot and half in Length.

SESQUIQUADRATE } [among *Astro-*
SESQUIQUARTILE } *logers*] is an Aspect of the Planets where they are 135 Degrees distant from each other.

SESQUIQUINTILE [among *Astrologers*] an Aspect when two Planets are 108 Degrees one from another.

SESQUITERTIAN Proportion [in *Mathematicis*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a third Part of it more.

SESVILIS [among *Physicians*] a Name given to a low flat Turnour, or the Eruptions in the Small-Pox, when they rise not well, and are indented at the Top. *L.*

SESSION, a Sitting or Meeting of a Council, Assize, &c. *F. of L.*

SESSION [of *Parliament*] the Time from the first Sitting of a Parliament, till it be prorogued or dissolved.

SESSION [*Law Term*] the Sitting of Justices in Court upon Commissions.

Quarter SESSIONS } the Assizes that
General SESSIONS } are held four times a Year in all the Counties in *England*, to determine Civil and Criminal Causes.

Petty SESSIONS } kept by the High
Statute SESSIONS } Constable of every Hundred, for the placing and ordering of Servants, &c.

SESTA, the sixth. *Ital.*

SESTERTIUM [among the *Romans*] was a Sum about 8*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Half penny *English Money*.

SESTERTIUS [among the *Romans*] a Coin worth about 1*d.* 3 Farthings, and 3 Quarters of a Farthing *English Money*.

To SET [*Sættin, Sam. sette, Belg. setzen, Teut. atsette, Dan.*] to put, lay or place.

To SET the Land Sun }

To SET the Ship by the Compass } [*Sea Phrase*] is to observe how the Land bears upon any Point of the Compass; or upon what Point of the Compass the Sun is; or when two Ships sail in Sight of one another to mark upon what Point the chased bears, which is termed, To set the Chace by the Compass.

To SET the Miffen [*Sea Term*] is to put the Miffen Sail abroad.

To SET Taut the Shrouds [*Sea Term*] is to make them tauter when they are too slack.

SET-Bolt, Iron Pins for closing the Planks of a Ship, &c.

SET FOIL [of *Septem Folia, L.*] a Herb. *Tomentilla, L.*

SETACEOUS [*setaceus, L.*] full of Bristles, bristly.

SETHIANS, certain Christian Heretics, a Branch of the *Valentinians*; who held that *Cain* and *Abel* were created by two Angels, and that *Abel* being killed, the Supreme Power would have *Seth* made as a pure Original; and also that the Angels by their mutual Impurities caused the Flood, which destroyed their Offspring; but some of them, having crept into the Ark, gave a new Origin to wicked Men.

SETIGEROUS [*setiger, L.*] bearing Bristles, bristly.

SETON [*setacum, L.*] an Issue in the Neck, when the Skin is taken up and run through with a Needle, and the Wound kept open with a Skein of Silk or Thread.

SETTER, a setting Dog to catch Fowl with; a Follower or Assistant to a Bailiff or Serjeant; a Companion of Shippers; a Pimp.

To SETTER, to cut the Dewing of an Ox or Cow, into which they put *Hellboraster*, by which an Issue is made which causes ill Humours to vent themselves. *N. C.*

SETTERWORT, an Herb. *N. C.*

SETTIMA, the seventh. *Ital.*

SETTING [in *Astronomy*] the Descent of a Planet below the Horizon.

SETTING [*Cock-fighting*] when a Cock has fought till he is not able to find, then he is set to the other Cock, Back to Back, and if he does not strike, the Battle is lost.

SETTING Dog, a Dog trained up for setting Partridge, Pheasants, &c.

SETTING Down [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk is put into a Mew.

SETTLE [*Setl, Sax. settel, Teut.*] a wooden Bench, or Seat with a Back to it.

SETTLE Bed, a Bed turn'd up so as to form a Seat, a Half Canopy Bed.

To SETTLE [of *peban, Sax. or Sola, L. or Setl, Sax.* a Bench or Seat] to fix one's Abode, to establish, to adjust, to rest as Liquors do.

To SETTLE a Deck, as to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was at first.

SET FLEMENT, a fixed Place of Abode, a settled Revenue; also that which falls to the Bottom of Liquors.

SETTLES, Grafts. *O.*

SETTLINGS, young Plants. *Com.*

SEVANTLY, well, honestly. *G.*

SEVEN [*Septon, Sax. sibben, L. S. sieben, Teut. of septem, L. of seven, Gr.*] the Number 7.

To SEVER [of *separare*, afinder, to separate.

SEVERAL [*q. Separata, or of separate, L.*] many, divers, sundry.

A SEVERAL, a Particular.

SEVERALTY, Diversity.

A SEVERAL Trial [*Law Term*] is that whereby Land is given or entailed severally to two Men and their Wives, and to the Heirs of their Bodies begotten.

SEVERAL Tenancy [*Law Term*] a joint or common Possession in several Persons; of a Writ which is laid against two Persons at joint, who are several.

SEVERANCE [*of severare, L.*] the singling or severing two or more who are joined in one Writ.

SEVERANCE in Debt [*Law Term*] is when two or more Executors are named Plaintiff and one refuses to prosecute.

SEVERANCE [*of Corn*] is the setting out of the Tiche from the rest of the Corn; also the cutting it, and carrying it off from the Ground.

SEVERE [*severus, L.*] rough, sharp, harsh, crabbed, strict, cruel. *F.*

SEVENFOLD [*Siebenfaltig, Teut.*] seven Times as much.

SEVENTY [*Sebentzig, Teut.*] three-score and ten.

SEVERENESS, Sternness, Harshness, Cruelty.

SEVERIANS, Hereticks who condemn Marriage and eating of Flesh.

SEVERITY [*severitas, F. of severitas, L.*] Austerity, Sourness, Gravity, Strictness.

SEVIL Hole [*of a Horse Bit*] a Hole at the lower End on the Outside of the Line of the Banquet.

SEVOCA'TION, a calling aside. *L.*

SEVUM [*among Physicians*] the Fat of the Call, Sewet, Tallow.

SEW, a Cow when her Milk is gone.

To SEW [*Siepan, Sax. (per, Dan.)*] to stitch with a Needle; also to drain or empty a Pond.

To go SEW [*spoken of a Cow*] to go dry. *Suff.*

To SEW [*of enficcare, L.*] a Ship is said to be sewed, when she comes to lie on the Ground, or lie dry.

To SEW, to follow. *Spenc.*

SEWED, placed, following. *O.*

SEW'EL [*Hunting Term*] what is set or hung up to keep a Deer out of any Place.

SEW'ER [*Escuyer, F.*] an Officer who comes in before the Meat of a King or Nobleman, and places it upon the Table; a Common-Sewer, or Passage to carry off Water or Filth.

Clerk of the SEWERS, an Officer belonging to the Commissioners of Sewers.

Commissioners of SEWERS, Persons appointed by Act of Parliament, to see that Canals, Ditches, and Common Sewers be well maintained.

[Sais, F. of Secum, L.] the Reeds.

SEX [*Sex, F. of Sexus, L.*] the different Nature of Male and Female, which distinguishes one from another.

SEXAGENARY [*sexagenarius, F. sexagenarius, L.*] belonging to the Number 60.

SEXAGENARY Astronomick, is that which proceeds by Sixties, as the Division of Circles, &c. into 60 Degrees, every Degree into 60 Minutes, every Minute into 60 Seconds.

SEXAGENARY Tables [*among Astronomers*] are Tables made up of proportional Parts, so as to shew the Product of two Sexagenaries that are to be multiplied, or the Quotient of two to be divided.

SEXAGESIMA, the second Sunday before Lent, or the next to Shrove-Sunday, so called as being about the 60th Day before Easter. *L.*

SEXAGESIMAL Fractions, are such as always have 60 for their Denominator.

SEX'ANGLE [*Sexangulus, L.*] a Figure consisting of six Angles.

SEXENNIAL [*Sexennalis, L.*] that is of six Years Continuance, or done every sixth Year. *F.*

SEX'TAIN, a Stanza, a Staff containing six Verses.

SEX'TANT [*Sextans, L.*] an Astronomical Instrument, being the sixth Part of a Circle; it has a Limb divided into Degrees, and is used as a Quadrant.

SEX'TILE [*Sextilis, L.*] an Aspect when two Planets are distant 60 Degrees, or one sixth Part of the Zodiac. *F.*

SEX'TON [*Sacrista, L. Sacristain, F.*] an Officer who looks to a Parish Church, keeps the Ministers Vestments, &c.

SEX'TRY, a Vestry. *O.*

SEX'TUM, the Title of the third Volume of the Canon Law. *L.*

SEX'TUPLE [*sextuplus, L.*] sixfold, or six times as much.

SEYNTUR [*Cintura, L.*] a Belt or Girdle. *Chauc.*

SEYSO, the Season of the Year. *O. L.*

SHAB'BINESS, Meanness of Habit.

SHAB'BY [*probably, q. d. scabby, sc.*] like a scabby Sheep] ragged, slovenly, mean habited.

SHACK, the Liberty of Winter Pasturage. *O.*

SHACK [*in Norfolk*] a Custom to have the Liberty of Common for Hogs, in all Mens Grounds, from the End of Harvest till Seed-time.

SHACK [*in Suffolk and Norfolk*] the Liberty of Winter Pasturage, which Lords of the Manour have to feed their Flocks of Sheep at Pleasure upon their Tenants Land during the six Winter-Months.

To go a SHACK, to go free at large.

SHACKING Time, the Season when Malt is ripe. *C.*

SHACKLES [*Scacul, Sax.*] Fetters for Male-

Malefactors in Prison.

SHACKLES [of a *Ship*] a Fort of Rings which serve to shut up the Port-Holes; having a Billet through them.

SHAD [shade, Dan.] a fort of Fish.

SHADE [Scève, Sax. schatten, Teut.] a Place sheltered from the Sun; also an Ornament for a Woman's Head.

SHADE of Exuberance [among *Affronomers*] the Shadow made by the greatest bunching out Part of a globous Body.

SHAD'INESS, the being shady.

SHADOW [Scève, Sax. schattun, Belg. Mer. Caf. derives it of *anus*, Gr.] the Representation which any Thing makes of itself, being interposed between the Sun or a Light; and any solid Body; also a Place sheltered from the Sun.

TO SHADOW [Scabepan, Sax. schattun, Belg.] to make a Shade, to intercept the Light or Brightness of the Sun, or any luminous Body, from any Person or Thing; to screen or cover.

SHAD'OWY, belonging to a Shadow.

SHADRACK [שָׂדְרָק, Heb. i. e. little tender Dung] one of the three Men who were preserved in the fiery Furnace.

SHAD'Y [Scève, Sax. schattig, T.] shadowy, making a Shade.

SHAFFA Sagittarum, a Sheaf of Arrows, 24 in Number. *O. L.*

SHAFT [Scept, Sax.] a Case of Arrows.

SHAFT [in *Architecture*] the Body of a Pillar, the Spire of a Church Steeple, the Tunnel of a Chimney.

SHAFT [schafft, Belg. which *Fr. Jun.* derives of *excavare*, Gr. to dig] a Hole like a Well, made by Miners to free the Works from the Springs that rise in them.

SHAFTMENT [Scept-munt, Sax.] a Measure of about half a Foot, commonly taken on a Hand of the largest Size, from the Top of the Thumb held out straight, to the lowermost Corner of the Palm.

SHAFTS'BURY [Scept, Sax. a Shaft or Arrow, and Burg, a Town, or, as *Camden* will have it, *Spire Steeple*] a Town in Dorsetshire, 83 Miles W. S. W. from London.

SHAG [Scève, Sax.] a sort of hairy Stuff; also a sort of Sea-Fowl.

SHAG'GED [Scève, Sax.] hairy, having long rough Hair.

SHAG'REEN [chagrin, F.] out of Humour, vexed; also a sort of rough-grained Leather, as a *Shagreen-Case*.

TO SHAKE [Scæcan, Sax. elagmar, F. schocken, Dan.] to cause to move; also to agitate, to move to and fro hastily.

A SHAKE [schock, Belg.] a Concussion, an Agitation.

SHAKE Time, the Season of the Year

when Masts, &c. fall from the Trees; &c.

SHALL [Scæl, Sax.] the Sign of the Future Tense.

SHALLOW [Chaloup, F.] a kind of Boat or light Sloop, having only a small Main-Mast, Fore-Mast, and Lugg-Sail, to hale up and let down upon Occasion.

SHALLOW [probably, *q. d.* shallow, *q. d.* a Place which by reason of want of Depth of Water, the Bottom may be seen] a Place not having Depth, not deep (speaking of Water) also empty or dry as some Discourses are.

A SHALLOW [Sea-Term] a Flat or Ford in the Sea, or a River.

SHAM [Schaimy, Teut. a Wind

SHAWM [Instrument] a sort of Musical Instrument, a Plectery.

SHAL'ONS [q. d. Stuff of Cloth, in *SHALLOON* [France] a sort of Woollen Stuff.

SHALONS, Blankets. *Chanc.*

SHALOT [schalote, F.] a small sort of Onion, used in Sauces, &c.

SHAM, pretended; a Trick or Hum, a Cheat, as a *sham Business*, a *sham Play*, &c.

TO SHAM one, to put a Trick upon him.

SHAMA'DE [Chamade, F.] a sort of Drum for a Parley. See *Chamade*.

SHAM'LES [probably of *Scævus*, Sax. schamel, Belg. a Table, Board, or Stall, *q. d.* Stalls where Flesh is laid for Sale] of *scannaghare*, Ital. a Butchery; a Place where Butchers sit and sell Meat.

SHAME [Scame, Sax. scham, Teut.] an Uncertainty of Mind upon Account of having done something that is unworthy, or that lessens one's Esteem among others; also Reproach or Disgrace.

TO SHAME [Schemian, Sax. schamen, Teut.] to put to Shame or Disgrace, to make one ashamed.

SHAMEFACED [Schemfart, Sax.] modest, bashful.

SHAMEFUL, causing Shame, disgraceful.

SHAMEFULNESS, Disgracefulness.

SHAMELESS [of *schamlos*, Sax.] immodest, imprudent.

SHAMELESSNESS, the being void of Shame.

SHAME/LÆ, Shambles or Stalls to sell Meat, &c. *G. L.*

SHAM'GAR [שָׁמְגָר, H. i. e. Delation of Strangers] one of the Judges of Israel.

SHAMOIS [Chamois, F.] a kind of wild Goat.

SHAMOY Leather [Leather made of *SHAMMY Leather*] the Skin of a Shamoymammey, which is much esteemed for Warmth and Softness; as also that it may be washed.

SHAMPENTON [*Champignon*, F.] a

Mushroom.

SHAMPSHEER, a sort of Sword among the Persians, much like a Schmetar.

SHAM [Scante, Sax.] Shamefacedness.

Shameful.

SHANDY, wild, N. C.

SHANK [*Scapa, Sax. Schenckel*, Teut.] Leg and Thigh of an Animal Body; the Fore-Man's Body; the Stem of a Plant; the Stem of a Cherry; the Stem of a Rodent, &c.

SHANK [of a Horse] that Part of the Leg, that is between the Knee and the Joint next the Foot, called a Fetlock or Pastern-Joint.

SHANKER [*Chancro*, F. *Cancri*, L.] a Sore or Bitch in the Groin or on the

Leg.

SHANK-POSTER [*Sea-Term*] a short Chain used under the Fore Mast Shrouds which rests the whole Weight of the After-part of the Anchor, when it lies by the Starboard Side.

SHANK [of an Anchor] the Beam or Part of it.

SHANKS, the Skin of the Leg of a Kid which bears the Fur called Budge.

SHAP, Fate, Destiny. O.

SHAPE [*Schape*, Belg.] Form, Make.

SHAPE [*Scapan*, Sax.] to form.

SHEPHERD, likely. O.

SHAPEN [*Scapan*, Sax. *Schappen*, Teut.] to form.

SHAMPOURNET [in Heraldry] is a sort of Coat of Arms, which is born in some Coats of Arms, as in French.

SHARD [*Schwerde*, Belg. *Scharte*, Teut.] a broken Piece of a Tile, or some other Vessel; and a Gap or open Place in a Wall. C.

SHARE [of Scapan, Sax. or as *Misere*, Goth.] to divide, to portion out.

SHARE, a Part or Portion, especially of the Cargo on Board a Ship, which belongs to several Persons by Proportion.

SHARE [*Scapa*, Sax.] as the Share of a Man, i. e. the Os Pubis, a Man's Yard, or

SHARE-WORT, an Herb good to cure a sore in that Part.

SHARES, Rills or Streams of Water. O.

SHARP [*Scap*, Sax. *Schärf*, Teut.] a Plough-Iron.

SHARK [probably of *char*, F. to seek, *Scapan*, Sax. to cut in Pieces] a kind of Wolf, the most voracious of Fishes, which will chop a Man in two at a Bite: it is commonly used for a sharpening knife who lies upon the Catch.

SHARK up and down [of *sharber*, F. to go shifting and shuffling about.

SHARPE, a Beetle. O.

SHARP [*Scap*, Sax. *sharp*, Dan. *Schärf*, Teut.] keen, smart, thrill, severe, violent, quick, subtil.

To SHARPEN, to trick or cheat him out of a Thing; to sponge upon.

To SHARPEN [*Scapan*, Sax. *Schärfen*, Teut.] to make sharp, to whet.

A SHARPER, one who lives by his Wits, a Rascal, a Cheat.

SHARPENING CORN, a customary Practice of Farmers in several Parts of England, make to their Smiths about Christmas, for sharpening their Plough-Irons, Harrows, &c.

SHARPLY, smartly, severely.

SHARPNESS, Keeness, Smartness, Severity.

SHARP-SIGHTED, endued with a sharp and penetrating Sight.

SHARP-WITTED, witty, sagacious.

SHASH [of *Sassa*, Ital.] the Linnen of which a Turkish Turban is made, a Girdle of Silk, &c. to tie about the Waist.

To SHATTER [probably of *Schettere*, Belg. *Schüttern*, Teut.] to shake or break to Pieces. To damage or impair.

SHATTER-BRAINED, crazy-headed.

SHAVALDRIES, Feats of Chivalry.

To SHAVE [*Scapan*, Sax. *Schatt*, Belg.] to shear or pare; to trim or barb; to cut off the Hair with a Razor.

SHAVE GRASS, the Herb called Horse-Tail.

SHAW [of *Scapa*, Sax. a Shadow] a Tuft of Trees which encompasses a Close, a Shade. C. Also a Surname.

SHAW-BANDER, a kind of Viceroy or great Officer among the Persians.

SHAW-FOWL, an artificial Bird made by Fowlers on Purpose to shoot at.

A SHAWEL [of *Schäuffel*, Teut.] a Shovel to winnow withal. Saff.

SHAW ZENACK, the Grand Signior's Son. Persian Law.

SHAWM, a Musical Instrument, a sort of Psaltery.

To SHEAD [of *Scadan*, Sax.] to distinguish. *Laussb.*

SHEADING, a Thing or Division in the Isle of Man.

To SHEAF, to bind up into Sheaves.

SHEAF [*Scap*, Sax.] a Bundle of Corn in the Straw or Hawm.

To SHEAL, to separate the Parts of it. N. C.

To SHEAR, to reap. N. C.

To SHEAR [*Scapan*, Sax. *Schieren*, Teut. *Schäeren*, Belg.] to snip or cut with Shears.

SHEAR GRASS, a kind of Herb.

A SHEAR-MAN, a Shearer of Cloth.

SHEARS [*Scapa*, Sax. *Schere*, Teut. *Schäze*, Belg.] large Scissors for cutting or clipping.

SHEARS [among Sailors] two Yards set up on end at some distance, and bound across each other next to the Top; their Use is to take out and put in a Mast, and to hoist Goods in or out of Boats that have no Masts.

SHEAR-Hooks [in a Ship] are Iron Hooks let into the Main and Fore-Yard Arms, in order to cut and tear the Enemy's Shrouds, Sails, or Rigging.

SHEAR-Shanks [in a Ship] a sort of Knot to shorten the Rope called a Runner.

To **SHEAR** [Sea Term] to swing to and again, as a Ship is said to *shear*, when she goes in and out, and not right forward.

SHEARD [rearp. Sax.] a Fragment.

SHEAT } a young Hog. G. Also a kind SAUT } of Fish.

SHEATS [in a Ship] Ropes bent to the Clew of the Sails, which serve in all the lower Sails, to *bale aft*, or round off the Clew of the Sail; but in the Top-sails they are made use of to *bale home*, i. e. draw the Foot of the Sail to the Main or Fore Yard-Arm; also those Planks under Water which come along the Ship's Run, and are closed into the Stern-Post.

Fulse SHEAT, a Rope bound to the Clew of the Sail above the Shear-Block, to succour and ease the Sheat, lest it should break when there happens an extraordinary Gust or stiff Gale of Wind.

SHEAT-Anchor, the biggest Anchor in a Ship, which is the Mariners last Refuge when in Strefs of Weather they are forc'd to ride on a Lee Shore.

SHEAT-Cable, the principal and biggest Cable.

To *ease the SHEAT* [Sea Term] is to veer it out, or let it go gently.

To *let fly the SHEAT* [Sea Term] is to let it run out of itself as far as it will go, so that the Sail will not hang louse, and hold no Wind.

The **SHEATS** are said to be *flows*, when they are not hal'd home, or close to the Blocks or Pullies.

To *Tally the SHEATS* [Sea Term] is when the Seamen would have the Sheats of the Fore or Main Sail haled aft.

SHEATH [Sceat, Sax. sheate, Dan. scheide, Teut.] the Case for a Sword, Knife, &c.

To **SHEATHE** a Sword, is to put it up in the Sheath.

To **SHEATHE** a Ship [Sea Term] is to ease that Part of it which is under Water, with something to keep the Worms from eating into her Plank, and then nailing on them new Boards, but sometimes with mill'd Lead.

SHEATH Fish [so called from its being covered with a thin Shell like a Sheath] a delicate India Fish of the Colour of a Muscle.

SHED [q. d. a Shade] a Penthouse or Shelter made of Boards.

To **SHED** [probably of Sceagan, Sax.] to spill, to send forth, as to *shed Tears*; also to cast the Teeth, Horns, &c.

SHED [of Sceogan, Sax. to distinguish, of scheiden, Teut. to separate] Difference between Things. N. G.

SHED River with a Whorl, i. e. whirling a Cast that was very good, i. e. to strike off one that touches, &c. *Chesh.*

SHEDDING of Seed, a Disease in Horses.

To **SHEED**, to depart. O.

To **SHEEN**, to shine. *Shakes.*

SHEEN [schon, Teut.] fair, shining. Sp.

SHEEN [so called from its shining] the King's Country-house upon the River of Thames in Surry, now called Richmond.

SHEEP [Sceap, Sax. schep, Belg. schap, L. S.] a very useful Creature, which yields both Food and Raiment.

SHEEPISH [i. e. like a Sheep] faint-hearted, simple, silly.

SHEEPISHNESS, Faintheartedness, Silkeness.

SHEEP's Head, a Virginian Fish of which Broth may be made like that of Mutton; also a meer Blockhead, or heavy dull Fellow.

SHEER [Sceyre, Sax.] altogether, quite, also spoken of Cloth, thin.

SHEER over, clear over. *Milton.*

To **SHEER**, to reap. N. C.

To **SHEER** [among Sailors] a Ship is said to *sheer*, or go *sheering*, when in her sailing she is not steadily steered.

SHEET [Sceat, or Sceete, Sax.] a large Linnen Cloth to lay on a Bed.

SHE'KEL [שקל, Heb.] a Jewish Silver Coin, worth about half a Crown English, and another about half that Value; also a Gold Coin in Value about 14. 16s. 6d.

SHELDAPLE, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

SHELD, stocked, Parti-coloured. *Suff.*

SHELDRAKE, a Water-Fowl.

SHELF *Sygh, Sax.* a Board made fast to a Wall to lay Things on; also the Till of a Printing-Press.

SHELF } [of schelb, Teut. crooked]

SHELVE } a Heap of Sand in the Sea.

SHELL [Sceala, or Scyll, Sax. schelle, Belg. schale, Teut.] the woody Husk or Cover of Nuts, and of Stones in Fruit; also the crustaceous Covering of Fish, &c.

To **SHELL** *Scealian, Sax. schellen, L. S. schalen, Teut.* to take off the Shell or Husk.

SHELTER [of Sceala, Sax. a Shell] a safe Place against ill Weather, Lodging; also Protection, Refuge.

To **SHELTER** one, to receive one into his House, to defend or protect him.

SHELVING, slanting.

SHEM'MERING [of schimmeren, Teut.] glimmering. O.

To **SHEND** [Sceogan, Sax. schenden, Teut.] to blame, to disgrace, to spoil. Sp.

SHEND, blamed. *Spence.*

SHENE, shining. *Chaucer.*

SHENGIER, a small Salmon that is spawned before the Spawner finds its Way to the Sea.

SHENT, a Barrow Pig. O.

SHEPEN, simple, fearful. P.

SHEPEN, Sheep: got. A

SHEPHERD [Scap *pyrd*, Sax. *sheppere*, Teut.] one who looks after Sheep.

SHEPHERDS-ROD, an Herb called in Latin *Virga Paseris*.

SHEPHERDS *Bodkin*, *Needle*, *Purse*, several Sorts of Herbs.

SHEPPY [Scap *Ga*, or Scap-Ige, *he*, i. e. the Sheep Isle, from Sheep that instantly multiplied therein, called also *hisi*, from *Ovis*, L. a Sheep,] an Isle in the County of *Kent*.

SHEPSTER, a Shepherd. *O*.

SHEPPY, sheppish, ample. *Chauc.*

SHERBET [ferbete, Ital.] a pleasant liquor much in Use, among the *Turks*, and *Arabs*, who make theirs generally of *Rose* Vinegar and the Juice of *Pomegranates*, and these with Sugar they form into that of *Spongy Leaves* which almost immediately dissolve in Water. It is a *Peruvian* Word whence the *Italian* is borrowed as well as our Mixture of Water, Lemons, and Sugar, design'd for Punch.

SHERBOURN [Scia-burna, Sax. i. e. clear Fountain] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

SHERIFF [Scip *Lepep*, Sax. q. d. *Shir-Reeve* or Governor of the Shire] Chief Officer appointed by the King yearly to every Shire, but they are two in *Middlesex*, chosen by the Citizens of *London*.

SHERIFFALTY the Office of a Sheriff. **SHERIFFALTY** *riff*, at the Time when that Office is held.

SHERIFF-TOOTH, an ancient Tenure by Service of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff at his County Courts.

SHERIFFWICK, the Jurisdiction of a Sheriff.

SHEERMAN [q. d. *Sheerman*] one who has Worked, Fustians, &c.

SHEERMAN'S CRAFT, i. e. an Art used by Sheer-Man's Craft, at *Norwich*.

SHEERMAN'S CRAFT, the Workeds, Stamens, Fustians, and woollen Cloths are sheered.

SHERRY [of *Xeres* a Town in *Andalusia* in Spain] a Sort of Wine.

SHERWOOD [q. d. *Sheer-Wood*] in *Shropshire*.

SHETE, [schetten, L. S.] to shoot. *Ch.*

SHETTEN, to shut in. *O*.

SHEW [Scapian, Sax. *schaimen*, Teut.] to let see, to discover, to make known, to prove or make appear; also to look, to make a Shew as if.

SHEW [schaim, Belg. Appearance, to look; Pretence or Colour.

SHEWING [in Law] a being quit of Accusations in any Court, and before whom, in Pleas shewed and not avowed.

SHUT OF BLOOD [of schutzen, Teut.] a Disease in Beasts, when they cast out their Mouths.

SOLETH [solow, H.] an Ear of

Teut. to divide] a Shiver or Segment.

A SHIELD [fild, Sax.] a kind of Buckler wherewith Foot Soldiers were armed in former Times; it is also figuratively taken for Protection or Defence.

TO SHIELD [fildan, Sax.] to protect or defend.

TO SHIEVE [Sea Term] to fall astern.

TO SHIFT [Minbew derives it of schaffen, Teut. to do; but Skinner, of fytan, Sax. to divide] to escape, get off, evade; to dodge; as wild Beasts do when hunted; to divide, to distribute. *Ch.*

A SHIFT [Schacht, Teut. a Business, according to Minbew] a Shirt or a Smock; a Trick or Device to escape or get off.

TO SHIFT [scipare, Ital.] to make a Shift for.

TO SHIFT, to bestow. *O*.

SHIFTABLE, capable of being Shifted, *Shakep.*

A SHIFTER, a Fellow who knows all manner of Shifts and subtle Tricks.

SHIFTERS [Sea Term] Men on board a Man of War, who are employed by the Cooks to shift or change the Water in which the Flesh or Fish is put and laid in order to fit it for the Kettle.

SHIFTING [in Kent] the Partition or Dividing of Land among Coheirs, where it is of Gavel kind Nature.

SHILOH [שלח, H. i. e. sent] a Name appropriated in Scripture to our Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ*.

SHILLING [Scilling, of Scild, a Shield, Sax. because anciently coined with the Form of a Shield on it] a Silver Coin, in Value 12 d. and of which 20 make a Pound *Sterling*; altho' among our *Saxon* Ancestors it consisted but of 5 d.

A SHILLING Scotch [schilling, L. S.] in value, one Penny *English*.

SHIMMIRING, glimmering. *Chau.*

TO SHIMPER, to shine. *Suff.*

A SHIN [Scina, Sax. schicte, Teut.] the fore part of the Leg, or that next to the Foot.

SHINADE, shining. *Chau.*

TO SHINE [scincan, Sax. scheinen, Teut.] to look bright, to cast a Lustre. It is good to make Day while the Sun shines.

Though this good, honest, industrious Proverb is made a *Stalking Horse* to the grossest Villanies, and a wire drawn to countenance a thousand base Practices, as the temporizing and trimming of Turn-coats, Cheating, Injustice, Drunkenness, Lasciviousness, and all the Iniquities upon the Face of the Earth, Persons laying hold of Opportunity of satiating their impious Appetites under the Umbrage of it; yet, notwithstanding all Misapplications, the true Meaning of it is highly Moral. It is a great Encouragement to Virtue and Goodness, it teaches us to let no Time (which often seems to be put into

our Hands by good Providence) slip through our Fingers, of *seeing God*, and *doing good* to ourselves and our Neighbours; for that the Sun will not *stand still* for us; as it did for *Joshua* in *Gibeon*, nor slacken its Course for such slow, negligent, idle, trifling, insignificant Mortals as we are, upon the little Occasions of Ambition, Preference, Learning, or Livelihood; it therefore teaches to be *active and vigorous*, to take Time by the Forelock, which is laid behind, and being past, cannot be laid hold on; according to the *Latin*, *Præter caput est post est octavo catus*; and the *Greek*, *Οὐκ αὖτις διπὸ ποτ' ἰσχυρὰς αὐτίς κελί*.

SHINGLE [*schindel*, Teut.] *Minshew* derives it of *scindendo*, L.] a Lath or Cleft of Wood to cover Houses with.

SHINGLES [*y. d. Engula*, L. Girdles] a Disease, a spreading Inflammation about the Waist, which kills the Patient if it get quite round.

SHIP [*schip*, Belg. and L. S. *schiff*, Teut. *schip*, Dan.] a Sea Boat, or Vessel for sailing.

SHIPS, Sheep Pens. *Chan.*

SHIP-Money, a Tax anciently laid upon the Ports, Cities, &c. of England, and revived by King Charles I. but declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, by Stat. 17. Charles I.

SHIPPEN [of *ryene*, Sax.] a Cow-House, an Ox-stall. *N. C.*

SHIPPER [*Schipper*, Belg. and L. S. *schiffer*, Teut.] the Master of a Ship, commonly pronounced *Shipper*.

SHIPTON [*q. d. Sheep-Town*] in *Warwickshire*.

SHIP-WRECK, the Loss of a Ship at Sea, by a Wreck.

SHIRE [*Scire* of 6 *ynas*, Sax.] to divide] a Portion or Division of Land; of which Divisions there are 40 in England, and 22 in *Wales*, and 24 in *Scotland*, besides *Stewartries*, *Bailleries*, and *Constablies*.

SHIRE-Clerk, an Under-Sheriff, or his Deputy, or Clerk to the County Court.

SHIRT [*skirt*, Dan. *ryne*, Sax.] a Linen Garment, worn by Men next their Skin.

SHIRT-Band, a Bond. *Yorksh.*

TO SHITE [*scitan*, Sax. *schitten*, L. S. to ease Nature, to discharge the Belly.

A SHUTTLE COCK [of *procan*, Sax. to shoot, or *schutten*, Teut. to shake, and *Co.*] a feather'd Cock to play with.

TO SHIVER [*schälperen*, Teut.] to shake for Cold or Fear.

TO SHIVER [*schelbere*, Belg.] to break into Shivers or Pieces, also to shake with Cold.

A SHIVER [*schiefer*, Teut.] a Piece or Cleft of Wood,

A SHIVER [in a Ship] a little round Wheel, in which the Rope of a Block or Pulley runs.

SHOAD, the Tin Stones in *Cornwall*.

SHOAL, *See Shole*.

SHOARS [*shore*, Belg.] Props to set or bear up any Thing of Weight which leans forward; also a Land adjoining to the Sea.

TO SHOAR [*shore*, Belg.] to support.

SHOCK [*schok*, Belg. *schoket*, Teut.] a Thrust, Blow, Disaster; Encounter or Engagement in a Fight.

A SHOCK [*schok*, Teut.] of Soap-Boxes, wooden Traps, Canes, &c. is 60 in Number.

A SHOCK [among Husbandmen] several Sheaves of Corn set together.

TO SHOCK [*schoket*, Belg. *schokken*, Teut.] to clash with, to dash against, to oppose or be contrary to; to put into a Contention.

SHOD [*schod*, Sax.] fitted with Shoes.

SHODE, a Dish of Hair. *O.*

SHOE [*seo*, Sax. *shoe*, L. S. *schuh*, Teut.] Attire for the Feet.

TO SHOE [*seeogan*, Sax. *shumacher*, Teut.] to put on Shoes.

SHOE/BERRY [of *seo*, a Shoe, and *Bjrig*, Sax.] a Town in *Essex*.

SHOE/MAKER [*schumacher*, Belg.] a Maker of Shoes.

TO SHOGO [*schokeln*, Teut. but *Minshew* derives it of *Jagen*, Teut. to drive] to jogg, joggle, to make, to vacillate to and fro.

A SHOGG [*schokel*, Teut.] the Meeting of two hard Bodies, which strike against one another with Violence; a Shake or Concussion.

A SHOLE [*seeole*, Sax.] a Company of Fishes.

SHOLES *q. d. Shallows* Flats in the Water.

SHONDE [*schande*, Teut.] Shame. *C.*

SHONE, Shoes. *Chan.*

SHOGBERY *Ness*, Part of a great Flat which begins below *Lee Town*, about a Mile from the Shore, and runs down the River *Thames*, to the North-East End of the *Whittaker*.

SHOODS, Oat-Hulls. *Derbysh.*

SHOLING [*See Term*] as, good Sholing, i. e. a safe or convenient going in with the Shore, when the Water grows shallow by Degrees, and not too suddenly, nor is sometimes deep and sometimes shallow, &c.

TO SHOOT [*seevan*, Sax. *schetzen*, L. S.] to discharge Shot, or Arrows; to grow up as Plants do; to fall like a Star.

A SHOOT, a young Sprout or Bud; a young Pig that has done sucking.

A SHOOT [*schusse*, Teut. of *see* Sax.] a shooting with Guns or Bows.

A SHOOT [*Huer*] a young Boar.
To SHOOT [*Sea Term*] the Ballast is laid to *shoot*, when it runs from one Side of the Ship to the other.

SHOOTING-Stick [among *Printers*] used in locking up Pages in the Chace or Frame.

SHOP [*reope*, *Sax.*] an Office for selling Wares.

SHOPED, sharpened. *Chen.*

SHOP-Lifter, one who cheapening Wares under Pretence of buying, takes an Opportunity to steal.

SHOR'AGE, a Duty paid for Goods brought on Shore.

SHORE [*Scope*, *Sax.* *schere*, *Belg.* but *Mer. Caf.* derives it of *exuare*, *Gr.*] a Coast or Track of Land on the Sea-side.

A SHORE [*schore*, *Belg.*] a Prop to support any Part of a Building.

A SHORE [of *reynan*, *Sax.* to divide] a Cliff or Cranny. *O.*

SHORE-HAM [*Scopeham*, *Sax.* q. d. *Shore Town*] a Port in *Suffex*, 46 Miles S. by W. from *London*.

To SHORE UP [*schate*, *Belg.*] to underprop.

SHORES [in a *Ship*] Pieces of Timber set to bear up others.

Common SHORE [corrupted for *Sewer*] which see.

SHORLING [of *schieren*, *Teut.* to shear] a Sheep-skin after the Flange is shorn off.

SHORT [*repte*, *Sax.* *Court*, *F. Curtus*, *L. Brevi*, *L. S.*] of small Length.

To SHORTEN [*A reortian*, *Sax.*] to make short.

SHOT [*shot*, *Belg.* *schuss*, *Teut.*] the going out of an Arrow or Bullet, or Reach of a Bow, Gun, &c. as far as it can carry; all sorts of Bullets for Fire-Arms.

SHOT of a *Cable* [*Sea Term*] is the fastening of two Cables together, that a Ship may ride safe in deep Waters.

SHOT [*roeten*, *Sax.*] hit or wounded by a Shot.

SHOT } [*reaz*, *Sax.* a Part or Por-
SCOT } tion] a Reckoning, Club, or Share, in a Victualling-House, &c. or the Money paid for it.

SHOT by the Board [*Sea Term*] is when a Yard is broken by the Enemy's Shot.

SHOT Flagon [in *Darbyshire*] a Flagon which the Host gives to his Guest if they drink above a Shilling.

SHOT in Years, advanced in Years. *Spem.*

SHOT-TEN (spoken of *Fif*) [of *schutten*, *Teut.* to pour out] having spent the Roe, spawned.

SHOT-TEN Milk, curdled, turned to Cards or Whey.

To SHOVE [*reopen*, *Sax.* *schupfen*, *Belg.* *schieben*, *Teut.* *Mer. Caf.* derives it of *thru*, *Gr.*] to push or thrust.

SHOVEL [*roepel*, *Sax.* *schoeffel*, *Belg.* *schauffel*, *Teut.*] an Instrument for digging, &c.

SHOVELER, a Fowl of the Duck kind.

SHOULD [*reolban*, *Sax.*] ought; of the Verb *shall*.

SHOULDER [*reulten*, *Sax.* *skulder*, *Dan.* *schulder*, *L. S. schulter*, *Teut.*] a Part of the Body joining the Arm to it.

SHOULDER of a Bastion [in *Fortification*] is where the Face and the Flank meet.

SHOULDER [in *Archery*] the Part of the Arrow-head a Man may feel with his Finger before it comes to the Point.

SHOULDER Pigbt [in *Horses*] a Disease when the Pitch or Point of the Shoulder is displaced, which makes the Horse halt downright.

SHOULDER Pincht, a Disease in Horses.

SHOULDER Splating } a Hurt which be-
SHOULDER Tam } falls a Horse by some dangerous Slip, so that the Shoulder parts from the Breast.

SHOULDER Wrench [in *Horses*] a Strain in the Shoulder.

SHOULDRED Head [among *Archers*] a sort of Arrow-head between blunt and sharp, made with Shoulders.

SHOULDERING [in *Fortification*] a Retrenchment or Work cast up for a Defence on one Side, whether it be made of Heaps, or Baskets full of Earth, Faggots, &c. also a Demi Bastion, consisting of one Face and Flank; also a square Orillon in the Bastions near the Shoulder, to cover the Cannon of a Casemate.

SHOULDERING Piece [*Archibute*] a Member, otherwise called a *Bracket*.

To SHOUT, to set up a loud Hullo or Huzza.

A SHOWEL, a Blind for a Cow's Eye made of Wood. *S. C.*

A SHOWER [*reup*, *Sax.* *schente*, *Belg.*] a Diffillation of Rain.

SHOW'Y, gaudy, appearing fine.

SHRAPE } a Place baited with Chaff or
SCRAPE } Corn to entice Birds. *O.*

SHRAPING, scraping. *O.*

To SHREAD [*repeatan*, *Sax.*] to cut small or mince.

A SHREAD [*repead*, *Sax.*] a small Cutting of any thing.

SHREWDNESS, Wickedness. *Class.*

A SHREW [of *schepren*, *Teut.* to make a bawling] a scolding, contentious Woman; also a Villain.

SHREW Mouse [*shonmutz*, *Dan.*] a Field-Mouse, of the bigness of a Rat and Colour of a Weasel, very mischievous to Cattle, which going over a Beast's Back, will make it lame in the Chine, and its Bite causes the Beast to swell to the Heart and die.

SHREWD [of *beschrepen*, Teut.] to bewitch, bewitched, impious, vile, wicked. *Chau.*

SHREWD [probably of *beschrepen*, Teut.] cunning, subtle, smart, witty.

SHREWSBURY [of *scrybe*, a Shrub and *Býnig*, a Town. *Sax.*] the County-Town in *Shropshire*, 118 Miles N. W. from London.

SHREWDNESS, Smartness, Sagacity.

To **SHRIEK** [*schreyer*, *Dan.* or *schreyen*, Teut.] to cry out as one in imminent Danger.

To **SHRIEK** } [among Hunters] to cry

To **SHRIKE** } or make a Noise as a

Budger does at Rutting-Time.

A **SHRIEK** [*friccio*, Ital.] a vehement Outcry.

SHRIFT } [*scipit*, *Sax.*] Confes-

SHRIVING } sion of Sins made to a Priest.

SHRIGHT, a shrieking or crying out; also shrieked. *Spem.*

SHRILL, a sharp Noise.

SHRILLING, shrill. *Spem.*

SHRIMP [probably of *schrimp*, Teut. a Wrinkle, because of its wrinkled Back] a small Sea-Fish; also a little short Fellow.

A **SHRINE** [*scrin*, *Sax.* *Eserin*, *F.* *schrein*, Teut. *scrinium*, L. a Desk or Cabinet] a Case to hold the Reliques of a Saint, or a Place where Prayers and Offerings are made to some Saint.

To **SHRINK** [*scrinican*, *Sax.* *schrincken*, Teut.] to contract or lessen in Length or Breadth.

To **SHRIVE** [*scipian*, *Sax.*] to make Confession to a Priest; also to hear a Confession.

To **SHRIVE**, to meet, to reveal. *Shakes.*

SHRIVE [of *schreiben*, Teut. to write] lifted up in a Roll. *Shakesp.*

To **SHRIVEL** [probably of *schrumpe*, Teut. or *schrompele*, Belg.] to wrinkle, to run up in Wrinkles and Scrolls.

SHROUD [*scryt*, or *scrytan*, *Sax.* to clothe] a Garment to wrap a dead Corps in.

SHROVE-TIDE [*q. d.* Shrive Tide, or the Time of shriving or confessing of Sins, see *Shrive* above] the Time just before *Lent*, when our Ancestors used to confess their Sins, in order to a more strict keeping the ensuing *Lent* Feast.

SHROVE-Tuesday, the Day before the first Day of *Lent*.

SHROVE *Moufe*. See *Shrew Moufe*.

SHOWS [in a Ship] those great Ropes, that come from either Side of all the Masts, being fastened below to the Ship's Sides by the Chains, and aloft over the Head of the Masts.

To **SHROWD** [*scrydon*, *Sax.*] to cover, to shelter.

To **SHROWD** [in Husbandry] is to cut

off the Head Branches of a Tree.

To **SHRUB** one, to cudgel or bang him soundly.

A **SHRUB** [*scrybe*, *Sax.*] a Dwarf-tree; also a little forry Fellow.

SHRUB Nightshade, a Plant. *Salamm*, L. **SHRUBBY**, abounding with Shrubs.

To **SHRUG** [prob. of *schutse*, Belg.] to shrew, to shrink up the Shoulders.

SHRUG, a shrinking up the Shoulders.

A **SHUCK**, an Husk or Shell, a *Bass-Shuck*, Bear Shells. *S.* and *E. C.*

To **SHUDDER** [*schudder*, Belg. *schuteren*, Teut.] to shiver or shake with Cold, or a Fright.

SHUDDERING, shivering, trembling, Milton.

To **SHUFFLE** [*Minbew* derives it of *schichen*. Teut. to thrust; but *Stramer* rather of the Noun *Stovel*] to mingle the Cards in any Game; to dodge, to shuffle off.

To **SHUN**, to shove. *Shuff.*

To **SHUN** [*Arcunian*, *Sax.* or of *schuten*, Teut. but *Mg. Cas.* of *esse*, Gr.] to avoid, to keep off from.

To **SHUNT**, to shove.

To **SHUT** [*scutan*, *Sax.*] to inclose, to stop up.

To **get SHUT** of a Thing [of *scutan*, *Sax.* of *scheyten*, Teut. to separate or disjoin] to get rid of, to clear one's self of a Thing.

SHUTTERS, Frames of Wood to put before Windows.

A **SHUTTLE** [*Secabel*, *Sax.*] an instrument used by Windows.

SHY [*schem*, Teut. to avoid, or *seife*, Ital.] reserved, coy, wary.

SHYNESS, Coyness, Reservedness.

SIAGONA'GRA [*σιανωγρᾱ*, of *σιαν*, a Jaw and *αγρᾱ*, Capture, Gr.] the Gout in the Jaw.

SIB [*rib*, *Sax.*] Kindred: hence the Word *Gossip*, *q. d.* Kindred of God, for a Godfather or Godmother.

SIB'D, a-kin, as *No sole sib'd*, nothing a-kin. *N. C.*

SIBBERED } [of *Sybbe*, *Sax.* Kin-
SIBBEREDGE } dred] the Bands of Matrimony. *Shuff.*

SIBILATION, a hissing. *F.*

SIBYLS [*σιβυλλᾱς*, Gr. *i. e.* God's Council] certain Virgin Prophetesses among the ancient Heathens, who, as they believed, were inspired by *Jupiter*, and are thought by some to have prophesied concerning our Saviour's Nativity.

Books of the **SIBYLS**, Books among the Romans, committed to the Custody of two Persons of the *Patrician* Order, called *Dumoviri Sacrorum*, in which their Predictions were written, which were had in so great Authority among them, that they did nothing of *Min-*

ment in Peace and War, without consulting them.

SICCANEUS [*Siccaenus*, L.] dry of its own Nature, that hath no Spring to water it.

SICCATION, a drying up. L.

SICCIFIC [*Siccificus*, L.] causing Siccity or Dryness.

SICCITY [*siccus*, F. *siccitas*, L.] Dryness.

SICE POINT, [*le Six*, F. of *Sex*, L.] at Dice, is the Number Six.

SICERY, [*sicherlich*, Teut.] surely. N.C.

SICHE'IUM a small Current of Water.
SICKET'TUS a ter that uses to be dry in the Summer; also a Water-Furrow or Gutter. O. L.

SICK a little dry Water-Course which
SIKE is dry in Summer Time. N. C.

SICK [*Seec*, Sax. *ſick*, Teut. *ſick*, Belg.] indisposed in Body.

To **SICK'EN**, to grow weak, or fall sick.

SICK'ERLY [*ſecurus*, L. *sicherlich*, Teut.] surely. N. C.

SICKLE [*Sicol*, Sam. *sickle*, L. S. *sichel*, Teut. of *ſecudo*, L. cutting] a Hook for reaping Corn.

SICKLIKE, such like. O.

SICKLINESS, the being sickly.

SICKLY [*ſœolic*, Sax.] unhealthy, languishing.

SICKNESS, Indisposition of Body.

SICUT Alias, a second Writ sent out, when the first was not executed, so termed from those two Latin Words contained in it.

SIDE [*S. de*, Sax. *ſide*, L. S. *ſeits*, Teut. *ſyde*, Dan.] the Side of any Thing.

SIDE, lung; as my Coat is very Side, i. e. very long; also proud, steep. N. C.

To **SIDE with**, to be of the same Side or Party, to take Part with.

SIDES of Horn Works, &c. [in Fortification] are the Ramparts and Breast Works which enclose them on the Right and Left, from the Gorge to the Head.

SIDE LAYS [among Hunters] is when Dogs are set in the Way to be let slip at a Deer as he passes by.

SIDE/LING, sideways, awry.

SIDE/LONG [*ſidelinck*, Belg.] oblique, awkward, sloping.

SIDENHAM [probably of side, long, and ham, Sax. a Town] belonging to Devonshire.

SIDER. See *Cider*.

SIDERAL [*ſideralis*, L.] belonging to the Stars.

SIDERATED [*ſideratus*, L.] blasted, flamed-struck.

SIDERATION, the blasting of Trees or Plants with an Eastern Wind, or with excessive Heat or Drought; also a being benumbed, as when one is suddenly deprived of the Use of his Limbs and all Sense; a being flamed-struck. L.

SIDERATION [among Surgeons] is an

entire Mortification of any Part of the Body, the same as *Sphacelus*.

SIDERAL } [*Siderens*, L.] belonging
SIDERIAN } to the Stars.

SIDERIAL Year [among Astrologers] is the Space of Time in which the Sun going from one fixed Star, returns to the same again, which consists of 365 Days, 6 Hours, and near 10 Minutes.

SIDERITE [*Siderites*, L. *Σιδερίτης*, Gr.] an Iron-like Stone, or the Load-stone drawing Iron.

SIDE'SMEN, Parish Officers who assist the Church-Wardens.

SIDINGS, or **SIDLINGI** [*Old Records*] Sidelings, Balke between or on the Sides of the Ridges of ploughed Land.

SIDEWAYS, along the Side, by the Side.

SIDY, surly, moody. Suff.

SIEF *Albur*, a Medicine for the Eyes.

SIEGE [with *Fowlers*] fitting as a Hern at Siege.

A **SIEGE** [*Siege*, F. a Seat] is the encamping or sitting down of an Army before a Place in order to take it by Force; the whole Time of lying before it; or any Thing that is done for taking it.

To lay **SIEGE** to a Place [*assieger*, F.] to besiege it, as above.

A **SIEVE** [*Sebe* of *Syze*, Sax. *ſiech*, Teut.] a Vessel or Tool for separating the coarser Part of any thing from the finer.

To **SIEF** [*ſievan*, Sax. *ſiezen*, L. S.] to separate the finer Part of any Thing pulverized by a Sieve, also to examine inquisitively and slyly into a Matter.

SIG [*ſeicht*, Teut.] Urine, Chamber-Lie. S. C.

SIGEBERT [of Sige, Victory, and Beohrt, Sax. famous] a King of the East-Angles.

To **SIGH** [*ſeopian*, Sax. *ſuchte*, Belg.] to fetch Breath deeply, by reason of Trouble of Mind, or Dis temper of Body.

A **SIGH** [*ſuchte*, Belg.] such a drawing the Breath.

SIGHT [*L. ſe*, Sax. *ſit*, Belg. or *geſicht*, Teut.] the Sense of Seeing; also a Shew or Spectacle.

SIGHT, sighed. *Chauc.*

SIGHTLESS, without sight, blind.

SIGHT/LINESS, Comeliness, Agreeableness.

SIGHTLY, comely, agreeable, or pleasing to the Sight.

A **SIGIL** [*Sigillum*, L.] a Charm to be worn for curing Diseases, averting Injuries, &c.

SIGILLUM *Hermes* [among Chymists] an extraordinary Way of luting Glasses.

SIGISMUND [either of Sige, Victory, and Mund, Sax. Peace, i. e. one who procures Peace, yet so as by Victory; or as *Verſtegan* and *Junius*, of *ſtege*, Teut. Victory,

VICTORY, and **SPUND**, a Month, *q. d.* one who conquers his Enemies by good Words or fair Means] a Christian Name of Men.

SIG'LES [of *figle*, L.] Cyphers, initial Letters put for the whole Word; as R. S. S. i. e. *Regie Societatis Socius*.

SIGMOIDALES [in *Anatomy*] certain Valves of the Pulmonary Artery, shaped like a Half Moon; they separate to give Passage to the Blood from the Right Ventricle of the Heart to that Artery, but they shut the Passage, and are closed up by the Blood, if it endeavours to return.

SIGMOIDES [in *Anatomy*] are the Apophyses or Processes of the Bones, in Figure representing the Letter C, or *Sigma* of the ancient *Greeks*; also the Valves of the *Aorta* or *Great Artery*, which hinder the Blood running back to the Heart.

SIGN [*figne*, F. *signum*, L.] a Mark or Token; Footstep; Representation; Miracle; Wonder.

To **SIGN** [*figner*, F. *signare*, L.] to put a Seal, or set a Name or Mark to any Deed or Writing; to subscribe to.

SIGN Manual, a setting one's Hand and Seal to a Writing.

A **SIGNAL**, a Sign or Token given for the doing or knowing a Thing.

SIGNAL, notable, remarkable, special, famous.

To **SIGNALIZE** [*signaler*, F.] to make famous by some notable Action.

SIG'NATORY [*signatorius*, L.] that is used or serveth to seal with.

SIGNATURE [*signatura*, L.] one's Hand or Mark set to a Writing.

SIGNATURE [among *Printers*] the Letters of the Alphabet they set at the Bottom of every printed Sheet, as A. B. C. &c.

SIGNATURE [among *Naturalists*] the Resemblance of a Vegetable or Mineral to any Part of a Man's Body.

SIGNS 7 Signs, Notes, Marks or Charac-
SIGNO 5 ters, of which in Musick there are upwards of 50 different Sorts.

SIG'NET, a Seal set in a Ring. F.

The **Privy SIGNET**, one of the King's Seals, with which his private Letters are sealed; as also Grants, and other Things which afterwards pass the Great Seal.

Clerk of the SIGNET, an Officer, who continually attends upon the Principal Secretary of State, who always has the keeping of the Privy Signet for the sealing of such Letters, Grants, &c.

SIGNIFER, one who carries the Colours, a Standard Bearer, &c. L.

SIGNIFER [among *Astronomers*] the *Zodiac* Circle; so called from its having or carrying the 12 Signs.

SIGNIFICA'T *de excommunicato capendo*, a Writ issuing out of the Chancery upon a Certificate given by the Ordinary

against a Man who stands obstinately uncommunicated 40 Days, for the imprisoning of him without Bail or Mainprize, until he submit himself to the Authority of the Church.

SIGNIFICANCY [*significanti*, L.] the being significant.

SIGNIFICANT [*significans*, L.] that expresses much, or is to the Purpose, clear, effectual, expressive.

SIGNIFICA'TION, Meaning, Sense. L.

SIGNIFICATIVE [*significativus*, L.] significant. F.

SIGNIFICA'TOR [among *Astronomers*] a Planet which signifies something remarkable in Nativities, &c.

SIGNIFICAUNCE, Signification. Ch.
To **SIGNIFY** [*signifier*, F. of *significare*, L.] to mean or imply a certain Sense; to notify, to give Notice of; to be a Sign of, or Preface.

SIG'NIOR [*Seigneur*, F. *Signor*, Ital. of *Senior*, L.] a Lord or Master.

SIGNS [*Signa*, L.] Marks, Tokens, Resemblances.

SIGNS Algebraical, are certain particular Marks, as (+) which signifies more or that the Quantities between which it stands are to be added; and (−) signifying less, which implies Subtraction; and (x) or into, which signifies Multiplication; and one Letter below another, as $\frac{a}{b}$

which denote Division, that a is to be divided by b , &c.

SIGNS Astronomical } are the Twelve
SIGNS Celestial } Constellations of the *Zodiac*, which are supposed to resemble living Creatures, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*. These were first called *Signa* by the ancient Astronomers, as being Marks to distinguish whereabouts the Sun is throughout his whole yearly Course.

SIGNUM, in *Saxon* Times, before the Invention of Seals, was a (†) and usually prefixed to the Name of a subscribing Witness in Charters and other Deeds, as (†) *Signum Roberti Episcopi Linc.* &c.

SIGNUM Morbi [with *Physicians*] the Symptom of a Disease.

SIKE [Solk, Teut.] such. O.

A **SIKE**, a Quillet or Furrow. C.

To **SIKE**, to figh. O.

SIKE Miser [of *mustier*, Teut. a Pattern or Model] *Men*, i. e. such Kind of Men. O.

SIKER [seker, Belg.] sure. *Span.*

SIKERDE, made sure. *Chast.*

SIKERNESS, Security. *Chast.*

To **SIKIN**, to seek. *Chast.*

SIL'CESTER [Selcester, Sax. a post or fair Town] in *Hampshire*.

SILE [of *Syl.*, *Sax.*] Filth, so called because it subdues at the Bottom.

To **SILE** [of *ryl.*, *Sax.*, or *Gull.*, *L. S.*] a Threshold; to sit down; to sink or fall to the Bottom. *N. S.*

SILENCE [*Silentium*, *L.*] Cessation of Noise or of Speaking.

To **SILENCE**, to impose or command Silence; to put to a Nonplus; to suspend a Church Minister.

SILENT [*silens*, *L.*, *silentius*, *F.*] who holds his Peace or says nothing, that makes no Noise, still, quiet.

SILENTIARY [*Silentarius*, *L.*] a Gentleman Usher, who takes Care that Silence be kept at Court or elsewhere.

SILENTNESS, being silent, stillness.

SILICIOUS [*silicium*, *L.*] Silty, belonging to a Flint.

SILICINEOUS [*siliginus*, *L.*] of fine Flower.

SILIQUEA [among *Botanists*] the Seed-Veal, Husk, Cod, or Shell of such Plants as are of the Pulse kind.

SILIQUEA [among *Gold-Finers*] a Weight and a Carraet, of which 6 make a Scruple.

SILIQUEOUS [*siliqueus*, *L.*] husky, that has Husks.

SILK [*reolc*, *Sax.*, *Silic*, *Dan.*] a Yarn for Weaving, &c. spun by Worms.

SILK Thrower or Thrower, one who spins, twists, and spins or throws Silk, in order to fit it for Use.

SILKEN, made of Silk.

SILL [*ryl.*, *San.*, *seuil*, *F.*, *selum*, *L.*] the Threshold of a Door.

SILLABUB ? [*Mingow* supposes it to be

SILLIBUB a Contraction of *swilling* being a Potable made by milking a Cow, the Cyder, Sugar, Spice, &c.

SILLIBAUKE, a Sillabub, *Lincoln.*

SILLINESS, Foolishness.

SILLOGISM. See *Syllogism*.

SILLOON [in *Fertilisation*] a Work raised in the Midst of a Mote or Ditch, for a Drain, when it is too wide. *F.*

SILLY [of *silus*, *L.* of *σαλός*, *Gr.* a weak or Scoff, but *Skinner* rather of *Sellig*, *Sax.* pious, because such are commonly [un-]hearted] simple, foolish.

SILPHS. See *Sylphs*.

SILVER [*reolfepe*, *San.*, *Silber*, *Belg.*, *Silber*, *Teut.*, and *L. S.*] a white Metal, next in Value to Gold.

SILVER [*pylgene*, *San.*, *Silbern*, *Teut.*] of or belonging to Silver.

SILVER-Bush, a rare Plant so called.

SILVER-Sickness ? [*Law Term*] is when

SILVER-Squint, a Lawyer brib'd by the adverse Party, feigns himself sick, or is able to speak.

SILVER-Smith [*reolfepepmiz*, *Sax.*, *Silbersmith*, *Teut.*] one who makes things of Silver, &c.

SILVER-Spoon-Head [among *Archers*]

the Head of a sort of Arrow, resembling the Head of a Silver Spoon.

SILURES, the Name of the People who antiently inhabited *South Wales*.

SIMA'RE, a Woman's Gown with long Sleeves. *F.*

SIME'ON [*שמעון*, *Heb.* i. e. Hearing] a Man's Name.

SIMILA [*Simel*, *Teut.*] a Manchet or white Loaf. *O. L.*

SIMILAR [*similaire*, *F.*, *similaris*, *L.*] of like Nature.

SIMILAR *Arks of a Circle* [in *Geometry*] are such as are like Parts of the whole Circumference.

SIMILAR *Bodies* [among *Philosophers*] such as have their constituent Particles of the same Kind and Nature one with another, as to their sensible Qualities.

SIMILAR *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are such, the Angles whereof are respectively equal, and the Sides about those equal Angles proportional.

SIMILAR *Numbers* [in *Arithmetic*] such Numbers as may be ranged into the Form of similar Rectangles or Squares, whose Sides are proportional; such are 12 and 48; for the Sides of 12 are 6 and 2, and the Sides of 48 are 24 and 4.

SIMILAR *Parts* [in *Anatomy*] such as though they be divided into several Pieces, yet they will be all of the same Nature, Substance, and Denomination with one another, as every Particle of a Bone is Bone.

SIMILAR *Polygons* [in *Geom.*] such as have their Angles severally equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional.

SIMILAR *Rectangles* [in *Geom.*] are such as have their Sides about the equal Angles proportional.

SIMILAR *Segments of a Circle* [in *Geom.*] such as contain equal Angles.

SIMILAR *Solid Numbers* [in *Mathemat.*] are such whose little Cubes may be so rank'd as to make Similar and Rectangular Parallelepipeds.

SIMILAR *Triangles* [in *Geom.*] are such as have all their three Angles respectively equal one to another.

SIMILAR *Lights* [in *Opticks*] is such whose Rays are equally refrangible.

SIMILARTTY, Likeness.

A **SIMILE**, a Similitude, a Parable. *L.*

SIMILITUDE [*Similitudo*, *L.*] Likeness, Resemblance, Comparison. *F.*

SIMILITUDINARY [*similitudinarus*, *L.*] belonging to, or expressed by Way of Similitude.

SIM'TAR ? [*Scimitarra*, *Ital.*] a Sort of broad Sword, used by the Turks.

SIM'NEL [of *Simila* of *Σιμιδαλις*, *Gr.*, not unlikely of *Simmel*, *Teut.* fine Bread] a Cake or Bun made of fine Flour.

SIMON [יִמְיוֹן, *Heb.* i. e. Hearing] a proper Name to a Man.

SIMON ISLIP, the first Erector of a Printing Press in England, A. C. 1471.

SIMONVACAL [*simoniaque*, *F.* *simonia-* *cus*, *L.*] belonging to, or done by Simony.

SIMONVACKS, Practisers in Simony.

A SIMONIST [*Simoniaque*, *F.*] one who is guilty of Simony.

SIMONY [*Simonia*, *F.* *Simonia*, *L.*] the buying and selling of Church Livings or other spiritual Things for Money; so called from *Simon Magus*, who offered Money to the Apostles that he might have Power to give the Holy Ghost to any he should lay his Hands on.

SIMOSITY [*simositas*, *L.* *Simositas*, *Gr.*] a being crooked noted.

To **SIM'PER** [from *Simbelan*, *Sax.* to keep Holiday, *Skinner*] to smile or look pleasantly; as we say, *You put on your Holiday Looks*, i. e. look pleasantly.

SIMPHONIA. See *Symphonia*.

SIMPLE [*Simplex*, *L.* q. d. *fine plica*, pure, unmix'd, uncompounded, plain, void of Ornament; also downright, void of Deceit; harmless; also silly or foolish. *F.*

SIMPLE QUANTITIES [*in Algebra*] are such as do not consist of more Parts than one, connected by the Signs + and —.

SIMPLE Problem [*in Geometry*] is that which is capable but of one Solution.

SIM'PLENESS, Simplicity, Foolishness.

SIM'PLER } one who has Skill in Sim-

SIM'PLIST } ples, or a Gatherer of Herbs.

SIM'PLES, Physical Herbs, probably so called as being the chief Ingredients of which compound Medicines are made.

SIMPLESSE, Simplicity. *Chau.*

SIM'PLETON, a half-witted Person.

SIMPLEX Beneficium [*Old Law*] a lesser Dignity in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, a *Sine Cure*, a Pension of a Parish Church, or any other Benefice, opposed to a Cure of Souls. *L.*

SIMPLEX Justiciarius, a puny Judge that was not chief in any Court. *L.*

SIMPLICIA [among *Physicians*] Simples or Medicines which are uncompounded.

SIMPLICITY [*simplicitas*, *F.* *simplicitas*, *L.*] Singleness, Plainness, plain Dealing, downright Honesty; also Foolishness, Indiscretion.

SIMPLING, gathering of Simples or Physical Herbs in the Fields.

SIMPLY, singly, merely; foolishly.

SIMPSON, the Herb Groundsel. *Scenop.* *L. Suff.*

A SIMULACRE [*Simulacrum*, *L.*] an Image.

To **SIMULATE** [*simular*, *F.* *simulatum*, *L.*] to dissemble or feign.

SIMULATION, a feigning, a counterfeiting, a Colour or Pretence. *F.* of *L.*

SIMULTANEOUS [*simultaneus*, *L.*] bearing a private Grudge.

SIN [*Sinne*, *Sax.* *Sunn*, *Teut.* *Sunde*, *Belg.*] Offence, Transgression against God's Law.

To **SIN** [*sunigen*, *Teut.* *synen*, *Dan.* which *Minnew* derives of *synn*, *Gr.* to hurt] to offend, to provoke God, to transgress the Law of God.

A SIN'APISM [*sinapismus*, *L.* *sinapi-* *dis*, *Gr.*] a Medicine of Mustard to rub Blisters, &c.

SINCE [*sint*, *Teut.* *Dr. Tb. H.* derives it of *sintence*] from that Time.

SINCERE [*sincerus*, *L.*] honest, true-hearted, plain, downright. *F.*

SINCERITY [*sinceritas*, *F.* *sinceritas*, *L.*] Uprightness, Plainness, Honesty.

SINE } [*sinus*, *L.*] is a Right Line

Right SINE } drawn from one End of an Ark, perpendicular upon the Diameter drawn from the other End of that Ark, or is half the Chord or twice the Ark. *Grom.*

SINE Complement of an Ark [*Geometry*] the Sine of what that Ark or Angle is less than 90 Degrees, or what it is greater than 90 Degrees, when it exceeds them.

SINE versed of an Ark [*Geometry*] an Ark or Angle less than 90 Degrees, being that Part of the Diameter which is comprehended between the Ark and the Right Line.

SINE Assensu Capituli [*in Law*] is a Writ which lies against a Dean, Bishop, Prebendary, &c. or Master of an Hospital, that alienates or disposes of Land holds in Right of his House, without the Consent of his Chapter or Society. *L.*

SINE CURE [*Sine Cura*, *L.*] a Benefice without Cure of Souls.

SINE Die [*Law Term*] dismiss'd the Court; when Judgment is given against the Defendant, 'tis said, *Eat inde sinedie*, i. e. Let him go hence without a Day. *L.*

SIN'EWE [*sinu*, *Sax.* *Sene*, *Dan.* *Sene*, *Teut.*] the tendinous Part of a Muscle.

SIN'EWEY [*sinchree*, *Sax.*] having strong Tendons.

SIN'EWINESS, Muscular Strength.

SINEW sprinkling [*in Cattle*] a Disease.

SINFUL [*sinfulle*, *Sax.*] impious, wicked.

SINFULNESS, Wickedness, Impiety.

SINFULLY, wickedly, impiously.

To **SING** [*Singan*, *Sax.* *Singen*, *Teut.*] to make Melody with the Voice.

To **SING'E** [*Sengan*, *Sax.* *Sengen*, *Teut.*] to scorch, to burn lightly.

SINGLE [*singularis*, *L.*] simple, alone.

A SINGLE [among *Hunters*] one Tail of a Buck, Roe or any other Deer.

To **SINGLE out** [of *singulare*, or *singulus*, *L.*] to pick out, or set apart from other Things, or Persons.

SING'LENESS, Simplicity, Singleness.

SINGULAR [*singularis*, *L.*] singular.

particular, special, rare, extraordinary; choice, odd, affected.

SINGULAR Number [in Grammar] a Number whereby a Noun Substantive is applied to signify one Person or Thing, as *King*, a Man.

SINGULARITY [singularity, P. of singularity, L.] a being singular; Uncommonness, Excellency; a particular Way, singularity.

SINGULARNESS, Singularity.

SINGULTS [singultus, L.] Sighs. Sp.

SINOULTUS, the Hiccough, a convulsive Motion of the upper Orifice of the Stomach. L.

SINICAL Quadrant [among Mathematicians] an Instrument used in taking Altitudes and Distances, as well as for solving some Questions in Astronomy.

SINISTER [Sinistre, F. properly on or towards the Left Hand] unlucky, unfortunate, untoward, indirect, unfair, dishonest, unjust. L.

SINISTER Aspect [among Astrologers] the Appearance of two Planets, happening according to the Succession of the Signs, as *Jupiter in Aries*, and *Mars in the same Degree in Gemini*.

SINISTER Chief Point [in Heraldry] the next to the middle Chief on the Left Side.

SINISTER Base Point [in Heraldry] is next the Base Point at the Bottom of the Escutcheon on the Left Side.

SINISTER SIDE of an Escutcheon [in Heraldry] the Left Side.

To SINK [sinean, Sax. sūchen, L. S. and Tent.] to fall or settle at the Bottom, to fall or faint; to plunge under Water.

To SINK a Deck, to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was before.

SINLESS, free from Sin.

SINNER [sunder, Tent. sūnder, Sax.] an impious Person; a Transgressor of the Laws of God.

SINNET [among Sailors] a Line made of Rope Yarn, to bind about Ropes to keep them from galling.

SINON OMNES, a Writ of Affrication, whereby, if all in Commission cannot meet at the Day appointed, it is allowed, that two or more of them may dispatch the Business. L.

SINNIA [among Paracelsian Chymists] the white Grew in the Joints.

SINOPER [Sinopsis, L. Sinopsis, Gr. Synopsis, Tent. Synopsis, F. in Heraldry, the French Word signifies Green] Vermilion, this is either natural and called Native Cinabar, found in Quicksilver Mines, or fictitious, which last is produced by subliming Mercury sublimate corrosive and Brimstone together.

SINUOSITY [Sinuosis, F. Sinuositas, L.] full of Turnings and Windings.

SINUOUS [Sinuus, F. Sinuosus, L.] that has many Turnings and

SINUS [in Anatomy] any Cavity or hollow Space in or between the Vessels of any Animal Body.

SINUS [among Naturalists] Clefts or Fissures which are between the Strata or Layers of the Earth, in Mines, &c.

SINUS [among Surgeons] is when the Beginning of an Imposthume or Ulcer is narrow, but the Bottom large.

SINUS Meningium [in Anatomy] are certain Cavities, the hollow Parts in the Brain, which Galen calls the Ventricles of the thick Membranes. L.

SINUS Offium [in Anatomy] are those Cavities of a Bone, which receive the Heads of other Bones.

SION [ציון, Heb. Dryness] a Mountain in Judea.

SION COLLEGE, a College in London near Cripplegate, founded by Thomas White, D. D. for the Use of the Clergy of the City and Liberties, with Apartments for the Maintenance of 20 poor People.

To SIP [sippin, Belg.] to sip a little.

SIPHON [σιφών, Gr.] an incurvated or crooked Glass Tube for drawing Liquors out of one Vessel into another, without raising the Lees or Dregs. L.

SIPPETS [q. d. Soppets] little Sops.

A SI'QUIS [i. e. if any one, scil. invenierit, shall find] a Paper or Bill set up in some open Place, to proclaim any Thing that is lost, &c.

SI RECOGNOSCAT, a Writ that lies for a Creditor against his Debtor, who before the Sheriff, in the County Court, has acknowledged himself to owe his Creditor such a Sum, received of him in Pecuniis Numeratis, i. e. in Money numbered. L.

SIR [Sieur, or Sire, F. Ser, Ital. Signor, C. Br.] an Appellation of Honour to a Man.

SIRE [of Sire, F. a Master] a Father, a Male Beast that engenders. O.

SIRENS [Sirenes, F. and L. of Σειρῆν, Gr.] fabulous Sea Monsters or Mermaids, said to allure Persons by their melodious Singing; hence a Woman having a charming Voice is said to sing like a Siren.

SIRIASIS [Σειρσις, Gr.] a great Heat of the Brain and its Membranes.

SIRIUS [Σείρερ, Gr.] the Dog Star.

To SIR'NAME [surnommer, E. sunnam, Tent.] to give the Family Name to a Person.

SIRNAME [surnom, F.] q. d. the Name of a Sire or Master of a Family and Name.

SIRO'NES, little Pushes in the Palm of the Hand, or Sole of the Foot, containing small Insects or Worms.

SIR'UP [syrup, F.] See Syrup.

SISKEN, a Greenfinch, a Bird.

SISOURIS [Assissors, L.] Jury-Men.

Sister.

SISTER [Spuster, Sax. suster, L. S. soster, Dan.] a Female born of the same Father or Mother, or one of them.

SISTRUM.

SIS'TRUM [*Sistrum*, Gr.] a Sort of Musical Instrument, of an oval Shape like a Racket, used by the Ancients.

To **SIT** [*Sitten*, Sax. *sittē*, L. S. *sitzen*, Teut. of *sedere*, L.] to repose upon a Seat.

SITE [*situs*, L.] the Situation of any Place, Territory, or Building, or the Part of Earth it stands upon.

SITE [*Logick*] that Predicament which declares a Subject to be so and so placed.

SIT'FAST [of a Horse] a horny Knob in the Skin.

SITHE ? [*Sithan*, Sax.] since, after.

SITMENCE ? [*Spen*].

SITH [*sith*, Sax.] Time.

SITHCUND'MAN [*sithcundman*, Sax.] such a Gentleman as had the Office to lead the Men of a Town or Parish; or a Man who had so much Land as he might be capable of Knight's Service.

A **SITHE** [*sith*, Sax. *sith*, Teut.] an Instrument for mowing Grass.

SIT'IBUND [*sithbundus*, L.] exceeding thirsty.

SIT'ICULOUS [*sithiculosus*, L.] very thirsty.

SIT'TANDE, fitting. *Chau.*

SIT'UATE [*situs*, E. *situs*, L.] situated, seated.

SITUATION, the Manner of being situated, or seated. *E.*

SIVE [*sive*, Sax. *sive*, L. S. *sith*, T.] an Instrument or Vessel to sift with.

SIX [*six*, Sax. *sex*, L. *ēḡ*, Gr. *ἑξῆς*, Teut.] the Number VI. 6.

SIXAIN [*Military Term*] an Order of Battle for Six Battalions. *F.*

SIXTH [*sixta*, Sax. *sixte*, F. *sextile*, Teut.] the Vith, 6th.

SIXTEEN [*sixtyne*, Sax. *sechzehēn*, Teut.] XVI. 16.

SIXTY [*sixteg*, Sax. *sechzig*, T.] LX. 60.

SIZE [probably of *Incisa*, L. says *Sipper*, of *Affize*, of *Affoir*, F.] Proportion, Bigness, Stature, Length.

SIZE [of *Sizza*, Ital.] a Gluish Composition used by Plasterers, Painters, &c.

SIZE [at the University of Cambridge] is so much Bread or Beer, set upon any of the Scholars Names in the Buttery Book, as amounts to the Value of a Farthing, and is marked with the Letter S.

To **SIZE** [among Artificers] to do or draw over with Size.

To **SIZE** [at Cambridge] to score, as Students do in the Buttery Book, which at Oxford is called to battle.

SIZE/ABLE, which is of a fit or convenient Size.

SIZ'EL [among Miners] the Remainder of the Bars of Metal, after the round Pieces of Money have been cut out, according to their respective Sizes.

SIVZER [at Cambridge] a Scholar of the lowest Rank; the same as *Servitour* at Oxford.

SIZELY, nice, proud, coy. *N. G.*

SIZIE/ME [*sizime*, F.] a Sequence of six Cards at the Game of Picquet.

SIZZING, Barn or Yek. *S. G.*

SK'ADDLE [of cards, Sax. perhaps of *shaden*, to do Damage or Mischief, Teut.] Hurt, Damage; ravenous, mischievous.

SKAD'DONS, Embroys of Bees.

SKAFFAUT, an Engine of War for Defence of the Soldiery. *Chauc.*

A **SKAIN** ? [*pagene*, Sax.] an *Espe* SKAIN ? [*Espe*, Sax.] a long Sword.

A **SKAIN** [*Esaigun*, F.] a Length of Thread, Yarn, &c. as it is wound on a Reel.

SKAR'FED [*Sea Term*] when one Piece of Timber is let and fastened into another.

To **SKATCH** a Wheel, to stop the Wheel of a Cart or Waggon, by putting a Stone or Piece of Wood under it.

SKATE [*scabba*, Sax. *skatt*, Den.] a sort of Fish.

SKATHY [of *scath*, Sax.] ravenous, mischievous. *N. G.*

A **SKHEEL**, a Collock. *N. G.*

SKHEELING, an Isle or Bay of a Bays, *Suff.*

SKEPTINGTON [of *scop*, Sax. a Sheep, and Town] the Name of a Village.

SKEG, a sort of wild Plum of a reddish Colour, growing in Hedges.

The **SKEG** [in Ships] that finish and fix the Part of the Keel, which is cut sloping, and left a little below the Stern Post.

SKEG'GER [probably of *scogger*, Sax.] a kind of small Salmon.

SKEG'GER Trout, a kind of Fish, or Salmon.

SKELETON [*scelera*, F. *scelera*, L. of *σκαλερα*, Gr.] of a Man or Animal, is when the Bones are cleared and put together again in their natural Order.

SKELETA [Old Records] a little Bell for a Church Steeple.

SKELLARD, wrapped, cast, become crooked, *Derby.*

SKELET [of *Escollet*, L. Dr. Th. H.] a small Vessel with Feet for boiling.

A **SKELEUM** [*skelm*, Belg. *skelm*, Teut. and L. S.] a Rogue.

SKEPE, a flat and broad Basket to winnow Corn in. *C.*

To **SKERE**, to glide or move swiftly. *Sk.*

To **SKERE** [*schueren*, L. S.] to make clean, scour. *Chauc.*

SKETCH [*Esquisse*, F.] the first Draught of a Fancy, especially in painting and drawing.

To **SKETCH** [*Esquisse*, F.] to chalk out, to design.

SKET'LOE [of *scat*, Sax.] Lob, Harm, Wrong, Prejudice.

SKEW [*schew*, Teut. *schief*, L. S.] as to look a skew, to squint or leer, to look at contentiously, or disdainfully.

SKEW'ER [*skewer*, Den.] a long slender wooden Pin, used by Butchers, &c.

SKEYN, See *Skain*.

To **SKID** *a Wheel*, to stop a Wheel of a Wagon at the Descent of a Hill, S. C.
A SKIPPER [*Edgwi*, F. *Schiffe*, Ital. of *scoppe*, L.] a Shallop, or the vessel of two *scoppe* boats.

SKILFUL, experienced in.
SKILFULNESS, the being experienced.
SKILL [*shell*, Dan. *Misferu* derives it of *fabule*, or *scio*, L.] Capacity, Knowledge, experience.

SKILLED, that has Skill or is well *skilled* in.

To **SKIM** [*skumer*, F.] to take off the Top, Froth or Cream of Liquid Things.

To **SKIMM**, to look a-quist; to glee, V. C.

The **SKIN** [*skin*, Dan. *Schinde*, Belg.] the Hide of an Animal; also the outward Rind of Fruit.

To **SKIN** [*schinnen*, L. S. and Teut.] to flay off the Skin.

Neat is my Skirt but nearer my Skin.

Some Friends are nearer to a Man than others: Parents and Children than other Relations: Relations than Neighbours, and Neighbours than Strangers; but above all, a Man is nearest to himself, Charity begins at Home; but this Charity at Home ends in a slippery Place, upon the Brink of an extravagant Self-Love, or of a vain, extravagant Affection; and it is very apt to slide into one, or other of these recommendable Extremes. The Adage indeed intimates, that we ought to value our Bodies more than our Goods; to part with our Clothes off our Backs, rather than have our Skin stripped over our Ears; that our Charity and Hospitality should commence at our own Houses, for the Entertainment of our Families, Relations, and Friends; it does not mean, that it ought always to lie sneaking at Home, and never show itself abroad; it should be as extensive as the Light, and bestow here and there a kind Ray upon Strangers as well as on our Friends and Acquaintance, according to our Circumstances, though not so as to make a Man a *Felo de se* by his good Offices to others.

Ida chemis, m'st plas, proche que ma robe, F. *Tunica pallio propior*, Latin. Plus près de la Chemise que la Robe, F. *Ambr* as a grey wig, Gr.

A SKINK, a four footed Serpent, a kind of Land Crocodile.

To **SKINK** [*skencan*, Sax. *schinken*, L. S. and Teut.] to serve Drink at Table.

SKINKER [*skinker*, Dan. *schinken*, Teut.] a Butler or Cup-Bearer.

SKINNINESS, the being skiny, lean.

SKINNY, having much Skin, lean.

To **SKIP** [*of Esquiver*, F. to fly back or *quitter*, Ital. to dance] to leap or jump.

SKIP, a Leap or Jump.

A SKIP ? a Basket, but not one to be **A SKIP** carried in the Hands. S. C.

A SKIP Jack, a pitiful Fellow that skips or scampers up and down, a Lacquey.

A SKIP-KENNEL, a Foot-Boy.

A SKIPPER [*schipper*, Belg. and L. S.] a Master of a Ship. Dan.

SKIP-POUND [q. d. *Ship-Pound*] is the Dividend of a Last of Corn laden in a Ship, and contains from 300 to 400 lb.

To **SKIR**, to glide, or move swiftly. *Shakesp*.

To **SKIR'MISH** [*escarmoucher*, F. *escaramucar*, Span. *scaramuccia*, Ital. *schactermuffe*, Belg. *scharmutzin*, Teut.] to fight in Confusion, or without Order, as straggling Parties do before the Main Battle is joined.

A SKIRMISH [*escaramoucher*, F. *escaramuca*, Span. *Scaramuccia*, Ital. *schactermuffe*, Belg. *scharmutzin*, Teut.] a small Encounter of a few Men, when they fight in Confusion, without observing Order.

SKIRRET [*Seberiwala*, Ital. *Cbirriva*, Span. or of *supper-foat*, Belg. Sugarweet] the Plant *Skirwort*, whose Root is something like a Parsnip, counted a great Dainty, and strengthening Food.

SKIRTS, the Part of a Garment below the Waist, the Borders of a Country.

SKIT, a Whim or Fancy.

SKITTISH [*Skinner* derives it of *skutis*, Gr.] jadish or resty, as some Horses are, also humourfome, fantastical, wanton, frisking.

SKLEIR [not unlikely of *schleper*, T. a Hood] a Scarf. O.

SKLENDRE, slender. O.

SKLEREN, to cover. O.

To **SKREAM** [*of skreman*, Sax. *scramare*, Ital. *schrepen*, Teut.] to squall out, to make a shrill sudden Noise with the Voice.

A SCREEN [*Escrein*, F. *Sommerus* derives it of *scrumpe*, Sax. *Minsbew* of *scermiculum*, L.] a Device to keep off the Wind, Hail, &c. See *Screens*.

To **SKREEN** [probably of *schirmen*, Teut.] to defend or protect from; also to sift thro' a Screen.

SKROW, surly, dogged. Suff.

To **SKUE**, to go sideling along; to waddle.

SKULL, the Bones of the Head.

SKUPPER-HOLE. See *Scupper-Holes*, or *Scupper-Holes*.

SKUTE [*huute*, Du.] a little Boat.

SKY [*sky*, Dan. or of *sciman*, to shine or *scer pian*, to behold, or of *scus*, Sax. a Shadow, to which *scus*, Gr. alludes] the Azure Canopy which furrounds the Earth.

SKY-LARK, a fine singing Bird.

When the Sky falls we shall catch Larks.

The Lark is a lofty Bird, and soars perhaps, as high as any of the Inhabitants of the Earth.

the airy Region; and if there be no other way of coming at them, till the Sky falling down on their Heads, bears them down into our Hands, we shall be little the better for them. This Proverb is usually applied to such Persons, who busy themselves up with vain Hopes, but in Embryo, ill conceived, and as likely not to go out half their Time, or not to last till their Accomplishment; as fondly as the Lad, who seeing the Lord Mayor in his pompous Procession, said, *See what we must all come to; Ad illos redit qui dicunt, Si cælum ruat: Lat. Οὐρανὸν πέσει μέλας νύξ* &c. ἢ γαῖα κλονήσεται, Greek.

SCYVENAGE, the Precincts of the Town of Calais in France, so called while it was in the Possession of the English.

SLAB, the outside sappy Plank, sawn off from the Sides of a Timber-Tree.

A SLAB, a Puddle. See *Slabey*. C.

SLAB, a Table of Marble for Heartha.

TO SLABBER. See *Slawer*.

SLABBY [of *slabbe*, Belg.] plashy, full of Dirt.

SLACK [*Slac*, Sax. *slack*, Belg. *schlapp*, Teut. and L. *S. lasce*, F. *laxus*, L.] loose not tight; also flow.

TO SLACKEN [*aplacian*, Sax.] to let loose a Cord, &c. that is tight, to grow remiss.

SLACKNESS, Looseness.

SLADE [*Slade*, Sax.] a long, flat Piece or Slip of Ground. O.

SLAEN [*schlagen*, Teut.] to slay. *Chauc.*

SLAG [*schacke*, Teut. the Recrement or Dross of Iron.

SLAKE, slack, *Chauc.*

SLAM [either of *slam*, Teut. Mud, *q. d.* to overwhelm with Mud, or of *slagac*, Teut. to smite] the winning of all the Tricks at Cards.

SLAM, a Substance in the making of Allum, produced often by the over or under calcining it.

A SLAM Fellow [*slance*, F.] a tall, slim Fellow. See *Slim*.

SLANDER [*esclander*, F. of *schanden*, to scandalize, Teut. *scandalum*, L.] a Reproach, Scandal, Backbiting, speaking evil of.

TO SLANDER [*eschlander*, F. *schanden*, Teut. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *ἀνδρῶν*, Gr.] to backbite, to speak evil of.

SLANDEROUS, apt to slander, or rail at; foul-mouthed, abusive.

SLANDEROUSNESS, Reproachfulness.

SLANK [probably of *schlange*, Teut. a Snake, because of its Length and Slenderness] slim, slender; a Sort of Sea-Weed.

SLANT } [probably of *slanghe*,

SLANTING } Belg. a Snake] glancing or deviating aside, not straight.

TO SLAP, to strike, to give one a Buffet or Blow, commonly with open Hand, some bread, flat Thing.

A SLAP [*schlapp*, Teut. *slap*, L.] a Buffet or Blow.

SLAPE, slippery. N. C.

SLAPE ALE, pale Ale, as opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood or Scurvy-Grass, or any other Liqueur.

A SLAPEL, a Piece, Part; Portion. *Sax.*

TO SLASH [probably of *schleffen*, T. to rend, to tear asunder] to cut, or dash against. N. C.

SLATCH [*Sea Term*] is when the middle Part of a Cable or Rope hangs slack without the Ship or in the Water, they say, *Hale up the Slatch of the Rope, &c.*

SLATE [Dr. Tb. H. derives it of *Eslat*, F.] a scaly Sort of stony Substance, for roofing Houses, and other Uses.

SLATTERN [*slabbe*, or *slabbe*, Belg.] a slattering Woman, i. e. one who does not dispose Things in their Place, but leaves all at Random, also one who is not tight, neat, and careful in her Apparel.

A SLAVE [*Eslave*, *Eslave*, Spaa. *schlave*, Teut. *q. d.* a *Slave*, of which a great Number were taken Captives by the Germans and Venetians] a perpetual Servant, a Drudge, a Person in the absolute Power of a Master.

TO SLAVER [of *slabbe*, or *slabbe*, Te, Belg. *q. d.* of *dislabiere*] to let the Spittle run out of the Mouth.

SLAUGHTER [*slachte*, Sax. *schlacht*, Teut.] a slaying or killing.

TO SLAY [*slagan*, Sax. *schlagen*, Teut.] to kill.

A SLAY [*Slac*, of *slagan*, Sax.] an Instrument belonging to a Weavers Loom, also to a Stocking Frame.

TO SLEAK out the Tongue, to put it out by way of Scorn. *Chesh.*

SLEAR, a slayer, a Murderer. *Chauc.*

SLEASY Holland [*Sikse* Holland] a Sort of Cloth made in *Sikse* in Germany; but the Term is commonly used for a thin slight Holland.

SLEAVE, a kind of Fish.

SLEAVED, as fleaved Silk, is such as is wrought fit for Use.

SLEAZY, slight or ill wrought, as *lame* Sorts of Linnen Cloths are.

SLECK, small Pit Coal. N. C.

TO SLECK [*i. e.* to slake] to quench or put out Fire; also to allay Thirst.

SLED } *slabbe*, Belg. *schlitten*, T.

SLEDGE } *slabbe*, Dan.] a sort of Carriage without Wheels, whereon to lay a Plough, or other weighty Thing, to be drawn, or such on which Trains are usually drawn to the Place of Execution; it signifies also a genteel Carriage without Wheels, used by the Nobility and Gentry in cold Climates to divert themselves in Winter upon the Snow.

A SLEDGE [*Sleg*, Sax.] a Smith's large Hammer, to be used with both Hands in beating out Iron on the Anvil.

To SLEECH, to dig up Water. N. S.
 To SLEEP [slæpən, Sax. slæpe, Belg. schlaffen, Teut.] to take Rest by sleeping.
 SLEEP [Slæp, Sax. slæp, Belg. schlaffen, Teut.] Rest taken by sleeping.
 SLEEPERS (in a Ship) are those Timbers which lie before and behind in the Bottom, their Use being to strengthen and bind fast the Timbers called Futtocks and Rungs; as also to line out, and make the narrowing of the Floor of the Ship.
 SLEEPINESS, the being much inclined to sleep.
 SLEEPLESS, without Sleep.
 SLEEPY, inclined to Sleep.
 SLEEPY Evil [in Scurvy] a Disease.
 SLEEPY-Grave [Slapiggrava, Sax.] a Tomb or Sepulchre.
 To SLEER, to leer or peep at.
 SLEET [probably of Sliepe, q. d. sliding or slippery Rain] Rain and Snow falling together.
 To SLEET a Dog, is to let him at any Thing, as Swine, Sheep, &c.
 SLEETINESS, the being sleety.
 SLEET'Y, abounding with Sleet.
 SLEEVE [Slief, Sax. sloche, Du.] that Part of a Garment that covers the Arm.
 SLEEVELESS { q. d. lifeless } without sleeves; impertinent, as a *sleeveless Errand*, a trifling Errand.
 SLEIGHT, Dexterity.
 SLENDER [slender, Belg.] slim, not thick, or large about in Bulk.
 SLENDERNESS, Slimness.
 To SLEPEN [schlafen, Teut.] to sleep. Cb.
 A SLICE [Slize, Sax.] a thin or broad Segment.
 To SLICE [Slizan, Sax.] to cut into slices.
 SLICK [slight, Belg. schlicht, Teut. Sax.] smooth.
 To SLICKEN [slichte, Belg. schlicht, Teut.] to smooth or make slick.
 SLICKNESS, Smoothness.
 SLIDDER, slippery, falling. O.
 To SLIDE [Slize, Sax. sliden, Du.] to slide along.
 A SLIDE [Slize, Sax.] a Place frozen to slide on.
 SLIDDING of Courage, easily daunted. O.
 SLIDING Rule? Mathematical Instrument.
 SLIDING Scale } ments to be used with.
 Compasses in Gauging, &c.
 SLIGHT [Licht, Teut.] light, mean, despicable, not strong, or servicable.
 A SLIGHT, a cunning Trick, Dexterity, also Discreetness.
 To SLIGHT [slichte, Belg.] to take notice of, as discreetness; also to do slightly.
 SLIM, slender.
 SLIME [of Bohlin, Sax. schlier, Teut.] slimy, crafty. *Licetish.*
 SLIM [slim, Sax. slin, L. S. schlein,

Teut. *Limus, L.*] soft Mud; also a clammy or gluish Humour.
 SLIMING [in Falconry] is said of a Hawk's mewing longways, in an entire Subtance, without dropping any thing.
 SLIMNESS, the being slim.
 SLIMY [slimig, Sax. schleimig, Teut. *Limofus, L.*] full of Slime; ropy.
 SLINESS, Craftiness, Reservedness.
 To SLING [slinge, Belg. schlügen, Teut. slenger, Dan.] to cast or throw with a Sling; to fix into hooked Ropes any great Bundles or Vessels of Commodities, for heaving and removing them by Cranes.
 A SLING [slinge, Belg. schlinge, Teut. slunge, Dan.] an Instrument to throw Stones with; also another used by Brewers Servants to heave Barrels out of a Dray, and for other Uses.
 SLINGING the Yards [Sea Phrase] is when the Yards are fast bound aloft to the Cross, and to the Head of the Mast, by any Rope or Chain; which is done that if the Tie should happen to break, or be shot into Pieces in a Fight, the Yard might nevertheless be kept from falling down on the Hatches.
 To SLING [slincan, Sax.] to steal or sneak away.
 A SLINK [of slank, Belg.] a Cast Calf.
 To SLIP [Slipan, Sax. slippe, Belg. schlupfen, Teut.] to slide, to fall, to mistake.
 A SLIP, a sliding, a Fall, a Mistake; a narrow Piece rent or cut from any Thing; a Twig or Sprig pulled off from a Branch.
 A SLIPPER [Slipper, Sax.] a sort of loose Shoe to be worn within Doors, or in dry Places.
 SLIPPERINESS, the being slippery.
 SLIPPERY, apt to make one slip.
 To SLIT [Slitz, Sax. sliter, Dan.] to cut a Thing according to the Grain, as Wood, Whalebone, &c.
 A SLIT [Slitz, Sax. schiltz, Teut.] a Cut or Slice.
 SLITHER, slippery. *Chauc.*
 To SLIVE [of slachez, Dan.] to creep, or go about drowsily.
 To SLIVER [Slizan, Sax.] to cut into Slivers or thin Slices.
 A SLIVERLY Fellow, a subtil, crafty Fellow; a Knave. *Lincolnsb.*
 SLOATES of a Cart, those under Pieces which keep the Bottom of the Cart together.
 SLOCK'EN { q. d. slackened } f stined, as slackened with overmuch Moisture. O.
 SLOCK'ER, or ? one that enticeth away.
 SLOCK'ETER } another Man's Servants.
 SLOE [Slæ, Sax. schöhen, L. L. glee, Belg. slæn, Dan.] a sort of small black wild Plum.
 SLOE-WORM { Slap pfer, Sax. q. d. slow-Worm, because it is slow in Motion } an Insect.

SLOGARDE, *Slough*, *Sluggishness*, *C.*
SLOMBRINGIS [*Trilumbrigen*, *T.*]
Slumbering, *Chauc.*
SLONG, *Slung*, *Chauc.*
A SLOOP, a small Sea-Vessel.
To SLOP [probably of a *sluip*, *Belg.*]
 to dash with Water.
SLOPING } *slanting*, *cut*, *sideways* or
ASLOPE } *slanting*.
SLOPPY, abounding with Wet, *plushy*.
SLOPS [of *sluip*, *Belg.*] a wide sort of
Breeches worn by Seamen.
SLOPS [*Sciloppi*, *Ital.*] *Physical* *Posi-*
tions.
To SLOT [of *sluyt*, *Belg.* or *schiet-*
ter, *Teut.*] to shut a Door. *Lindb.*
The SLOT of a Deer [of *slott*, *Belg.*] a
 Term among Hunters for the View or Print
 of a Stag's Foot in the Ground.
The SLOTE of a Ladder or Gate, the
 flat Step or Bar. *N. C.*
SLOTH [probably of *sluot*, *Teut.*;
negligent, or of our *Slovo* *Idleness*.]
SLOTHFUL, lazy, drowsy, idle.
SLOTHFULEY, lazily.
SLOTHFULNESS, *Idleness*, *Laziness*,
Drowsiness.
A SLOTTERN } *stout*, or *stoutish*.
A SLATTERN } *Du.* See *Slattern*.
SLOUCH [probably of *slott*, *Dan.*] a
 great lubberly Fellow, a Country Bumpkin.
SLOUCHING, clownish, awkward in
 Behaviour.
SLOWAN [*slott*, *Du.* or of *schlanc*,
Teut. *careless*] a nasty, beastly Fellow.
SLOWENLINESS, *Nastiness*, *Clownish-*
ness.
SLOW'ENLY, nasty, clownish.
SLOUGH [of *Slog*, *hollow*, or *Luh*, *Sax.*
 a Lake] a deep and muddy Place.
SLOUGH [probably of *Luh*, *Sax.* a Lake]
 the Damp in a Coal Mine, so called because
 of its Moistness.
A SLOUGH, a Husk. *N. C.*
SLOUGH, the Scar of a Wound, or a
 Piece of corrupt Flesh cut out of a Sore, also
 the spongy or porous Substance in the Inside
 of the Horns of Oxen or Cows.
SLOUGH of a wild Boar, the Soil or Mire
 wherein he wallows, or the Place in which
 he lies in the Day-time.
SLOUGH-Silver, a Rent formerly paid to
 the Castle of *Wigmore*, instead of some Days
 Works in Harvest, performed for the Lord of
 the Maner.
SLOUTH [probably of *Slog*, *Sax.* *con-*
cave or *hollow*, *g. d.* a hollow Skin] the
 Cast Skin of a Snake.
SLOUTH [*Hunting Term*] a Herd or
 Company, as a *Slouth of Bears*, i. e. a Com-
 pany of Bears.
SLOUTH-Hound. See *Slath Hound*.
SLOW [of *slap*, *Sax.*] *dilatory*, *tedious*
 in Motion.
SLOW in Motion [in *Astrology*] is when
 a Planet's daily Motion happens to be

less than its mean Motion.
SLOWLY, *slowly*, *slowly*.
SLOWNESS, *Slowness*, *Slowness*.
SEOWE, *Seow*, *Seow*, *Seow*.
TO SLUBBER, *to* [*Seow* or *Seow*]
 derive from *Seow*, *Teut.* or *Seow*,
 L.] to *carelessly*, or without Attention.
A SLUT [*slut*, *Du.* or *slut*,
Sebus, *Ital.* *Schlut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
Wood *Teut.* a *slut* to *slut* or *slut*,
 a *Vent* or *Drift* for *Water* or *Wind*.]
SLUG [of *schlagen*, *Teut.* *slut*,
Teut. *slut* or *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
 A *SLUG* of *slut*, *Du.* a *slut*,
 fully] a Ship that sails heavily, *slut*,
 Snail without a Shell.
A SLUGGARD [*slut*, *Du.* or *slut*,
Teut. *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
Teut. *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
SLUGGISH, *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
SLUGGISHNESS, *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
To SLUMBER [*slut*, *Du.* or *slut*,
Teut. *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
Teut. *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
To SLUMP, to *slut* or *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
 into *slut* or *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
To SLUR [*slut*, *Du.* or *slut*,
Teut. *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
 unevenly, to *slut* or *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
A SLUR, a *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
 boundary.
A SLUT [*slut*, *Du.* or *slut*,
Teut. *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
SLUTH [*slut*, *Du.* or *slut*,
 has an excellent Sense of Smelling.
SLY [*slut*, *Teut.* *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
 of *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
 served in Words or Deeds, hypocritically
 signing, fraudulently.
To SMACK [*smac*, *Sax.* *slut*,
Teut. *smager*, *Dan.*] to take a *slut*,
 Relish of with the Smack of the *slut*.
A SMACK [*smac*, *Sax.* *slut*,
Teut. *smack*, *L. S.* *smac*, *Dan.*] a
 Relish, Smattering.
A SMACK [*slut*, *Teut.*] a *slut*,
 Kiss with a Noise made by the *slut*.
SMACKS, small Vessels with
 which attend Men of War in *slut*,
 Mea or Provisions on Board.
A SMACK'ERING [*slut*, *Teut.*]
 a *slut* for, or being desirous of, a
slut after a Thing.
A SMACKING-Cove, a *slut*,
SMACK'A, a *slut* or *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
SMALL [*smal*, *Sax.* of *slut*,
slut, *Du.* *schmal*, *Teut.* *slut*,
 little.
SMALL Craft [*slut*, *Teut.*] all *slut*,
 Nets and Hooks, as are the *slut*,
 also all manner of small *slut*,
 Catches, Hoys, &c.
SMALL Piece, a *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
 2d Farthing *slut*, of which *slut*,
 a Noble.
SMALL-Pox, a *slut*, *Teut.* *slut*,
 Distemper of England.

SMALLAGE, a wholesome Herb, often
 into Broth, *Apium*, L.
SMALNESS, Littleness.
SMALT [*Schmalte*, Teut.] a blue Co-
 loured Powder used in Painting; blue Enamel.
SMARAGDINE [*Smeragdus*, L. of
Smaragdus, Gr.] a precious Stone, trans-
 parent, of a lovely green Colour, very be-
 coming to the Eyes.
SMART [*smarten*, Sax. [*smerte*,
schmerzen, Teut.] to be painful, as
 the Heart.
SMART [*Smerte*, Dan. [*Schmerz*,
 Teut.] a Pain, as of a Wound or Sore.
SMART, brisk, quick, witty, biting,
 or violent.
SMARTNESS, Briskness, Sharpness.
TO SMARTLE away, to waste away. N.C.
A SMATTERER [*smatten*, Sax.] to
 be one who has some smatch or Tincture
 of Learning.
SMATTERING [*smatten*, Sax.] a so-
 mewhat or slight Knowledge.
SMUGHT [*geschmachtet*, Teut.]
 perceived. *Chauc.*
TO SMEAR [*smearan*, Sax. [*smieren*,
schmieren, Teut.] to daub about with
 fat, Soil, Dirt, &c.
SMECTVM'NUS, a Word made out
 of the first Letters of the Names of 5 Pres-
 byterian Ministers, viz, *Stephen Marshall*,
James Calamy, *Thomas Young*, *Matthew*
Wright, and *William Sparrow*, who
 wrote a Book against Episcopacy, and
 a Common Prayer, A. C. 1644. whence
 and their Followers were called *Smec-*
tynians.
SMOGMA [*Σμύγμα*, Gr.] Soap or any
 thing that scours; a Wash Ball.
SMOGMATIC [*smogmaticus*, L. [*Σμυγ-*
ματικός, Gr.] belonging to Soap, soapy.
TO SMELL, [*Minbew* derives it of
smacken, Teut. to taste; but *Skinner*
 thinks, Du. warm, or smaller, Du. to
 be small; because Odours are hot, and
 enter themselves or Scent into small Par-
 ticles] to perceive Scent by the Nostrils.
SMELLING, is probably occasion'd by
 Effluvia of odorous Bodies mingling
 themselves with the Air entering up the
 Nails, which are cover'd with a very
 warm and sensible Coat; and there, in-
 vading themselves into the Processes of
 olfactory Nerves, do move them vari-
 ously, according to their various and diffe-
 rent Natures, and so communicate to the
 Soul such corresponding Motions, as en-
 able the Soul to judge differently of the
 Effluvia producing such Effluvia; hence when
 Effluvia produce a grateful Sensation, we
 say it hath a *sweet Smell*, but when a disa-
 greeable one, we say it *stinks*.
SMELLING Cheat, a Garden or Nose-
 Bag.
SMELT [*Smele*, Sax. Dan.] a Fish.
SMELT [*schmelzen*, L. S. [*schmel-*
zen, Teut.] (among *Refiners*) to melt. Me-
 tal in the Oar in a Furnace, called a Smelt-
 ing Furnace.
SMEREN [*schmeren*, L. S.] to be-
 smear. *Chauc.*
TO SMERK [*Smercian*] to smile or look
 pleasantly.
SMERTANDE, smarting. *Chauc.*
SMERTIN, to smart. *Chauc.*
SMETH, an Ointment to take away Hair.
TO SMICKER [*Smercian*, Sax.] to
 look amorously or wantonly.
SMICK'ET, a Woman's Shift.
TO SMILE [*smiler*, Dan.] to look plea-
 santly, to laugh silently.
SMIRED [*Smeran*, Sax. [*geschmirt*,
 Teut.] annoyed. O.
TO SMITE [*schmitten*, L. S. Fr. *Junius*
 derives it of *smite*, Gr.] to strike or hit.
TO SMITE [*Falcory*] a Hawk is said to
 smite, when she wipes her Beak after Feeding.
SMITER, an Arm. *Caes.*
SMITH [*Smis*, Sax. *Smis*, Belg. and
 Dan. [*Schmidt*, Teut.] one who works Iron.
SMITH'ERY [*Smis* - *cept*, Sax.
Schmiederey, Teut.] the Trade of a Smith.
TO FOLLOW SMITH'ERY [*Smisan*, Sax.
Smiden, Belg. [*Schmieden*, Teut. [*Smider*,
 Dan.] to work Iron.
A SMITHY [*Schmiede*, Teut.] a
 Smith's Shop or Forge.
SMITING [*of smittan*, Sax. to infect]
 infectious. *Lincolnsb.*
SMITING Line, [in a Ship] is a small
 Line fastened to the Miffen Yard Arm, which
 serves to loosen the Miffen Sail, without
 striking down the Yard; for being pulled
 hard, it breaks all the Rope Yarns with
 which the Sail was furled; whence
SMITE [*the Miffen* (*Sax Phrase*)] is to pull
 that Rope, that the Sail may fall down.
SMOCK [*Smoc*, Sax.] a Linnen inner-
 most Garment worn by Women.
SMOCK-FACED, having a palish or
 Womanish Complexion.
SMOKE [*Smoca*, Sax. [*schmucken*, L. S.]
 the black Exhalation which ascends from
 Fire.
SMOOGED, smoked. *Shakspeare*.
TO SMOKE [*Smocian*, Sax. [*smooke*,
 Belg. [*schmucken*, L. S.] to send forth such
 an Exhalation.
SMOKE Faribings, an yearly Rent an-
 ciently paid for the Customary Dues, offered
 by the Inhabitants of a Diocese at *Whitsun-*
side, when they made their Processions to
 the Mother or Cathedral Church.
SMOKE Silver? Money formerly paid
SMOKE Penny, to the Ministers of se-
 veral Parishes instead of Tithe Wood.
SMOK'INESS, the being smoky.
SMOK'LESS, without a Smock, stark-
 naked.
SMOKY, abounding with Smoke.
SMOOTH [*smate*, Sax.] sleek, even,
 not rough.

5 F 2

To SMOOTH [*smædian, Sax.*] to make smooth, plain or even.

SMOOTH Boiling of Sugar [*in Confectionary*] is when the Sugar is boiled to such a Degree, that a Person dipping the Tip of his Finger into it, and after applying it to his Thumb, a small Thread or String sticks to both, which immediately breaks and remains in a Drop upon the Fingers.

SMOOTHLY, evenly, without Hindrance.

SMOOTHNESS, Evenness.

To SMOTHER [*smopian, Sax. smote, Belg. bezchmopoczen, Teut.*] to suffocate.

A SMOTHER, a great Vapour or Smoke.

SMOPPLE, brittle; as smopple Wood, smopple Pie-Crust, &c. N. C.

SMOTHERLICK, Snout fair. O.

SMUG [*smicne, Sax.*] spruce, neat.

To SMUG up one's Self [*schmucken, Teut. smucker, Dan.*] to trim, to let one's self off to the best Advantage.

To SMUGGLE [*smeekele, Belg. schmetselen, to fawn and flatter, Teut. smaggerer, Dan.*] to handle, feel, kiss amorously; also to run Goods ashore, or bring them in by Stealth.

SMUGGLERS, such as run ashore uncustomed Goods.

SMUGNESS, Neatness, Spruceness.

To SMUT [*Beymizan, Sax. smette, Bel. schmatzen, Teut.*] to daub with Smut.

SMUT [*smette, Belg. schmutz, Teut.*] the Soot of a Chimney; also a Disease in Corn.

SMUTTINESS, the being daubed with Soot; Obscenity.

SMUTTY, daubed with Soot; obscene in Discourse.

SMYTHIETH, forgeth as a Smith. Cb.

SNACK, Share; as, to go Snack with one.

SNACKET, a Help for a Caisement.

A SNAFFLE [*of snabel, B. schuabel, Teut.*] a Beak; a sort of Horse's Bit.

A SNAG [*schnecke, Teut.*] a Snail. Suff.

A SNAG, a Knot, Knob, or Bunch. Suff.

SNAGGLE Toothed [*of schuabel, Teut.*] a Beak, or nagel, Teut. a Nail] having the Teeth standing out.

SNAIL [*snagl, Sw. snigel, Dan.*] an Insect hurtful to Garden Plants.

SNAKE [*snaca, of snican, Sax. to creep, snake, Belg.*] a sort of Serpent.

SNAKE-Weed, an Herb, otherwise called Adders wort and Bishort. *Biflorus, L.*

To SNAP [*schnappen, Teut. snapper, Dan. snapper, F.*] to break in two, to catch; also to snub or speak roughly.

A SNAP, a sort of Noise; also a Noise or Bit; also a kind of Fishing for Pike.

To SNAP [*knacken, Teut.*] to make a Noise by hitting the Fingers one against the other, or against the Ball of the Thumb.

SNAP-*Dragon*, a Sport; a Flower. *Antirrhinum, L.*

A MERRY SNAP [*of knapp, Teut. cheerful, or knapa, Sax.*] a Boy, because they are merry; a merry Fellow.

SNAHPHANCE [*Schnapphahn, Teut.*] a Firelock, a Gun that strikes Fire without a Match.

To SNAP, [*of schnappen, Teut.*] to make a sudden Motion or Catch with one's Mouth, as Dogs do when any Thing is thrown to them, or Fishes at the Bait] to check. N. C.

SNAPED, nipped with Cold, spoken of Fruits and Herbs. N. C.

SNAPPISH, surly, crabbed, rude, rough. SNAPPISHNESS, Surlinefs, Perwinels.

SNAPSACK. See *Knapack*.

A SNARE [*of snare, Belg. a Rope or Nerve, of schwaerret, Dan.*] a Gin or Trap to catch Birds or Beasts; also a Wire Gin or Stall-Net, to catch Fish.

To SNARE, to prune Timber Trees.

To SNARE [*schwaerret, Dan.*] to insnare, intangle or take in a Snare. See *insnare*.

To SNARL [*of snarthen, Teut.*] to grin like a Dog; also to be intangled, as a Skin of Thread, &c.

The SNAT, the burnt Wick or Smuff of a Candle. N. C.

To SNATCH [*snappen, Teut.*] to catch suddenly; to wrest or take away eagerly, or by Force.

SNATCH Block [*in a Ship*] a great Block or Pulley, having a Shiver, cut through one of its Cheeks, for the ready receiving in of any Rope; it is chiefly used for the Fall of the Winding Tackle, which is let into the Block, and then brought to the Captain.

To SNATHE [*of schetters, Teut.*] to cut] to prune Trees. N. C.

SNEAD } the Handle of a Scythe. C.

SNEATH } To SNEAK [*snican, Sax. (niges, Dan.)*] to creep up and down shamefully, to look about, to act mean-spiritedly.

SNEAKINGNESS, Baskfulness, Niggardliness.

SNEAKS } a sneaking sly Fellow, SNEAKSBY } who scarce dare show his Head; a miserly, niggardly Person.

To SNEAP, to check or chide. N. C.

SNEAPED, beaked, billed, i.e. having Bills or Beaks, as snep'd Birds. *Spem.*

SNEB, Check, Rebuke. *Spem.*

To SNECK the Door, to latch it. N. C.

SNACKET of a Door, a String that draws up the Latch. N. C.

To SNEE } to abound or swarm, as he

To SNIE } joins with Lice.

To SNEER, to laugh foolishly, or scornfully.

To SNEEZE [*snican, Sax. Bistru, Teut. Bester, Dan.*] an Action well known.

SNEEZING-Powder [*niesepulver*, T.] *Snuff*.

SNEEZING-Root, an Herb so called from its Faculty of causing one to sneeze. *Pharmica*. L.

SNELL [*snell*, *Da.* *schnell*, Teut. *Js-* *sel*, F. *swift* and *humble*] a Name.

SNET [*Hunting Term*] the Fat of all Sorts of Deer.

SNEVER, *Skender*. N. C.

A SNEVER Sparrow, a slender Stripling. N. C.

To **SNICKER** } to laugh privately, to
To **SNIGGER** } laugh in one's Sleeve.

To **SNIP** [*snippen*, *Da.*] to cut with Scissors or Shears.

SNIFE [*snice*, *Sax.* *sneppe*, L. S. *schnepe*, Teut.] a kind of Fowl.

To **SNITE** [*schnitzen*, Teut. *snider*, *Da.*] to blow the Nose.

A SMITE, a Bird, called also a Ball.

SNITHE-WIND [of *Sniban*, *Sax.* to cut, of *schneiden* and *winde*, Teut.] a cutting Wind. *Lincoln*.

SNITTING [*in Falconry*] is the Sneezing, as it were of a Hawk; or when a Hawk, as it were, wipes her Bill after Feeding.

To **SNITTLE** [of *Sniban*, *Sax.* *snitteler*, to cut in Pieces, Teut.] to cut, to kill.

SNIVEL [*Snepel*, *Sax.*] Snot.

SNIVELLING [of *Snepel*, *Sax.* Snot, *Snivel*] peaking, spouty-nosed, childish, pusillanimous, as a *snivelling Fellow*.

SNOD, neat, handsome. N. C.

SNODDE, a smooth Roll or Bottom of Thread, *Silk*, &c. *Old Rec.*

SNOGELY, handsomely; as *snogely gear'd*, handsomely dress'd. N. C.

SNOG-Male, smooth, with few Combs.

To **SNOOK**, to lie lurking for a Thing.

To **SNORE** [*schnorren*, *Da.* *schnarren*, Teut.] to make a Noise through the Nostrils in Sleeping.

To **SNORT** [*snorcher*, *Da.*] to make a Noise like a Horse when frightened.

SNOT [*Snote*, *Sax.* *schnot*, Teut. *snac*, B. and *Da.* *Junius* derive it of *Notic*, Gr.] a sort of Phlegm, voided at the Nose.

SNOTTY, dabbled with Snot.

SNOUT [*schnautze*, T. *snayt*, Belg. *snaut*, *Da.*] the Nose of a Beast, Fish, &c.

SNOW [*Snep*, *Sax.* *snecum*, Belg. *snce*, *Da.* *schnee*, Teut.] a Meteor well known in Northernly and Southernly Climates, especially beyond the Tropicks.

SNOW [*Snep*, *Sax.* *schnepen*, Teut. *snec*, *Da.* *sneger*, F. *ninger*, L.] to descend in Snow.

SNOW-Apple, a kind of Apple.

SNOWDEN [of *Snep*, *Sax.* Snow and *Den*, *Sax.* a Den, because of the Snow always seen upon the Top of it] a Hill in *Cornwallshire*.

SNOW-Drops, a Flower.

To **SNUB** [of *snuffe*, Belg.] to sob; also to take one up sharply; to keep under in Subjection.

SNUBS, Knots in Wood. *Spex.*

A SNUDGE [of *Snican*, *Sax.* to creep] an old Curmudgeon or close-fisted Fellow, a creeping Fellow.

To **SNUDGE along** [of *sniger*, *Da.* or *Snitan*, *Sax.* to creep along] to walk looking downward, and poring, as though the Head was full of Business.

SNUFF [of *Snepel*, *Sax.* *schnappul* ber, Teut. *snuff*, Belg. *Snot*, q. d. *Snot-Powder*; because it brings it away] a Sneezing Powder.

To **SNUFF** [*snuffe*, Belg. *schnupfen*, Teut.] to take Snuff, also to take Exceptions at.

To **SNUFFLE** [*snuffele*, Belg. *schnupf* fen, Teut.] to make a Noise in Respiration through the Nose, to speak in the Nose.

A SNUFFLING Fellow } [*Snyplung*,
A SNUVELING Fellow } [*Sax.*] a motty-

nor'd, mean, low-spirited, sneaking Fellow.

SNUG, lying close, hidden.

To **SNUGGLE**, to lie close together.

SNURL, a Rheum or Cold in the Head, N. C.

SNUSH, Snuff.

SNUT-Nosed, flat-nosed.

A SO } [of *Srau*, F. a Pail or Bucket]

A SOA } a Tub with two Ears to carry on a Staff. N. C.

SO [*Spa*, *Sax.* *so*, Teut. *soe*, L. S. and Belg.] thus, in like manner.

SOAM, an Horse Load. W. C.

SOAP. See *Spe*.

SOARAGE [*in Falconry*] the first Year of a Hawk's Age.

SOAR-Hawk [with *Falconers*] a Hawk so called from the first taking her from the *Eyrie*, till she has mew'd or cast her Feathers.

SOAVE, Sweet, agreeable. *Ital.*

SOAVEMENTE, sweetly, agreeably. *It.*

To **SOAR** [*essorer*, F. *soare*, *Ital.*] to fly high, to aim high, to be aspiring.

To **SOB** [*Seopian*, *Sax.* to lament, *Martinicus* derives it of *solis*, Gr.] to sigh, to Weeping or Lamentation.

SOBER [*sebre*, F. *sobrius*, L.] moderate, temperate, modest, grave, serious.

SOBRIETY } [*sobrietas*, F. *sobrietas*, L.]

SOBERNESS } a Virtue by which one abstains from eating and drinking more than is requisite or fit for Nourishment; Moderation, Temperance, prudent Carriage.

SOC [*Old Law Term*] a Power or Liberty of Jurisdiction.

SOCA, a Signiority or Lordship endowed by the King with Liberty of holding a Court of Tenants called *Sockmen*. O. L.

SOCAGE } [of *Soc*, F. a Plough-share,

SOCKAGE } or *poeu* or *poene*, *Sax.* a Privilege] a Tenure of Land by inferior Services in Husbandry, to be performed to the Lord of the Fee.

SOCAGER } [*in Old Law*] a Tenant

SOCKMAN } who holds Lands and

SOKEMAN } Tenement by Sockage.

SOACIABLE

SOCIABLE [*socialis*] delighting in, or fit for Company or Conversation.

SOCIABLENESS [*socialitas*, L.] a being sociable or social.

SOCIETY [*societas*, F. *societas*, L.] Company, Fellowship, Conversation, and a Company of several Persons, joined together for some common Interest, or to assist one another in the Management of any particular Business.

The Royal SOCIETY, a Fellowship of Noble, Learned, and ingenious Men, founded by K. Charles II. under the Name of the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge, viz. *Mathematical, Physiological, Mechanical, and Chymical*; who for some time met at *Gresham College* in *Bishopsgate Street*.

SOCINIANISM, the Opinion and Principles of the Socinians.

SOCINIANS, a Sect so called from one *Laelius Socinus*, their Author & afterwards promoted by *Ambrosius Socinus*, at *Bianus*, 1555. He asserted that Christ was no man, and had no existence before Mary, denied the Personality of the Holy Ghost, Original Sin, Grace, Predestination, the Sacraments, and Impeccability of Christ.

A **SOCK**, a Ploughshare.

SOCKET [*soculus*, F. *socle*, L.] a Trunk, or Stalk. Part of a Candlestick; also a Piece of Metal at the Bottom of a Pike, Halbert, &c.

SOCKETS [in a Ship] see the Holes, which the Iron Pins of the Guns called *Muzzling Pieces* and *Fowlers* are let into.

SOCKMEN [*socmani*, G. L.] a sort of Tenants who till'd the Island, or peculiar Demesns of their Lord; but after the Conquest, those who held by no servile Tenure, but paid their Rent as a *Sake*, or *Sign* of Freedom, were so called.

SOCKS [*socki*, L.] Clothing for the Feet.

SOC'NA [*roche*, Sax.] a Privilege, or Liberty and Franchise.

SOCOME [*Old Law Term*] a Custom of Grinding at the Lord's Mill.

Bond SOCOME, is when the Tenants are bound to grind at the Lord's Mill.

Love SOCOME, is when they do it freely out of Love to their Lord.

SOCQUE, a Sandal or Wooden Shoe worn by Friars called *Recolletti*. F.

SOCRATES [of *Sav*, to save, and *apart*, to hold] an excellent and learned Greek Philosopher, who lived about 428 Years before Christ, in the Time of *Hegai*, and *Zachariah* the Prophets, whom the Oracle of *Apollon* pronounced the wisest Man upon Earth. He was most noted for the Study and Practice of Moral Philosophy, for which being envied, his Enemies accused him of Contempt of their Gods, for which he was condemned to die; but soon

after the Athenians showed their Sense for the Loss of him, by slaying his Accusers, and erecting Statues in Honour of him.

SOD [*Salt*, D. *Terra Soda*, Ital.] a sort of Tuff, or the Superficies of a hard part of a volcano.

SODALIS, a Companion, an Associate.

SODALITIOUS [*sodalitius*, L.] pertaining to Society.

SODALITY [*sodalitas*, L.] Fellowship, Society.

SODOM [*Sodom*, Heb.] one of three Cities in the Land of *Canaan*, which was utterly destroyed by Fire.

SODOM-APPLE, Apples said to grow about *Sodom*, which appear fair to the eye, but being full of Salt and Sulfur, they crumble away at the first Touch.

SODOMITE [*sodomita*, L.] one who commits the Sin of Sodomy, a Beggar.

SODOMITIC [*sodomiticus*, L.] pertaining to Sodomy.

SODOMY [*sodomie*, F. *sodomie*, L.] Buggery, a Sin of the Flesh against Nature, so called, because committed by the inhabitants of *Sodom*.

SOF, a sort of Alcorn which grows in the Eastern Countries, being an Apartment of Stone raised about two Feet above the Sea, and furnished with rich Carved Columns, where Persons of the highest Rank are entertained.

SOFFES [among the Turks] a sect of ancient Religion. *Parsons*, who usually stand in the Streets and public Place, being always very busy with their Bells that Notice may be taken of their constant Devotion; when they speak, it is but two Words at a Time: *Allo Allah*, i. e. God is Great; or *Sabbane Allah*, i. e. God is Pure; or *Ille Allah*, i. e. God defend.

SOFT [*soft*, Sax. *lax*, Belg. *lax*, Teut.] yielding to the Touch, also sly.

To **SOFTEN** [*laustigen*, Teut.] to make soft.

SOFTISH, somewhat soft, sly.

SOFTNESS, the being soft.

SOIL [*solo*, F. *solum*, L.] Ground considered with respect to its Quality or Situation; Country.

To **SOIL** Milk, to cleanse or strain it.

A **SOIL-Dir**, a straining, &c. *Dir*.

SOIL [*Hunting Term*] the Mire in which a wild Boar wallows.

To **take SOIL** [*Hunt. Term*] to get into the Water, as a Deer when clocked.

To **SOIL**, to dung, muck, dirty, &c.

SOILURE, a Dirt. *Shabbe*.

To **SOJOURN** [*sojournare*, F. *sojournare*, Ital. q. *subdiurnare*, L.] to tarry, or continue for some Time in any Place; to dwell, abide, or live a while in it.

SOIT fait droit comme il est dit [*It. It.*]

at date, as it is defined] is Forfeited when the King gives his Royal Assent to a private Bill referred to Parliament, and the

507CA: 7. {poena, Sax.} the Privilege
507E: 5. of Tenants granted from Cūb

Heavy Impositions; the Territory, in which
the chief Lord enjoyed his Liberty of
Mining, Courtship; his own Territory
in Jurisdiction; in Quit-Rent; Payment
made to the Lord by his Tenants for holding
in the Quality of a Socman or Freeholder.
A SOKE-ROWE, the Rent Gathered in the
Lord's Sake.

• The SOLAR, or Sidereal, or Astral Year, is the Space the Sun takes up in coming back to any particular fixed Star, which is a little longer than the other, viz. about 365 Days 8 Hours and 0 Minutes.

low Chirurgical Machine, in which a broken Leg, or Thigh is placed; a Cradle.

SOLID [*solid*, F. *solides*, L.] massive, hard, firm, strong; real, substantial, sound, lasting.

A **SOLID** [among *Geometricians*] is a Magnitude which has three Dimensions, viz. Length, Breadth, and Thickness, and is often used in the same Sense as *Body*.

SOLID Angle [in *Geometry*] is one made by the meeting of three or more Planes, and those joining in a Point like that of a Diamond well cut.

SOLID Numbers [in *Arithmetic*] are such as arise from the Multiplication of a plain Number by any other whatsoever; thus 18 is a solid Number, made of 6 multiplied by 3, or of 9 multiplied by 2.

SOLID Problem [*Mathematicks*] one which cannot be geometrically solved but by the Intersection of a Circle, and a Conick Section, or by the Intersection of two other Conick Sections, besides the Circle.

SOLIDATA, the Pay of a Soldier. O.

SOLIDATION, a making solid or firm.

SOLIDITY [*solidité*, F. *soliditas*, L.] Firmness, Soundness, Massiveness.

SOLIDITY [*Figuratively*] Soundness of Judgment; Depth of Learning, &c.

SOLIDIFY [in *Architecture*] the Choice of a good Foundation, and sound Materials to work with.

SOLIDITY [*Philosophy*] a Quality of a natural Body oppos'd to Fluidity, which consists in the Parts of Bodies being woven and entangled one with another, so that they cannot spread themselves, several Ways as fluid Bodies do.

SOLIDITY of a Body [*Geometry*] is the Number of little, determinate, solid Measures, which are contained in it.

SOLIDO, as a *Bond in Solida*, i. e. a Bond or Writing obligatory for the Whole.

SOLIDUS, anciently a whole Piece of Gold Coin, now taken for a Shilling. L.

SOLIFIDIAN [of *Solus* and *fides*, L.] one who holds, that Faith only, without Works is necessary to Salvation.

SOLL'OQUY [*soliloquy*, F. *soliloquium*, L.] a discoursing or mediating alone with one's Self.

SOLIPEDA [*solipes*, L.] whole-footed.

SOLITARY [*solitaire*, F. *solitarius*, L.] lonesome, unfrequented, retired, private; also that loves to be alone.

SOLITARY Sparrow, a Sparrow naturally given to Melancholy, living lonesome in By-places.

SOLITUDE [*solitudo*, L.] a Desert, or uninhabited Place; also a Retirement or Solitary Life. F.

SOLIVAGANT [*solivagus*, L.] wandering alone, solitary.

SOL'AR [*soll'er*, Teut. of *solarium*,

L.] an upper Room of a House.

SOLLICITO, Grief, Borrow. Ital.

To **SOLLICIT** [*soll'icitor*, F. *soll'iciter*, L.] to importune or press; to entice, move or egg on; to prosecute a Business.

SOLLICITA'TION, an entreating earnestly; an importuning or pressing; Mediation, Inducement, Influence. F. of L.

SOLLICITOUR [*soll'iciteur*, F. *soll'icitor*, L.] one who solicits.

SOLLICITOUR [in *Law*] one employed to take care of, and follow Suits in Law.

SOLLICITOUS [*soll'iciteux*, L.] full of Care and Fear; much troubled or concerned about a Business.

SOLLICITUDE [*soll'icitude*, L.] great Care, Trouble, Anxiety of Mind. F.

SOLO [in *Musick Books*] stands for Specially or alone. It is frequently used in Pieces of Musick of several Parts, when one Part is to perform alone, as *Flute solo*, the Flute alone, *Organo solo*, the Organ alone, and *Violino solo*, the Violin alone.

SOLO [in *Musick*] is also used to distinguish these Sonnets, for one Violin and a Bass, or one Flute and a Bass, from those with two Violins and a Bass, or two Flutes and a Bass. And to the 5th Opera of Corelli's Sonnets, which are composed for one Violin and a Bass, are commonly call'd *Solo's*, to distinguish them from the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Opera's, which are composed for two Violins and a Bass. Ital.

SOLOMON [סְלוֹמֹן, Heb.] i. e. Peaceable King David's Son.

SOLOMON's Seal, an Herb. *Polygonum*, L.

SOLOON, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, and a Lawgiver to the Athenians, who liv'd Anno Mundi 3391, about the Time when *Tarquinius Priscus*, reign'd in Rome. *Cæsar* ask'd him, who in the World was more happy than he? He answer'd *Tellus*, who though he was poor, yet was a good Man, and content with what he had, died well, and in a good Age; for that till one be dead, he cannot be call'd happy, as *Cæsar* afterwards found true by Experience.

SOLS } a French Coin of 12 Deniers,
SOUS } whereof 20 makes a Livre, valued at 3-5ths of a Farthing English.

SOLSTICE [*soll'itium*, L. q. *soll'is festi*] is the Time when the Sun being come to either of the Tropical Points, or got furthest from the Equator, seems for some Days to be at a Stand before it retreats back, which happens twice a Year, in the Summer and Winter.

The *Equinox* **SOLSTICE** } [in *Maths*
The *Summer* **SOLSTICE** } *Question*]
is when the Sun entering the Tropick of Cancer, on June 21, makes the longest Day and the shortest Night.

Hymn!

HYMNAL SOLSTICE ? [in Northern Town Winter SOLSTICE { *trix* } is when the Sun comes to the Tropick of Capricorn, which is on the 11th of December, and makes the longest Night and shortest Day; for under the Equator there is no Variation, but a continual Equinox or Equality of Days and Nights.

SOLSTITIAL [*solstitialis*, L.] belonging to the Solstice. F.

SOLSTITIAL Colure. See Colure.

SOLVABLE [*solubilis*, L.] that may be resolved or explained; that is able to pay. F.

SOLUBLE [*solubilis*, L.] that may be dissolved or dissolved. F.

SOLUBILITY, the being able to be dissolved or payed.

SOLUBLE [among Physicians] loose, or apt to go to Stool.

SOLUBLE Tartar [among Chymists] a Salt chymically prepared, by boiling eight Ounces of Cream of Tartar, with four Ounces of fixed Salt of Tartar.

TO SOLVE [*solvere*, L.] to resolve or divide.

SOLVENCY, the being able to make Payments.

SOLVENDO esse [in Law] signifies that a Man hath wherewith to pay, or is a Person Solvent. L.

SOLVENT [*solvens*, L.] able to pay.

A SOLVENT [among Chymists] any Menstruum or corrosive Liquor, which will dissolve Solids. The same as *Dissolvent*.

SOLUTIO Chymica, is a resolving any mixed Body into its Chymical Principles, Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Earth and Water. L.

SOLUTIO Continui [among Surgeons] is a dissolving of the Unity and Continuity of Parts, as in Wounds, Fractures, &c. L.

SOLUTION, a loosening. F. of L.

SOLUTION [of Questions] the unfolding, explaining, or answering them.

SOLUTION [in Mathematics] is the answering any Question, or the Resolution of any Problem.

SOLUTIONE fendis Militis Parliamenti, a Writ of the Knight of the Shire, or Burgh in Parliament, to recover his Allowance, if he be denied. L. T.

SOLUTIVE, which loosens the Belly, as Solutive Medicine.

SOME [from or pume, Sax. Mer. C. f.] gives it of *soma*, Gr. a Body] a Part of the Whole.

SOMERSETSHIRE [Somersethunscire, f Somerseth, Sax. which was formerly the County Town] a Western County of England.

SOMETHING, some one Thing, partly.

SOMETIMES, at particular Times, now and then.

SOMEWHAT, part of a Thing, partly.

SOMEWHERE, in some Place.

SOMNAM'BULO [of Somnus and ambulo, L.] one who walks in his Sleep.

SOMNIOULOUS [*somniculosus*, L.] drowsy, sleepy.

SOMNIOULOSITY [*somniculositas*, L.] Sleepiness, Drowsiness.

SOMNIFERA, Medicines which bring or cause Sleep. L.

SOMNIFEROUS [*somnifer*, L.] bringing Sleep.

SOMNIFICK [*somnificus*, L.] causing Sleep.

SOMNIFUGOUS [*somnifugus*, L.] driving away Sleep.

SOMNOLENCE [*somnolentia*, L.] Drowsiness, Sleepiness.

SOMNOLENTIA Continua [with Physicians] constant Drowsiness or Inclination to Sleep. L.

SOMPNE, to summons. Chauc.

SOME-While, [from phyle, Sax.] sometimes; one Time or another.

SOMEWILNE, some one. O.

SON [Suna, Sax. Sone, Belg. Sohn, Teut. Son, Dan.] a Term applied to a Male Child in Respect of the Parents.

SONA, a Sound, or Sounds; which is the proper or chief Object of Musick, and which if performed in an agreeable Manner one after the other, is then called Melody, but if one with another in an agreeable Manner, it is called Harmony. Ital.

SONATA, a Musical Composition for Instruments.

SOND, Sand. Chauc.

SONDIN, to end. Chauc.

SONENESSE, a Noise. O.

A SONG [Sing. Sax. Song, L. S. Gesang, Teut. and Dan.] a Verse or Composition sung.

SONGAL ? a Handful of gleaned Corn.

SONGLE ? Herefordshire.

SONGEDEST, did sing. Chauc.

SONG'STER, a Singer of Songs.

SON'NET [*Sonetto*, Ital.] a sort of Italian Poem, consisting of 14 Verses, all whose Rhymes curiously answer one another. F.

SONOROUS [*sonore*, F. *sonorus*, L.] sounding, or making a loud Noise.

SONOROUSNESS, Loudness of Sound, Harmoniousness.

SONTICK [*sonicus*, L.] hurtful. O.

SOOL ? any Thing eaten with Bread.

SOWL ? N. C.

SOON [*sona*, Sax.] quickly.

SOON, the Evening. N. C.

SOOP ? [*Soupe*, F. *Suppe*, Teut. Pot-SOUP] a soup, especially made after the French Way.

TO SOOP UP. See Sup up.

SOOT [*Soot*, Sax.] Smoke condensed.

SOOTINESS, the being daubed with Soot.

SOOTY, daubed or abounding with Soot.

SOOT [Belg.] [sweet. *Spens*.

To **SOOTH** [gr. *ῥῖαν*, *Sax.*] to assent to, flatter, or encourage.

In **SOOTH** [of S. & *Sax.*] true, in *For* **SOOTH** [deed, verily, truly, *spoken by Way of Taut.*

SOOTHLY } True or Truth. *Spens*

SOOTHLICK } *cer.*

SOOTHSAVER [of S. & true, and *Sax.*, a Testimony, *Sax.*] a Diviner.

SOP [sappe, Belg. *sopa*, Span. *soppa*, Ital.] Bread soaked in Broth, Gravy, Dripping, Wine, or any other Liquor.

To **SOP** [sappe, Belg.] to dip into or soak in Broth, &c.

SOPE [Sape, *Sax.* *sæbe*, Dan. *sæpe*, L. S. *seife*, Teut. *sapo*, L.] a Composition for cleaning and scouring, &c.

To **SOPE** [sapan, *Sax.* *seppen*, L. S. *seiffen*, Teut.] to scrub with Sope.

SOPE *Wort*, a Herb (which) puts forth jointed Stalks with Leaves like Plantain. *Saponaria*, L.

SOPH, a Sophister.

SOPHEME, Sophism, Sophistry. *Chau.*

SOPHI [*i. e.* Pure and Holy] a Title of the Supreme Monarch of *Perfa*.

SOPHIA [*Σοφία*, Gr. *i. e.* Wisdom] a proper Name of Women.

SOPHISM [*sophisme*, F. *sophismas*, L. *Σοφισμα*, Gr.] a cunning or shifting Argument or Speech.

SOPHISM [*in Logick*] a subtil, but false and deceitful Argument.

A **SOPHIST** } [*Sophiste*, F. *Sophista*, L. *Σοφιστήρ*, Gr.] a subtil

cavilling D'puter; also a young Student at the University of *Cambridge*.

SOPHISTICAL [*sophisticus*, F. *sophisticus*, L. *Σοφιστικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Sophism; capacious, deceitful.

SOPHISTICATED [*sophisticatus*, L.] adulterated; it is used more especially of Wines and Chymical Preparations, that are not made good in their several Kinds, &c.

To **SOPHISTICATE** [*sophisticare*, F.] to debase, corrupt or spoil Liquors, &c. by mingling

SOPHISTICATION, an Adulteration or Falsifying.

SOPHISTRY [*sophisticæ*, F. *sophistica*, L. *Σοφιστική*, Gr.] the Art of circumventing or deceiving by false Arguments.

SOPHRO'NIA [*Σοφροσύνη*, Gr. *i. e.* Prudence and Temperance] a Name of Women.

SOPINESS, the being smeared with Sope.

SOP'IED [*sopitus*, L.] laid to sleep.

SOPORAL *Arteries* [among *Anatomists*] the Carotid Arteries, so called; because if tyed, they immediately inclined the Person to sleep.

SOPORATIVE, causing Sleep.

SOPORIFEROUS [*soporifer*, L.] bringing Sleep.

SOPY, bedimmed with Sope.

SORFLE [*sordide*, L.] that may be, or is easily soaped.

SORFONIST, a Divine belonging to the College of *Sorbonne* in *France*.

SORBONNE [so called from the Village of *Sorbonne* near *Paris*] a Society or Corporation of Doctors of Divinity, in the University of *Paris*, founded by the *Franking St. Lewis IX.* and *Ralph de Sorbon*, his Confessor, A. D. 1264.

SORBONNIQUE, an Act of Divinity, so called; because it was held in the Hall of the *Sorbonne*.

SORES [*Soræ*, L.] the Bettes of the Service-Tree, good to purge Warty Humours and against the Scabby.

SOR'CERER [*Sorcier*, F.] one that uses Witchcraft, a Wizard, Magician, Enchanter.

SOR'CERESS [*Sorciere*, F.] a Witch or Hag.

SOR'CERY [*Sorcerie*, F.] Witchcraft, or Enchantment, a Magical Art that works by the Assistance and Ministry of the Devil.

SORD, Sorrel-coloured. *O.*

SORDET } [*sordine*, F.] a Hole-Fist

SORDINE } put into the Mouth of a

Trumpet to make it sound lower.

SORDID [*sordide*, F. *sordidus*, L.] filth, filthy, base, sordidly, pitiful, paltry.

To **SORDIDATE**, to soil, to dirty.

SORDIDNESS } [*Sordidus*, L.] filth

SORDIDITY } soil, dirtiness.

SORE [*sore*, Belg. *saar*, Dan. *scjæp*, Teut.] an Ulcer or Wound that is sore & painful.

SORE or **SOEELY** [*sorep*, *Sax.* *scjæp*, Dan. *scjæp*, Teut.] great, vehement, much.

SORE [among *Hunters*] a Male Deer in its fourth Year. *O.*

SORE a Cold, very cold. *C.*

SORE Age [among *Falcons*] the last Year of every Hawk.

SORE Hawk, a Hawk is so called when the first taking her from the Egg, while has mow'd or cast her Feathers.

SOREL [among *Hunters*] a Male Fallow Deer of three Years old.

SORELY, grievously, greatly.

SORE'NESS, Painfulness.

SORIE, forceful, Chear.

SOR'ING [*Hunting Term*] the Fastening a Hare when she is in the open Field.

SORORICIDE [*Sororicide*, L.] one that killeth his Sister.

SORITES [*sorites*, Gr.] an Argument or imperfect Syllogism, consisting of many Propositions heaped up together, in which the Predicate of the former is still made the Subject of the latter, till in Conclusion the last Predicate is attributed to the first Subject.

Subject; as a *Horse is an Animal, an Animal is a Body, a Body is a Substance*; therefore a *Horse is a Substance*.

SORTRAGE, the Blades of Green Corn, Wheat, Rye, Barley, &c.

SORRANGE, any Disease or Sore that happens to Horses.

SORREL [*Sorrel*, *Sor.*] a Herb of a pleasant sharp Taste used in Salads. *Acetosella*, L.

SORTINESS, Meanness, Paltriness.

SORREL [*for*, *fore*, and *foret*, F. *saurit*], a reddish Colour in Horses.

SORROW [*Ser*, *Sor.* *Sorge*, *Case* *For*] an Uneasiness in Mind, upon the Thoughts of Goods lost, or the Sense of an Evil, either present or in Expectation.

To **SORROW** [*sor*, *grian*, *Sax.* *forger*], to be full of Care, *Ten.*] to grieve or be uneasy in Mind.

SORROWFUL [*sorrigfult*, Dan.] full of Grief.

SORROWFULNESS, the being much afflicted with Sorrow.

SORRY [*ropig*, *Sax.*] that grieveth with much concern; also paltry or pitiful, of little Value.

SORS, Lot, Chance, Hazard. L.

SORS, the principal Money lent upon *Wary*, distinct from the Interest. O. R.

SORT [*sorte*, *Ital.* *fort*, L.] a Kind, Manner, Way, Fashion. F.

SORT of *Balances* [among *Tradesmen*] is four Dozen in Number.

To **SORT** [*essortir*, F.] to dispose Things in their proper Classes.

SORTILEGE [*Sortilegium*, L.] a Sooth-saying, or Divination by Lots; Sorcery.

SORTING *Kerfys*, a kind of Cloth.

SORUS *Accipiter*, a *Sow-Hawk*. O. L.

SORY, a kind of Mineral, a sort of Vitriol made of *Chalcitis* or *Cadmia*.

ASS, a mucky Puddle. N. C.

SOSPIRO [in *Musick Books*] a little Character called a *Reff*. *Ital.*

SOSMENUTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to hold out the Sound of a Note firmly but equal and steady manner. *Ital.*

SOT [*sot*, *Sax.* *Sot*, F. a Fool, probably of *Arureth*, Gr.] one who is void of Wit or Sense, a blockish dull Fellow; also a Drunken.

SOTE, [*Sot*, L. S.] sweet. O.

SOTELY, cunningly, subtilly. *Chauc.*

SOTHALE, an Entertainment anciently made by Bailiffs, to those of their Hundred for Gain.

SOTHE [*sot*, *Sax.*] Truth. *Chauc.*

SOTHPAST [*sottpast*, *Sax.*] true, faithful.

SOTHPASTNESSE } Truth, Faithful-
-**SOTHPASTNESSE** } ness. *Chauc.*

SOTHPASTNESSE, Veracity. *Chauc.*

SOTTISH, silly; also inclined to Drunkenness. See *Sot*.

SOTTISHNESS [*sottise*, F.] Drunkenness, Folly, Stupidity.

SOUBLE [*Souple*, F.] tractable. *Chauc.*
SOUCE [*sour*, *Salt*, Belg. *sultze*, *Teut.* of *salsum*, L.] a sort of Pickle for Hog's Flesh, &c.

To **SOUCE**, to pickle.

SOVENANCE, Remembrance.

SOVEREIGN [*soverain*, F. *soverano*, *Ital.*] absolute, chief, supreme; also excellent in its Kind.

A SOVEREIGN, an absolute Monarch or Prince; also a Gold Coin current at 22s. 6d. in the Time of King Henry VIII.

SOVEREIGNTY [*soverainete*, F.] the State or Quality of a Sovereign Prince, Supreme Power.

SOUGHT, searched out.

SOUL [*pl*, or *psul*, *Sax.* *Sel*, *Dan.* *sele*, Belg. *seele*, *Teut.*] the Principle of Life; also the immortal Part of Mankind capable of enjoying and suffering after the Separation from the Body:

SOUL'D, inspired with a new Soul. O.

SOUL-Foot, Money paid the Priest at the Opening of a Grave.

SOUL-less [*Sapul-less*, *Sax.*] dead, without Life; also dull, stupid.

SOULESCAT, a Legacy anciently bequeathed at Death by our zealous Ancestors to the Parish Priest, instead of any Tithes that might be forgotten.

SOULK, wretched. O.

SOUL-Mass Cakes, Cakes given to the Poor on *All Souls Day*.

SOUND [*Sund*, *Sax.* *sundu*, *Dan.* *ge-sund*, Belg. *gesund*, *Teut.*] entire, whole, healthy, solid, discreet; right or true.

A SOUND [*Son*, F. of *Sonus*, L.] the Object of Hearing, caused by the tremulous Motion or shaking of the Air, so that if such Motion be *uniform*, it produces a Musical Note or Sound; but if *difform*, it yields a Noise. Mr. Holder's Definition.

To **SOUND** [*sonder*, F. *sonare*, L.] to make a sound, &c.

A SOUND [in *Geography*] is any great Inlet of the Sea, between two Head Lands where there is a Passage through, as *Plymouth Sound*, &c.

The **SOUND** [*Sundu*, L. S. and *Dan.* the Sea] the Streights of the *Baltick Sea*, between *Denmark* and *Sweden*, so called by way of Eminency, as being the largest and most remarkable of all others.

To **SOUND** [*sonare*, L.] to make or yield a Sound or Noise.

To **SOUND** [*sonder*, F.] to try the Depth of the Waters of the Sea; to pump or sift one.

SOUND } [among *Hunters*] a Herd of
SOUNDER } Company of Swine.

SOUN'DING-Line [*sonde*, F. or of *Sond*, *Sax.* a Messenger] a Line 120 Fathom in Length, for sounding the Depth of the Sea.

To **SOUND** the Pump [*Sea Term*] to measure what Depth of Water there is in it.

SOUNDNESS, Healthiness, Solidity of Judgment.

SOUNITRESS, Tresses of Hair shining like the Sun. *Cbau.*

SOUP [*Suppe*, Teut.] strong Broth.

SOUPIN, to sup. *Cbau.*

SOUR [*Sur*, Sax. *iter*, Belg. *cur*, L. S. and C. Br. *sur*, F. *faiver*, Teut. sharp or acid in Taste, crabbed in Looks or Temper.

To **SOUR** [*surigan*, Sax.] to grow sour, acid, or sharp in Taste.

To **SOUR** a Person, to do him a Displeasure or Injury.

SOURDE [*sourde*, F.] to proceed, to spring. *Cbau.* Hence

SOURCE [*source*, F.] the Spring Head of a River; the Place from whence it takes its Rise and flows; and the Original, Cause, or Root of any Thing. *F.*

To **SOURD**, to arise or proceed. *O.*

SOUR'LY, crabbedly.

SOURNESS, Crabbedness.

SOUS, a French Penny. *F.*

SOUSEE [in *Cookery*] a Jelly made of Hogs Ears and Feet, sliced and stewed in Vinegar and Sugar. *F.*

SOUSE, the Offal of Swine. *O.*

SOUT'AGE, a Tax of 40 Shillings heretofore laid on every Knight's Fee. *O. R.*

SOUTAGE, coarse Cloth for Bagging; Hop Bags.

SOUTER [of *Sutor*, L.] a Cobler. *Cb.*

SOUTH [*Sud*, Sax. *luzh*, Belg. *tub*, Teut. *sud*, F.] that Part which is opposite to the North.

SOUTHERLY ? [*Subserne*, Sax.] to-

SOUTHERN } ward or of the South.

SOUTHAMPTON [of *South* and *Arnon*, the Name of a River] a famous Sea Port in *Hampshire*, 62 Miles S. W. from London.

SOUTHERN-Wood, a Plant. *Abrotanum*, L.

SOUTHSAWS, true Speeches. *O.*

SOUTH'WARK [*Souþwerc*, Sax.] a Borough Town adjoining on the South Side of London.

SOUTH-Wind [*Subwind*, Sax.] the Wind which blows from the South.

SOUVENANCE, Remembrance. *Spen.*

SOW [*sugu*, Sax. *Southe*, Belg. *Saw*, Teut. *su*, L. *ovs*, Gr.] a Female Swine; an Insect; a large Tub with two Ears; also a great Lump of melted Iron or Lead.

To **SOW** [*Spen*, Sax. *sewn*, Teut. *saeden*, Du. *saect*, Dan. *seu*] to sow Corn.

To **SOW** [*Siapan*, Sax. *stet*, Dan. *suere*; L.] to sew with a Needle.

SOW Back'd Horses [among *Farriers*] such as have straight Ribs, but good Backs.

SOW Bread, an Herb. *Cyclamen*, L.

To **SOWE** [of *secan*, F. a Seal] to Seal. *Cb.*

SOW-Thistle, an Herb. *Sonchus*, L.

To **SOWL** *see by the Ear*, is to pluck

see by the Ear. Lincolnsb.

SOWLE-GROVE, the Mouth of *Febraury*, so called by those of *South-Wales*.

SOWNE [in the *Exchequer*] leviable, or that may be collected.

SOWTER [*sutor*, L.] a Shoemaker or Cobler. *O.*

SOYL [*solum*, L.] Earth, Ground, Mold, Dung.

To **SOYL** [*soiller*, F. *sfciare*, Ital.] to foul.

SPACE [*spatium*, L.] Distance either of Time or Place.

SPACE [*Philosophy*] Distance consider'd every Way, whether there be any solid Matter in it, or not; and is either *absolute* or *relative*.

Absolute SPACE [in *Philosophy*] consider'd in its own Nature, and without any regard to any Thing external, always remains the same, and is immovable.

Relative SPACE [in *Philosophy*] is that moveable Dimension or Measure of the *time*, which our Senses define by its Position to Bodies within it, and this the Vestigial use for Immoveable Space. *Relative Space*, in Magnitude and Figure, is always the same with *Absolute*, but it is not necessary it should be so numerically.

SPACIOUS [*spaciosus*, F. *spatiosus*, L.] that is of a large Extent, or takes up a great deal of Ground; broad, wide.

SPACIOUSLY, largely.

SPACIOUSNESS, Largeness, Wide-ness.

A **SPACT** *Lad* or *Wench*, but apt to learn, ingenious. *N. E.*

SPADE [*Spas*, Sax. *Spade*, Dan. *Spatt*, Teut. which *Minsheu* derives of *Spatha*, L. *σπάθη*, Gr.] a Shovel for digging the Ground; also one of the Figures on a Pack of Cards.

A **SPADE** of *Spado*, L.] one that is gelded, either a Man or Beast.

A **SPADE** ? [*Skinner* inclines to de- A **SPAY'AD** } rive it of *spasus*, F.] a Deer of three Years old.

Cutting SPADE, a Tool with which they cut Hay-Reeks or Corn-Mows; also one of the Figures on Part of a Pack of Cards.

SPAD'ERS, Labourers who dig in the Mines in *Cornwall*.

SPAGIRICA MEDICINA. See *Alchemetick Physick*.

SPAGIRICAL ? [*spagiriq*, F. *spagiri-* **SPAGIRICK** } *cus*, L.] belonging to Chymistry, Chymical.

SPAGIRICK Art [*spagiriq*, F. *spagiris*, L. of *σπάω*, and *αγισμα*, Gr. to extract, and to collect] the Art of *Chymistry*, which teaches how to separate and extract the purer Part of Substances of mix'd Bodies.

SPAGIRIST [*spagiriq*, F. *spagirus*, L.] one who professes or practices *Chymistry*.

SPAH'I, a Turkish Horseman completely armed.

SPALLES [of *espaules*, O. F.] Shoulders. *Spauls*.

SPALIS [of *spalten*, Teut. to cleave] Chips of Wood.

A SPAN [*Span*, *Sax.* *spanne*, Teut. *span*, F. *spanne*, Ital. *spina*, L.] a Measure containing 9 Inches or 3 Handfuls.

To SPAN [*Spannen*, *Sax.* *spannen*, Teut. to extend] to measure with the Hand.

To SPAN a Child, to wear it. *N. C.*

SPAN new, very new, that was never worn or used. *S. C.*

SPAN'CEL, a Rope to tie a Cow's hind Legs. *C.*

A SPANGLE [*spangle*, Belg. *spang*, *Dan.*] a small round thin Piece of Gold, Silver, or Tinzel.

SPANGLED, let off with Spangles.

SPANG'LING, glittering. *Milton*.

SPAN'IEL [*spagnol*, F. q. d. *Canis Hispanicus*, L.] a Spanish Dog; a sort of Dog.

SPANISH [*hispanicus*, L.] belonging to the Country of Spain.

SPANISH, a sort of Earth used in the making of Bricks.

SPANISH Flie, a kind of green Flies used in the Composition of Blistering Plaisters. *Cambridge*, L.

SPANISH Pick-Tooths, an Herb.

SPANISH Wool, red Wool coloured in Spain, for the painting the Face.

To SPANK [of *ryan*, *Sax.*] to slap with the open Hand.

SPANK'ING, large, jolly, spruce, as a *spanking Lads*.

SPANNER, the Lock of a Carbine or Rifle.

SPAN'NISHING, a Span broad, full Breadth. *Chaucer*.

A SPAR [*sparr*, Teut. *sparte*, Belg.] a Bar of Wood; also *Massey Glass*.

To SPAR [*sparyan*, *Sax.*] to shut as a Door, &c.

SPAR [among *Miners*] Stones like Gems found in Lead Mines.

SPARS, the Spokes of a Spinning-Wheel.

SPAR'ABLES [q. d. *Sparrow Bills*, *Dr. Th. H.* or of *sparyan*, *Sax.* to fasten] small Iron Nails for Shoes.

SPAR'ADRAPUM [among *Surgeons*] a Piece of Linnen tinged on both Sides either with a thick Ointment or Plaster. *S.*

SPARAGUS. See *Asparagus*.

SPARANDE, sparing. *Chaucer*.

To SPARE [*sparyan*, *Sax.* *sparten*, Teut. *spargner*, F. *parcere*, L.] to save, to husband; to favour, to forgive, to pardon.

SPARE, thin, lean; that is spared or saved.

To SPARE a Game Cock, is to breathe him, to embolden him to fight,

SPARE-Deck, the Innermost Deck in some great Ships, called also the Orlop.

'Tis too late to spare, when all is spent.

Some Persons are so much for *Enjoyment*, in the *Present Tense*, that they cannot think of being *christy*, but in *future*; and by that means, often from an opulent Fortune, precipitate themselves into a Condition of Indigence. To such this Proverb is a good Admonition to Frugality and Providence, and not by Excesses and Luxury to out-run the Constable; and not to forget Parsimony, while we have something left to spare. It likewise holds good in a Thriftiness of our Time, not to be continually procrastinating and putting off necessary Duties, till we have no Time left us to perform them in. *Sero in fundo parsimonia*, says *Seneca*: *Auri in vi no sumus quidam*, says *Hesiod*.

SPARGA'NOSIS [*σπαργανωσις*, Gr.] an Extension of the Breasts, caused by too great Abundance of Milk.

SPARHAWK [*Spj-hapoc*, *Sax.*] a kind of short-winged Hawk.

SPARING [among *Cock fighters*] the fighting a Cock with another to breathe him.

SPARK [*Sparyc*, *Sax.* *spärke*, Belg.] a very small Part of Fire; also a brisk young Gallant, or Lover.

SPAR'KISH, fine, spruce, genteel, gay, gallant.

SPARK'ISHNESS, Gaiety, Briskness.

To SPARK'LE [*sparteln*, Teut. or of *sparyc*, *Sax.*] to cast forth Sparks of Fire; to knit in a Glass, and send forth small Bubbles, &c. to glance with the Eye.

To SPARRE? [of *sparyan*, *Sax.*] to To SPAR {search out by the Track, to ask, enquire, to cry at the Market-place. *N. C.*

SPARRID, barred, bolted, locked. *Ch.*

SPARROW [*Sparys*, *Sax.* *sperting*, Teut.] a Bird.

SPARROW-GRASS. See *Asparagus*.

SPARROW-Net, a Net for catching Sparrows.

SPARROW-Hawk [*Spary-hapoc*, *Sax.* *sperber*, Teut.] one sort of Hawk.

SPARTH; a double Ax or Spear. *O.*

SPASM [*spasme*, F. *spasmus*, L. *σπασμος*, Gr.] the Cramp, a Disease; the shrinking or plucking up of the Sinews.

SPASMATICK [*spasmatikus*, L. of *σπασμικός*, Gr.] troubled with the Cramp.

SPASM'ODICKS [of *σπασμικός*, and *ἰσμός*, Gr. Grief or Pain] Medicines against Convulsions.

SPASMOL'OGY [of *σπασμικός*, and *λόγος*, Gr. to say] a Discourse or Treatise of the Cramp.

SPA'SMUS [according to *Cicero*] a convulsive Motion whereby the Member be-

comes rigid and inflexible; also another kind which he calls *Tetanus*, by which he understands sudden Conclusions and Motions, which cease and return alternately.

SPASMUS *Cynicus*, the Dog-Cramp. *L.*

SPAT, the Spawn of Oysters; also a sort of Mineral Stone.

SPATÆ *Placitum* [*Old Law*] Pleas of the Sword, or a Court Martial, for the speedy Execution of Justice upon Military Offenders.

SPATHE [*spatula*, *L.* *σπάθη*, *Gr.*] an Instrument broad at the lower End, to take up Conferences, Electuaries, &c.

To **SPATTER** [*sparsian*, *Sax.*] to dash or sparkle upon.

SPATTER *shoes*, a sort of light Boot without Shoes.

SPATULA, a Spattle or Slice, an Instrument for spreading Salves and Plaisters; a wooden Instrument used by Confectioners and Cooks to stir Syrups or Liqueurs. *L.*

SPAVIN [*spavin*, *F.* *spavino*, *It.*] a Disease in Horses when the Feet swell; a Stiffness in the Ham, which makes them to halt.

A **SPAUT**, a Youth. *N. C.*

A **SPAW**, a Spring of Water passing thro' the Mineral, receiving its Tincture.

To **SPAWN** [*spewen*, *Du.* *spiten*, *Teut.*] to spit.

SPAWN [probably of *spenne*, *Du.* Juice &c. or *Spena*, *Sax.* a Dung or Pap] the Semen or Milt of Fish.

To **SPAY** [of *spade*, *L.*] to castrate a Female.

To **SPEAK** [*spæcan*, *Sax.* *spreke*, *L. S.* *sprechen*, *Teut.*] to utter Words, to talk, to discourse.

SPEAKER of the House of Commons, a Member chosen by the House, and approved by the King, who is, as it were, the Common Mouth of the rest.

SPEAKER of the House of Peers is usually the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

SPEAL [probably of *spille*, *Teut.* a Spindle for Spinning] a Splinter. *N. C.*

SPEAR [*spæne*, *Sax.* *spær*, *Teut.*] a Pike or Lance pointed with Iron.

SPEAR *Men*. See *Kings Personers*.

SPECHT [*specht*, *Teut.*] a Bird.

SPECIAL [*specialis*, *L.*] particular, singular, excellent, extraordinary. *F.*

SPECIALITY [*specialité*, *F.* of *specialiter*, *L.*] a Bond, Bill, or such like Deed under Hand or Seal.

SPECIALITY, special or particular Acquaintance with any Person. *O. R.*

SPECIES [*Especie*, *F.*] a kind or sort; also Money paid in Tale; also Images or Representations of Objects. *L.*

SPECIES [in *Algebra*] are those Letters, Notes, Marks, or Symbols, which re-

present the Quantities in any Equation of Denomination.

SPECIES [in *Logic*] is one of the five Predicables.

SPECIES [in *Metaphysics*] is a kind that relates to one more general one, to which it is subservient, having under it *Individuals* and *Singulars*.

SPECIES [in *Physick*] simple ingredients in the Druggists and Apothecaries Shops, out of which compound Medicines are made.

SPECIES [among the Writers on Pharmacy] some Aromatick or Purging Powders, which were formerly kept ready mixed in the Shops to make up Electuaries, Pills, Tablets, &c.

Visible **SPECIES** [in *Philosophy*] are those wonderfully fine, superficial Images of Bodies, which the Light produced delineates in their Proportions, and Colours in the Bottom of our Eye.

SPECIFIC ? [*specificus*, *F.*] particular.

SPECIFIC ? particular, that belongs to the Character of a Thing, and distinguishes it from another of a different Species or Kind.

SPECIFICATION, an expressing, describing, a particularizing. *F.*

SPECIFIC Gravity [among Philosophers] is the peculiar Gravity that distinguishes them from all other Natural Bodies of different Kinds.

SPECIFIC Medicines, are such as exert a particular Virtue against some Malignity as *Quinquina*, or the Jesuit's Bark, which Agues or intermitting Fevers.

To **SPECIFY** [*specificus*, *F.* *specificus*, *L.*] to particularize or mention in express Terms, to express in particular.

SPECHULUM, a Surgeon's Instrument usually called a Probe; a little Looking Glass. *L.*

SPECIMEN, an Example, Essay, Pattern, a Model or Pattern. *L.*

SPECIOUS [*speciosus*, *F.* *speciosus*, *L.*] fair in Appearance, plausible, beautiful and allowable.

SPECIOUS *Alphabets*, the modern Alphabets, practised by Species or Letters of Alphabet, was first introduced by him about the Year 1590; and by it in the many Discoveries in the Process of Algebra not before taken notice of.

A **SPECK** [*spæce*, *Sax.*] a small Spot.

SPECKLED, having Species spotted.

SPECKLED, having many Spots.

SPECKLEDNESS, Spottedness.

SPECTABLE [*spectabilis*, *L.*] to be looked on.

SPECTACLE [*spectaculum*, *L.*] a publick Shew or Sight. *F.*

SPECTACLES [of *ſpectacula*, L.] Glasses to help the Sight. *F.*

SPECTATIVE [*ſpectativus*, L.] belonging to Speculation, speculative, contemplative.

SPECTATOR [*ſpectator*, *F.*] a Beholder or Looker on.

SPECTATRICE [*ſpectatrix*, *F.* *ſpectatrix*, L.] a Female beholder.

SPECTRE [*ſpecter*, L.] a frightful Apparition, a Ghost, a Spirit, a Vision. *F.*

TO SPECULATE [*ſpeculari*, *F.* *ſpeculatus*, L.] to contemplate, observe or view; to consider seriously, to meditate upon.

SPECULATION, Contemplation, &c. an *ſpſal*, a Notion; alſo the Theory, or Study of an Art or Science, without regard to the Practice of it. *F.* of *L.*

SPECULATIVE, belonging to Speculation, apt to ſpeculate; ſtudious in the Obſervation of Things Divine or Natural. *ſpeculatus* is alſo oppoſed to *Præſtical*.

SPECULUM [*ſpeculum*] a Table framed after they have erected the Figure of a Navvy, containing the Planets and Cuſps, with their *Aspects* and *Terms*.

SPECULUM *ani* [among *Surgeons*] is an Inſtrument to dilate the Fundament, to extract Bones, or any Thing that may be thus lodged. *L.*

SPECULUM *Matris* [among *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument to open the Womb. *L.*

SPECULUM *Oris* [among *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument to know up the Mouth that the diſtended Parts of the Throat may be diſcerned, or for the Conveyance in of Nourishment or Medicines.

SPEECH [*ſpſce*, *Sax.*] Language, Diſcourſe.

SPEECHLESS, without ſpeaking, unable to ſpeak.

SPEEDILY, quickly, haſtily.

SPEED [*ſpſed*, *Belg.* *ſpſeda*, *Gr.*] Diſpatch, Haſte, Diſpatch.

SPEED, a Diſtemper, incident to young Girls.

The more Haſte, the worſe Speed.

This Proverb is a good Monition to Officers and Sedateſs in the Management of any Buſineſs; it is a Reprimand to precipitate and hurrying Tempers, who frequently by Over-Haſtineſs, maſs what is under their Hands; it is much the ſame in *Scots* with our common Proverb, *Haſte makes Waſte*, and there are ſeveral Proverbs in ſeveral Languages to the ſame Purport: *Qui trop ſe haſte en Chevauchant, en beau chemin ſe fourvoye ſouvent*, ſay the *French*: *Qui nimis properat, minus proſpere*, and *Minus proſperans ſerius abſolvit*, the *Latin*: And it likewiſe answers to the *Feſtra lente*: And accordingly, *Tarry a while*, that we may make an End the ſooner,

was the common Saying of *Sir Amos Pawlet*. *Ἡ ἀνασθίς ἐν τοῖς ποσὶν τοῦ ἀνδ. ῥαταλ*, ſay the *Greeks*; which is much of the ſame Import, as *Canis ſeffinans cætos parturit Catules*, among the *Latins*.

SPEEDINESS, Quickneſs, Haſtineſs.

SPEEDWELL, the Herb *Fluſtin*. *Veronica*. *L.*

SPEEDY [*ſpſedig*, *Da.*] quick, haſty, ſwift.

SPECKING up of the Ordnance [in Gunnery] is when a Quid is faſtened with Spikes cloſe to the Breech of the Carriages of the Great Guns, to keep them cloſe to the Ship's Sides.

SPEEKS. See *Spikes*.

A SPEER, a Chimney-Poſt. *N. C.*

TO SPELL [*ſpſeler*, *F.* *ſpſellian*, *Sax.* to tell or relate] to name the Letters of a Syllable or Word.

A SPELL [*ſpſel*, *Sax.*] a ſort of Charm to drive away a Diſeaſe, by hanging a Sentence or Word written upon a Piece of Paper about the Patient's Neck.

SPELL, a Hiſtory, a Tale. *Oban*.

TO SPELL [*Sea Term*] to let go the Sheets and Bowlines of a Sail, and to brace the Weather Brace, that the Sail may lie looſe to the Wind.

To do a SPELL [*Sea Phraſe*] is to do any Work by Turns in a ſhort Time, and then leave it.

To give a SPELL [*Sea Phraſe*] is to be ready to work in ſuch a one's Room.

Freſh SPELL [*Sea Term*] is when freſh Men come to work, eſpecially when the Rowers are relieved with another Gang.

SPELL'D, caſtigated.

SPELT [*ſpſelt*, *T.*] a ſort of Corn.

SPELTER, a ſort of imperfect Metal, the ſame as *Zink*.

SPENCER [*ſe diſpenſer*, *F. i. e.* Steward] a Surname.

TO SPEND [*ſpſendan*, *Sax.* *ſpſendit*, *Teut.* *ſpendere*, *It.* *diſpendere*, *L.*] to lay out, to conſume or waſte, to paſs away Time.

SPENDING the Mouth [*Hunting Term*] ſpoken of Hounds barking.

SPENE, a Cow's Teat or Pap.

SPENT [*Sea Term*] the ſame as broken down; as a Maſt or Yard, which is broken down by foul Weather, is ſaid to be *ſpent*. **What is got out the Devil's Belly, will be ſpent under his Belly:**

This Proverb is uſed of ſuch covetous Perſons, who have by *unjuſt*, *fraudulent*, and *oppreſſive* Methods, amaffed to themſelves worldly Riches. It intimates that ſuch ill gotten Wealth is commonly waſted by a *profuſe* Heir, in Riot and Luxury, and ſeldom deſcends to the third Generation. *Male parva male diſſolvuntur*, ſay the *Latins*. *לחן כנסך ובחריבית מרבה לחן*, the *Hebrews*. **SPE-**

SPERABLE [*sp̄rabilis*, L.] that may be hoped for.

SPERAGE: See *Sparrow Grass*.

SPERKEL: wandering. O.

SPERM [*sp̄rme*, F. *sp̄rma*, L. *σπέρμα*, Gr.] the natural Seed of any Animal; also the Spawn or Milt in Fish.

SPERMA: *Ceti* [i. e. Whale's Seed] an oily Substance drawn from the Brains of a certain kind of Whale, and well purify'd.

SPERMATICAL ? [*spermatique*, F.] of **SPERMATICK** ? or full of Sperm.

SPERMATICK Parts, are those concerned in secreting the Seed.

SPERMATICK Vessels and Parts [*Spermatomy*] the Arteries and Veins, which bring the Blood to, and convey it from the Testicles: Also the Vessels through which the Seed passes: Also all whitish Parts of the Body, which because of their Colour, were anciently thought to be made of the Seed: Of this Sort are the Nerves, Bones, Membranes, Gristles, &c.

To **SPERMATIZE** [*spermatizer*, F. *spermatizare*, L. *σπέρματιζω*, Gr.] to throw out Sperm.

SPERMATOCELE [of *σπέρματος*, and *κύημα*, Gr.] a Rupture caused by the Contraction of the Vessels which eject the Seed; and its falling down into the *Scrotum*.

SPERST, dispersed. *Sp̄r̄st*.

To **SPEW** [*sp̄ipan*, Sax. *sp̄eyen*, T. *sp̄er*, Dan.] to vomit.

SPHACELISMUS [*σφακελισμός*, Gr.] a gangreening, corrupting, or perishing of any Part of the Body.

SPHACELATED, affected with a

SPHACELUS [*σφακελός*, Gr.] a perfect Mortification of a Part, when the native Heat is wholly extinguished, and all Sense taken away, not only in the Skin, Flesh, Nerves and Arteries, but in the very Bones, being insensible of the Knife and Fire; called also *Necrosis* and *Sideratio*.

SPHERAMACHY [of *σφαῖρα*, and *μαχά*, Gr.] a playing at Tennis, Hand-Balls, or Bowls.

SPHAGITIDES [*σφαγιτιδής*, Gr.] the Jugular Veins; two great Veins on each Side of the Throat, which nourish all the Parts of the Neck and Head.

SPHENOIDALIS Sutura [in *Anatomy*] the Seam of the Skull, which furrounds the Bone called *Os Sphenoides*, separating it from the *Os Occipitis*, the *Os Petrosum*, and the *Os Frontis*. L.

SPHENOIDES [*sphenoides*, Gr.] a Bone of the *Cranium*, common both to the Skull and the upper Jaw, which is seated in the Middle of the Basis of the Skull, and join'd to all the Bones of the *Cranium* by the Sphenoidal Suture, except in the Middle of

its Sides.

SPHENOPALATINUS [in *Anatomy*] Muscle of the *Gargara*, which from a Process of the *Sphenoides*, is inserted to the hinder Part of the *Gargara*.

SPHENOPHARYNGEALIS [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the Wing of the *Os Sphenoides*, whence, thence passing downward to the *Pharynx*, which they serve to dilate.

SPHERO-PERYGO [in *Anatomy*] See *Pterygo-palatina*.

A **SPHERE** [*sph̄ra*, L.] any solid round body, conformable to the Rules of Geometry; the Circumvolution of a *Sphere* about its Diameter, F.

SPHERE [*Sph̄ra*, L.] the Reach of one's Power or Knowledge.

SPHERE [with *Astronomy*] Frame of the World, in being a circular or round Figure, and being the *Primum-Mobile*, which encloses the other Orbs and heavenly Bodies.

SPHERE Direct is when the

SPHERE-Right is the World's *Horizon*, and the Equinoctial of the *Zenith*; so that the Equator, Parallels, such as the Tropics and Circles, make right Angles with the *Zenith*, and are divided by it into Parts; so that the Sun, Moon, &c. ascend directly above, and descend below the *Horizon*; as at all Places just under the Equinoctial Line.

Oblique SPHERE [*Astronomy*] the Situation of the World, as the *Sphere* it inclines obliquely to one of the *Horizon*, one of the Poles elevated less than 90 Degrees above the other depressed as many below. This Position happens to all Places above the Equator, and in such Places the Stars ascend and descend obliquely, some of them never ascend at all.

Parallel SPHERE, is when one of the *Zenith*, and the other is the Equator being also parallel to the *Horizon*, and all the Parallels of the *Sphere* being also parallel to the *Horizon*. This Position is peculiar to those Parts which lie directly under the North or South Pole; in which Places all the Stars have a Course, neither ascend above the *Horizon*, nor descend below it, but move in a Circle parallel to it.

Material SPHERE, a Mathematical Instrument representing the principal Parts of the *Sphere* for the more easy understanding of the Motions of the Heavens, and the true Situation of the Earth.

SPHERE of *Activity* of any natural Body [among Philosophers] is that determinate Space or Extent all round about it, to which it is farther, the Effluvia continually and from that Body do reach, and where they operate according to their Nature.

SPHERE of a Planet [Astronomy] the Orb or Sphere in which it is conceived to move.

SPHERE of a Planet's Activity [Astronomy] the Extension of a Planet's Light and Force, so far as it is capable of making or acting a Platick Affect.

SPHERICAL [Sphaerique, F. Sphaericus, Gr.] being round like a Sphere.

SPHERICK Geometry is the Art of SPHERICK Projection describing on a Plane, the Circle of a Sphere, or any Part of them in their just Position and Situation, and of measuring their Arks and Angles when projected.

SPHERICAL Triangle, the Portion of the Surface of a Sphere, included between the Arks of three great Circles of the Sphere.

SPHERICAL Angle, is the mutual Aperture or Inclination of two great Circles of a Sphere, meeting in a Point.

SPHERISTICUS [Σφαριστικός, Gr.] one exercises that Game at Balls we commonly call Racket.

SPHEROID [in Geometry] a solid Figure made by the Plane of a Semi Ellipsis, and about one of its Axes, and is always equal to two Thirds of its circumscribing Sphere.

SPHEROIDES [Anatomy] Parts that are such near to a Sphere in Shape.

SPHEROIDICAL, of or like a Spheroid.

SPHERULE, a little Spear. *Sphaerula*.

SPHINCTER [σφιγκτηρ, Gr.] a Name given to several Muscles, which bind, or draw together any Part. *L.*

SPHINCTER Ani [in Anatomy] a large, fleshy Muscle, which encompasses the *Anus*, or end of the straight Gut, and helps to keep in the Excrements. *L.*

SPHINCTER Vaginae [Anat.] a Muscle immediately under the *Clitoris*, which tightens the Neck of the Womb.

SPHINCTER Vesicae [Anat.] a Muscle in the upper Part of the *Glandula Prostata*, whose Contraction hinders the Industry Egrets of the Urine.

SPHINX, a Beast like an Ape, a Monster, a Marmoset.

SPHINX [with Poets] a monstrous Witch living near *Trobes*, said to have a Head and Body like a Girl, a Body like a Dog, Feet like a Bird, and Claws like a Lion; she put forth Riddles, and killed those who could not expound them.

SPHYGMICA [Σφυγμικά, Gr.] that Part of Physick which treats of Pulses, or the Medicines which move them.

SPHYGMUS [Σφυγμικός, Gr.] the Pulse, the beating of the Heart and Arteries.

SPICA, properly the Top of any Herbs, chiefly used for those of the Lavender kind. *L.*

SPICATA, a Term given by Physicians to some Compositions that take in such Ingredients as are called *Spica*.

SPICATE [spicatus, L.] in the Form of an Ear of Corn.

SPICATO [in Music Books] signifies to separate or divide each Note one from another in a very plain and distinct Manner. *Ital.*

SPICE [Especie, F.] Indian Drugs, Gloves, Macs, &c.

A SPICE of a Dishwater [of Species, L.] the Beginning or Remains of it.

SPICE, Raisins, Plumbs, Figs, and such like Fruit. *Tyrksh.*

SPICERY [Spicerary Laden] a Place where Spices are kept.

SPICIFEROUS [spicifer, L.] bearing Ears of Corn.

SPI'ING Apples, the meanest of all Apples that are marked Red.

SPIGIL'EGY [spicilegium, L.] a gleaming of Corn.

SPICK'NEL, an Herb, otherwise called *Mary, Baldmoney* and *Bearwort-Meum*.

SPICOSITY [spicositas, L.] a bearing Spikes, or being picked like an Ear of Corn.

SPIDER [q. d. Spinner, of its spinning, or of Spizter, Dan.] an Insect well known.

SPIG'GOT [of Spicker, Do.] a Stopple for a Tap.

SPIGURNEL [so called from *Gulfridus Spigurnel*, who was appointed for that Office by King Henry III.] he that hath the Office of sealing the King's Writs.

SPIKES [of spica, L. an Ear of Corn] **SPE'EKES**, which is sharp or pointed at the End, large, long Iron Nails with flat Heads, used to fasten Planks of Timbers.

SPIKED [among Sailors] the Touch-Hole of a Gun is said to be *spiked*, when Nails are purposely driven into it, so that no use can be made of it by an Enemy.

SPIKED [spicatus, L.] sharp-pointed.

SPIKE'NARD [Spicanardi, L.] a sweet smelling Plant.

A SPILL, a small Gift in Money.

To SPILL [spillen, Sax. spillen, Belg.] to let Water or Liquor accidentally drop out of a Vessel.

To SPILL, to spoil, to corrupt, to destroy.

To SPILL, to die, to perish. *Chauc.*

To SPIN [spinnan, Sax. spinnen, Teut.] [spinder, Dan.] to make Yarn, &c.

To SPIN out, to burst out, as Blood out of a Vein, &c.

SPINA Ventosa [in Anatomy] an Ulceration, in which the Bones eaten by a malign

nant Humour, without any Pain of the *Papillum* or Membrane that covers it.

SPINÆ Dorsi [in *Anatomy*] are the hinder Prominences or Knobs of the Vertebra's or turning Joints of the Back; L.

SPINAGE [*Espinars*, F. *Spinnagle*, Belg. *Spinnaghe*, Ital.] a Pot-herb well known.

SPINALIS Colli [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle accompanying the Spines of the Neck; it arises from the five superior transverse Processes of the Vertebrae of the Thorax and inferior ones of the Neck, and is inserted into the inferior Part of the Vertebrae of the Neck laterally.

SPINATI [*Anatomy*] Muscles whose Office is to bend and stretch out the Body backward, and move it obliquely; L.

SPINDLE [Spindel, Sax. and Teut. *Mr. Cal.* derives it of *σπινδλος*, Gr.] an Instrument used in spinning.

SPINDLE [in a *Ship*] the Main Body of the Capstan or Draw-Beam in a Ship.

SPINDLE, the Axis of a Wheel of a Clock or Watch.

To **SPINDLE** [among *Gardeners*] to put forth a long and slender Stalk.

SPINDLE-TREE, a Shrub. *Euonymus Theophrasti*, L.

SPINE [*Spina*, L.] the Back-bone; also the upper Part of the Share-bone.

SPINET [*Spinetta*, Ital.] a Musical Instrument, a sort of small Harpsichord.

SPINETTO, a Spinet. *Ital.*

SPINGARD, a sort of Brass Gun. *Q.*

To **SPINGE**, to sprinkle. *O.*

SPINIFEROUS [*spinifer*, L.] Thorn-bearing.

SPINK, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

SPINOSITY [*spinositas*, L.] Thorns; also Difficulty.

SPINOUS [*spineus*, L.] thorny.

SPINSTER, a Title given in Law to all unmarried Women from a Viscount's Daughter, to the meanest.

SPIRACLE [*Spiraculum*, L.] a Pore, or breathing Hole.

SPIRAL [of *spira*, L.] turning round like a Skrew. *F.*

SPIRAL Line [in *Geometry*] is a curved Line, which winds and turns round, seeming to be almost a Circle, only it does not meet to run again into itself, but keeps on at a proportionate Distance, like the coiling of a Rope, or the Folds of a Serpent, when it lies close in several Turns.

Proportional SPIRALS [in *Geography*] are such Lines as the Rhumb Lines on a Terrestrial Globe.

SPIRATION, a breathing. *F.* of *L.*

SPIRE [*Spira*, Ital.] a Steeple that rises tapering by degrees, and ends in a sharp Point at Top.

To **SPIRE** [of *spirare*, L.] to breathe.

To **SPIRE** [*spira*, *F.* *spirare*, L.] to grow up into an Ear as Corn does.

SPIRIT [*Espirit*, *F.* *Spiritus*, L.] an immaterial Being, a Substance distinct from Matter; also Virtue or supernatural Power that enlivens the Soul, or the Soul itself; also the Ghost of a dead Body; also Wit, Liveliness, Genius, or Disposition.

SPIRIT of Mercury [with *Chymists*] is one of the Five Principles, which may be separated from a mixed Body by Fire.

This subtil, light, penetrating and active, and hath its Particles in a very quick Motion; this is, that which probably causes the Growth and Increase of all Bodies on the Earth in which it settles.

SPIRIT of Salt [among *Chymists*] is made of a Paste composed of one Part of Salt, and three of Potters Earth, distilled over a Reverberatory Fire.

SPIRIT of Salt distilled, is when equal Part of this, and Spirits of Wine are mingled together, and digested by a gentle Heat for about three or four Days.

SPIRIT of Sulphur [with *Chymists*] is the acid Part of Brimstone changed into a Liquor by means of Fire; it is commonly called Oil of Sulphur *per Lupanum*.

Universal SPIRIT [among *Chymists*] is the first Principle in Chymistry, which can be admitted for the Composition of mixed Bodies; which being spread out thro' all the World, produces different Things, according to the several Matrices or Parts of the Earth in which it settles.

SPIRITS [in an *Animal Body*] were reckoned of three Sorts, the *Animal Spirits* of the Brain, *Vital* in the Heart, *Natural* in the Liver. Late Authors distinguish them only into two Kinds, the *Vital* and *Natural* (which are the same) in the Mass of Blood.

The *Animal SPIRITS* [among *Naturalists*] are a very thin Liquor, which distills from the Blood to the external or cortical Substance of the Brain exalted into Spirit, and thence thro' the medullar Substance of the Brain, the *Corpus Callosum* and *Medulla oblongata*, are derived into the Nerves, and in them perform all the Actions of Sense and Motion.

The *Vital SPIRITS* } [among *Naturalists*]
The *Natural SPIRITS* } [*radix*] are the most subtil Parts of the Blood, which cause it to act and ferment, so as to make it fit for Nourishment.

To **SPIRIT away**, to entice, or convey away secretly.

SPIRITO } [in *Musick Book*] signifies
SPIRITOSO } lies with Life and Spirit, *Ital.*

SPIRITUAL [*spiritual*, *F.* *spiritualis*, L.] that consists of Spirit without Matters, also *Ecclesiastical*, in opposition to *Temporal*; also devout, pious, religious.

SPIRITUALITIES [*Spiritualia*, *L.*] the Profits which a Bishop receives from his Spiritual Livings, and not as a Temporal Lord, viz. the Revenues which arise from his Visitations, the Ordaining and Instituting of Priests, Prestation Money, &c.

SPIRITUALITY [*Spiritualis*, *F.*] Spirituality, Devotion.

SPIRITUALIZATION [*Spiritualisatio*, *F.*] the Extraction of the most pure and subtil Spirits out of natural Bodies.

To **SPIRITUALIZE** [*Spiritualizer*, *F.*] to explain a Passage after a spiritual Manner; to give a Mystical Sense.

To **SPIRITUALIZE** [*in Chymistry*] is to reduce a compact mixed Body into the Principle called Spirit.

SPIRITUOUS [*Spirituus*, *F.*] full of Spirit.

SPIRT'NET, a sort of Fishing Net.

SPISS [*spissus*, *L.*] thick, gross.

SPISSITUDE [*spissitas*, *L.*] Thick-

SPISSITY } ness or Grossness.

To **SPIT** [*Sperin*, *Sax.* spitzzen, *T.* spytter, *Dan.* sputare, *L.*] to evacuate Spitale.

A **SPIT** [*Spizu*, *Sax.* spit, *Belg.* spitte, *Teut.*] an Instrument for roasting Meat.

SPITCHCOCK-EEL, a large sort of Eel, that is usually roasted.

SPIT-DEEP, as much Ground in depth as may be dug up at once with a Spade.

SPITE [*spite*, *L. S.*] Malice.

SPITEFUL, full of Malice.

SPYTEFULNESS, the being spiteful.

SPITTAL [Contract of *Hospital*] a Man-
sion for poor or sick People. See *Hospital*.

SPITTER [among *Hunters*] a Red Male Deer near two Years old, whose Horns begin to grow up sharp and Spit-wise.

SPITTLE [*speichel*, *Teut.* *sputum*, *L.*] the Moisture of the Mouth.

SPLA'CHNICA [*σπλαγχνια*, of *σπλανγνιον*, to operate upon the Bowels, *Gr.*] Medicines proper for Diseases of the Intestines.

SPLA'CHNOLOGY [*σπλαγχνολογια*, of *σπλανγνιον*, the Entrails, and *λογος*, a Word, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Treatise, or Description, of the Entrails of a human Body, &c.

To **SPLASH**, to dash any Liquid upon.

SPLASHY, wet, watry.

To **SPLAT** a Pike } [*in Carving*] is to
To **SPLAY** a Beam } cut it up.

SPLAY, to display. *Cbauc.*

SPLAY-Footed, one who treads his Toes much outward.

SPLAYING of the Shoulder, a Disease in Horses caused by a Slip, so that the Shoulder departs from the Breast, and leaves a Rift in the Film, under the Skin, and makes a Horse trail his Legs after him.

SPLEEN [*Splen*, *L.* of *σπλην*, *Gr.*] a Bowel under the left short Rib, which is a Receptacle for the salt and earthy Excre-

ments of the Blood, that there by the Assistance of the Animal Spirits it may be vitalized, and returning into the Blood may help its Fermentation; also a Distemper in that Part; also Hatred, Grudge, Spite.

SPLEEN-WORT, an Herb. *Scolopendria*, *L.*

SPLEGET, a Tent for a Wound.

SPLENDENT [*splendens*, *L.*] bright, shining.

SPLENDID [*splendide*, *F.* *splendidus*, *L.*] glorious, magnificent, noble, stately.

SPLENDIDNESS, Brightness, Gloriousness.

SPLENDOR [*splendeur*, *F.* *splendor*, *L.*] great Light or Brightness; also Glory, Magnificence.

SPLENETICK [*spleneticus*, of *σπληνικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Spleen; also sick of the Spleen, troubled with a Disease or ill Humours of that Part.

SPLENETICK Artery [among *Anatomists*] the greatest Branch of the *Celiacæ*, an Artery which goes from thence to the Spleen, and ends in it.

SPLENICA, Medicines against the Spleen.

SPLENICA Vena [in *Anatomy*] the left Branch of the *Vena Porta*, which is bestowed upon the Stomach and Caul, a Part of the Gut-Colon and the Spleen.

SPLENICAL [*splenique*, *F.* *splenicus*, *L.*] of *σπληνικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to, or proper for the Spleen.

SPLENII Musculi [*Anatomy*] Muscles that arise from the four upper Spines of the Vertebra of the Back, and from the two lower of the Neck, which ascending obliquely, adhere to the upper transverse Processes of the Vertebra of the Neck, and are inserted into the upper Part of the Occiput; their Use is to pull the Head backwards to one Side. *L.*

SPLENIUM [*σπληνιον*, *Gr.*] a long Plaster of Cloth to be laid on the Body of one sick of the Spleen; also a Bolster made of Linnen doubled several Times, which is used upon Wounds, Ulcers, and Fractures.

SPLENT [in a *Hæser*] a hard Swelling

SPLINT } on the Bone of the Leg.

SPLENTS [in *Surgery*] Pieces of Wood used in binding up broken Limbs; also the Pieces of a broken Bone.

To **SPLICE** [*spitstzen*, *Do.*] to join one Rope to another, by interweaving their Ends, or opening their Strands, and with a Fid to lay every Strand in order one into another.

To **SPLICE** [among *Gardeners*] is to graft the Top one Tree into the Stock of another, by cutting them sloping, and fastening them together.

SPLINTER [*spintter*, *Belg.* *spind*, *Dan.* *spitter*, *Teut.*] a small Shiver of Wood.

To **SPLIT** [*spilte*, *Belg.* *spitser*, *Dan.*] to cleave or cut asunder, also to per-

a small Twig or Branch of a Plant; a twig

sides somewhat more than a Ship; as having more leaves and small Twigs on it than a Ship, and being generally of some Growth and Maturity.

SPRIG'GY, having several Sprigs or Branches. **SPRIGHT** [q. d. *Spring*] a Phantom or Hobgoblin.

SPRIGHTFUL, brisk, lively.

SPRIGHTFULNESS, Briskness, Liveliness.

SPRIGHTLINESS, Liveliness.

SPRIGHTLY [q. d. *Springfully*] full of Spirit and Life, lively.

SPRIGATES, short Arrows formerly used in Sea Fights, which had wooden Heads made sharp; they were discharged out of Mortars, and passed through the Sides of a Ship where Bullets could not enter.

A **SPRING**, a Piece of temper'd Steel used in several Machines to give them motion.

A **SPRING** [Spring, Sax. *springa*, B. of *springen*, Teut.] a Fountain, Original; a Principle of Motion; one of the Seasons of the Year; a Device for catching Bait.

Some **SPRINGS**, as such as usually flow from Coal Mines, or some sulphureous Mineral, which being of a blackish and harsh Quality, instead of nourishing Plants, kill them.

SPRING [Archer] [of a *Warb*] the Part in the middle of the Spring-Box, about which the Spring is wound or turned.

SPRING [Box] [of a *Warb*] the Box which contains the Spring, being a Case or Frame shaped like a Cylinder.

SPRING Tides, the Tides at a New and Full Moon, which flows highest, ebb lowest, and run strongest.

To **SPRING** [springen, Sax. *springen*, L. S. and Teut. *springen*, Dan.] to burst or shoot forth like Plants or Flowers; to arise, come, or sprout out, as a River of Water does; to arise or proceed, to take a Run or Leap.

To **SPRING** a *Maft* [Sea Term] when a Maft is only cracked but not broken in any Part, it is said to be *springy*.

To **SPRING** [in *Peeking*] to raise a Partridge or Pheasant.

To **SPRING** a *Leak* [Sea Term] is to be open to leak.

SPRINGAL [of *springing*, q. d. a young Shear] a Stripling or young Man.

SPRINGE [spring; Sax.] a Name of a Device made of twisted wire to catch Birds or small Beasts.

SPRINGINESS, the being springy or elastic.

SPRINGY Bodies [among Physicians] **ELASTICK** Bodies, such as having had their Figure changed by the Stroke or Percussion of another Body; can recover again their former Figures; which Bodies not so qualified, will not do: Thus, if a Piece of Steel be bent any way, it will return to its

former Straightness, but a Piece of Lead will stand bent in any Form.

SPRINGGOLDS, or *Springals*; warlike Engines.

To **SPRINKLE**, [sprinkle, Belg. *sprenken*, Teut. *besprengen*, Dan. *Onspringen*, Sax.] to bedew with some Liquid, to wet with Drops of Liquor.

A **SPRINKLING**, a wetting by Drops here and there.

SPRIT-Sail [sprit, Du.] the Sail, which belongs to the Bolt-Sprit Mast.

To **SPROUT** [sprouten, Sax. *sprouten*, B. *spießen*, T.] to bud forth as Plants.

SPROUTS [sprouten, Sax. *sprouts*, Belg. *spratshoot*, L. S.] a sort of young Coleworts.

SPRUCE, neat or fine in Garb.

SPRUCE-Barr [sprucebarr, T.] a sort of Physical Drink, good for inward Bruises, &c.

SPRUCE Leather, i. e. *Prussian* Leather.

SPRUCELY, neatly, finely.

SPRUCENESS, Neatness, Fineness in Dress.

SPRUNT, very active or brisk, wonderful, lively.

A **SPUD**, a short forty Knife; a little despicable Fellow, a Short-arse.

SPULLERS of Yarn [not unlikely of *spulle*, a Bobbin, Teut.] Men employed to fix it to be well spun, and fit for the Loom.

To **SPUME** [spume, L.] to froth or foam.

To **SPUME** [spume, L.] Froth, Foam, Scum of Gold or Silver.

SPUMIFEROUS [spumifer, L.] bearing Froth.

SPUN Yarn [among Sailors] the Yarn of untwisted Ropes, whose Ends are scraped and beaten thin, in order to be let into the End of other Ropes, and so made as long as occasion shall require.

SPUNGE [spongia, L.] a Substance which grows under the Rocks, a Sea Fungus or Mushroom.

SPUNGE [among Farriers] that Part of a Horse's Shoe next the Heel.

A **SPUNGE** [in *Gunwry*] a Rammer or Staff, with a Piece of Lamb skin about the End of it, for scouring great Guns before they are charged with Fresh Powder.

To **SPUNGE**, to clear a great Gun with a Sponge, in order to prevent any Sparks of Fire from being lodged in it, which would endanger the Life of him that should load or charge it again.

To **SPUNGE**, to wash or rub a thing over with a Sponge.

To **SPUNGE** upon, to eat or drink at the Cost of another without Invitation.

SPUNGING-House, a Vexatious house where Persons indebted for Debt are kept for some time, either till they agree with their Adversary, or are removed to a closer Confinement.

SPUNGINESS, the being of a spongy Nature.

SPUNGY [*spongiosus*, F. *spongiosus*, L.] hollow like a Sponge.

SPUNK, Touchwood, half rotten wood, Match for Guns; also a Substance which grows on the Sides of Trees.

A **SPUR** [*sporce*, Sax. *spohr*, Teut. *esperen*, F.] a Devise to make a Horse go.

To **SPUR** [*spette*, Belg. *spuven*, T.] to prick a Horse with a Spur; to put on eggs on, or to put forward.

SPUR Rial, a sort of Gold Coin current in the Time of King James I.

SPURICIDICAL [*spurcidicus*, L.] speaking smuttily.

SPURGE [*esurge*, F.] a Plant; the Juice of which is so hot and corroding, that it is called *Devil's Milk*; which being dropped upon Warts eats them away. *Dibynamus*, L.

SPURGE-Flax, a kind of Shrub.

SPURGET, a Peg or Piece of Wood to hang any thing upon. *N. C.*

SPURIOUS [*purus*, L.] Base-born, basely, not genuine; false, counterfeit.

SPURIOUS Diseases [among *Physicians*] are such as degenerate from their kind, as a Pleurisy, &c.

SPURIOUS Flesh [among *Anatomists*] the Flesh of the Lips, Corns, Glans, Penis, &c. that is of a Constitution different from all the rest.

SPURIOUSNESS, the being false or counterfeit.

To **SPURK up**, to spring up afloat, to brisk up. *S. C.*

SPURKETS [of a *Ship*] are the Spaces between the upper and lower Futtocks, or compassing Timbers, or betwixt the Timbers called Rungs on the Ships Sides, afore and aft, above and below.

To **SPURN** [*spornan*, Sax.] to kick at.

SPURRE-Way, a Horse-way through a Man's Ground, which one may ride in by Right of Custom. *O.*

SPURRY, a sort of Herb. *Spergula*, L.

To **SPURT** [*spurtzen*, Teut.] to burst out as Liquor out of a Bottle, &c.

A **SPURT**, a Start or sudden Fit.

SPUTATIVE [of *sputare*, L.] spitting much.

To **SPY** [*espier*, F. *spiesher*, Dan. *spynan*, Sax.] to discover with the Eye.

A **SPY** [*espion*, F.] one who clandestinely searches into the State of Places or Affairs, especially as to what passes in an Army.

A **SQUAB**, a soft fluffed Cushion, or Stool; also a thick fat Man or Woman.

A **SQUAB Rabbit**, *Chicken*, &c. one so young as scarce fit to be eaten.

SQUABBLE, a Quarrel, Brawle or Dispute.

SQUABBLED [among *Printers*] is when several Lines are mixed one with another.

SQUADRON [*syndron*, F. *squadron*, q. d. *Arceus quadratus*, L.] a Body of

from 100 to 200 Men.

A **SQUADRON** [of *Ships*] a certain Number; especially of Men of War.

SQUAMOUS; [speciosa] Clean.

SQUAUD [*squandus*, L.] and, and filthy; till false composition.

SQUALIDITY [*squalidus*, L.] filthiness, meanness; ill-favour.

SQUALL [*San Geron*] a violent Wind or Rain.

To **SQUALL** [*schellen*, T.] to be out.

SQUALLEY, a Note of Embroidery; the making of Cloth; also indicative of sudden Storms.

SQUAMOUS; [*squamus*, L.] or like Scales.

SQUAMIGEROUS [*squame*, L.] Scale bearing or having Scales.

SQUAMOSA [*Offa*] [skinning] the Bone of the Skull behind the Ear.

SQUAMOSA Sutura [*skining*] one of the Seams or Sutures of the Skull, so called because the Parts of the Bone are put together a slope, and like Scales. *L.*

SQUAMOUS [*squamosus*, L.] fishy, has scales.

To **SQUANDER** [*verschwendung*, *squandere*, Ital. of *expendere*, L.] to lose to spend or waste.

SQUARE [*Carre*, F. *quadrat*, L.] consisting of four equal Sides, and many Right Angles.

A **SQUARE** [*carre*, F. *quadrat*, L.] such a Figure as above.

To **SQUARE** [*carre*, F. *quadrat*, L.] to make square; to fix.

A **SQUARE**, an Instrument used by Masons, Carpenters, &c. for Squaring.

To **SQUARE**, to quarrel. *Shakspeare*.

A **SQUARE** [among *Astronomers*] an Aspect between two Planets, which are distant 90 Degrees one from another, which counted an unfortunate Aspect.

Hollow SQUARE [*Military Term*] a Body of Foot drawn up, with an empty Space in the middle, for the Colours, Drums, Baggage, eating and covered every way with Pikes to oppose the Horse.

SQUARE Number [in *Arithmetic*] a Number which is squared or multiplied itself, as a by 2, which is 4; 3 by 3 which is 9, &c.

SQUARE Root [in *Arithmetic*] the Side of a square Number.

A **Long SQUARE** [in *Geometry*] a Figure that has four Right Angles, and two Sides but two of the Sides are long, and the other short.

To **SQUARE the Sail Yard** [*Sail Yard*] is to make them hang tight across the Ship, and one Yard Arm not curved more than the other.

SQUARING [*Mathematick*] the making a Square equal to any Figure given; thus the Squaring of a Circle is the making a Square equal and exactly correspondent to a Circle, or the finding out the Area or Content of some Square, that shall be exactly equal to the Area of some Circle; a Problem which has hitherto puzzled the ablest Mathematicians; although they have come near enough to the Truth for any Use.

SQUEASH, an *American* Fruit like a Pumpkin; also a little Animal.

To **SQUASH**, to push or beat flat.

To **SQUAT** [*squattare*, Ital.] to sit or crouch down.

To **SQUAT**, to bruise or make flat by sitting fall. *Suffer*.

To **SQUIB** [of *quiescent*; Tent, or *quitter*, Ital.] to make a small Noise, to spit out.

SQUEAKER, a Bar-Boy, *Com.*

SQUEAMISH [q. d. *quiescent*; *Quiescent*, Dan.] weak stomach.

SQUEAMISHNESS, the being of a weak Stomach.

To **SQUEEZE** [*Cyrran*, *Sax.* *on*, as *Minerva* will have it, *ut quassare*; *L. quassare*, Tent.] to press close together.

SQUIB [in a *Gaming House*], a sort of buff of a lower Rank, who has had the blow the Puff has given him to play.

SQUIBS, a sort of Fireworks.

A **SQUILL** [*squilla*, *F. squilla*, *L.*] a Scudum, a Physick Herb.

SQUINANCY [*quincant*, *F. squinantia*, *L.*] a Swelling and Inflammation in the Throat, which often stops the Breath, and hinders the swallowing of Meat.

To **SQUINT** [*Squint* inclines to derive of *scruen*, *Sax.* *schelst*, or why of *schelst*, which signifies to look awry; tho' even this last is not a very natural Etymon, Tent.] to look awry.

To **SQUIRE**, to wait upon a Person.

A **SQUIRE** [*escuyer*, *F.*] the next Degree of Honour below a Knight.

To **SQUIRM**, to move very nimbly, *Sax.* spoken of an Eel. *S. C.*

A **SQUIRREL** [*sciurus*, *F. sciurus*, *L. skur*, *Gr.*] a sort of Wood Weasel.

To **SQUIRT** [*spruxer*, *Dan. squerda*, *F.* to leap] to spit out.

To **SQUITTER** [probably of *schetter*, *Belg.* q. d. *scatter*, or *spitter*] to void excrement with a Noise.

SQUITTER [with *Tinners*] the Droft Tin.

A **SQUOBBLE**. See *Squatble*.

To **STAB** [probably of *stessen*, or *stern*, to thrust; Tent.] to wound, by a thrust with a Dagger, Sword, &c.

STABLE [*stabilis*, *D.*] firm, fixed, sure, steady, lasting. *F.*

A **STABLE** [*stabulum*, *L. stall*, Tent.] a Place to keep Horses in.

STABILITY [*stabilitas*, *F. stabilitas*, *STABLENESS* *S. L.* Firmness, Sureness, Constantness or Continuance.

STABLE STAND [*Old Law*] one of the four Evidences, whereby a Man is convicted of intending to steal the King's Deer, i. e. when he is found standing in a Forest with his Bow bent, ready to shoot; or close by a Tree with Greyhounds ready to let slip; the other three being *Back-band*, *Blady-band*, and *Dog-draw*.

When the *Stable's* stolen but the *Stable* *Deer*.

This Proverb is not only levelled at a careless Groom, but has a more extended Aim; it intimates, that 'tis a mighty Imprudence, to neglect the weighing of all the Circumstances of an Action, both as to Time and Place, before we venture upon doing what perhaps we may repent of in the Event, to our great Shame and Damage. This is generally the Wisdom of the World, when the Thing is over, we are as wise as Experience can make us. Almost all the Misfortunes of Mankind are for want of Thinking: After-Wit is commonly dear bought, and we pay for it either with Misfortune, Anxiety, or Sorrow; for there is no unthinking a Misfortune, after it has befallen us for want of Precaution and Foresight; an After-thought may inance our Trouble, but can't relieve our Distress; it may prevent like Inconvenience for the future, but it cannot make any Satisfaction for what is past. *Serrar, la Stalla quando s'han perduti i buovi*, say the Italians. *Il est temps de former l'estable quand les Chevaux en sont allen*, the French. *Quando quidem accepto claudendo est junus damno*, the Latins. And *ἡγορησεν ἰσὶ μὲν τὰ ἑγγύματα*, the Greeks.

To **STABULATE** [*stabulum*, *L.*] to keep up, as Cattle in a Stall.

STACCA DO, a Pale or Fence.

STACHIA [*Old Law*] a Dam made up of Stakes, Earth, Stones, &c. to stop a Water Course.

A **STACK** [*stacca*, Ital.] a Pile of Hay, Wood, &c. of 3 Feet long as many broad, and 12 high.

STACCA' TO ? [in *Musick Books*] signifies *STOCGA' TO* has the same as *staccato*, Ital. which see.

To **STACK**, to pile up Wood, Hay, &c.

To **STACK** [spoken of a Horse] to stumble, as the Horse's Leg stacks.

STACTE [*stacte*, *Gr.*] the Gum, or Creamy Juice issuing out of Myrrh Trees.

STAD [q. d. *bestad*, *Englisch* d. *O.*]

A **STADDLER**, a Mark or Impression made by any Thing lying upon it. *N. C.*

STAD-

STADDELS, young tender Trees. *Sec. Stadil.*

STADDELS, the Marks of the Small Penn. *N. C.*

STAD'UM, a Roman Measure, now taken for a Furlong. *L.*

STADLE, a Staff. *Span.*

STAFF [*Stap, Sax. Staff, Belg. Stab, Teut.*] a Stick to walk with.

STAFF [*in Poetry*] a particular Number of Verses in a Poem or Poets.

A STAFF of Cochs [*among Cock-fighters*] a Pair of Cochs.

STAFF-Tree, a Sort of Bush which holds its Leaves in Winter.

STAFFORD [*of Scap, Sax. and Ford*] the County Town of *Staffordshire*, six Miles N. W. from London.

A STAG [probably of *Scizem, Sax.* to quick, from its readiness to push with its horns] a Red Male Deer, 5 Years old.

STAG-BEETLE, an Insect.

STAG-Evil [*in Horses*] a Disease, a Palsy in the Jaw.

A STAGE [probably of *Strigen, Sax.* or *Strigon, Teut.* to ascend, to mount, because it is raised above the level] a Place where the Players act in a Theatre.

A STAGE [probably of *stade, F. stadium, L.*] a Journey by Land, or such a part of it where a Person rides, or takes fresh Horses.

STAG-GARD [*among Hunters*] a young Male Deer of four Years old, of the Red Deer Kind.

To STAG-GER [*draggete, Belg.*] to trip or reel; to waver or be in doubt.

STAG-GERs [*in Horses*] a Disease, somewhat of the Nature of the *Vergo*.

STAGIA'RIOUS [*Old Law*] a Canon who kept his stated Residence in a Cathedral Church.

STAGRITE, *Ariflatie*, so called from *Stagira*, a Town in *Macedonia*, where he was born.

STAG MA [*in Chymistry*] Juices of Plants mixed together in order to Distillation.

STAGNANT [*stagnans, L.*] standing, as the Water of Ponds or Pools.

To STAG-NATE [*stagnare, L.*] to stand still as Water; to want a free Course, to stop as Blood when grown thick.

STAI'D, grave, sober.

STAI'DNESS, Gravity, Soberness.

To STAIN [*Shinner thinks from teindre, F.*] to spot, defile or daub, to die Colours, to blur or blemish one's Reputation.

STAINANT Colours [*in Heraldry*] are Tawny and Murrey.

A STAIR [*Stapex, San.*] a step to ascend by.

STAKE, a small Anvil used by Smiths.

A STAKE [*staca, Span.*] a Stick in a Hedge; a Pledge laid down on a Wager.

To STAKER, to stagger. *Chauc.*

STALDINGS, a sort of old Money.

STALE; that is not fresh, old; or *stale* Beer, or *stale* Mail, &c.

To STALE [*stale, Belg. stallen, Teut.*] to piss; spoken of Cattle.

STALE [*stalle, Belg.* but *Scaliger* derives it of *stobellus, L.* a Stable, because when Horses come into a Stable, they usually stale] the Urine of Cattle.

STALE [*Stale, Sax. stool, L. S.*] a Handle; also the Round step of a Ladder.

STALE, a living Fowl put in any place to allure other Fowls; a decoy Fowl.

STALENESS, the being of long Continuance.

STALES [*Stale, Sax.*] Theft, Trick, Spoils.

To STALK [*Stalcan, Sax.*] to walk softly; as Fowls do; to go stealthily or slyly.

A STALK [*stalc, Belg. stiel, T. stellyx, Gr.*] the Stem of a Plant, &c.

STALKERS, a sort of Fishing Net. *O.*

STALKING-Hedge, an artificial Hedge, used by Fowls, to hide them from being seen by their Game.

STALKING-Horse, a Horse made use of in Travelling for Partridges; a Person employed as a Tool to bring about a Business; a Thing used for a Pretence.

STALL [*Stal, San. Stall, Dan. and Teut. stalls, Ital.*] a Stable for Cattle; a little Shop, &c. or the Fore part of a Shop.

To STALL, to put into a Stall, also to fight or cloy.

STALL-Boat, a sort of Fish-Boat.

A STALL-Winner, a Baffard. *Cont.*

STALLAGE, Money paid for setting up Stalls in a Fair or Market; or the Right of doing it.

STALLING-Kee, a Broker's, or any House that receives stolen Goods. *Cont.*

STALLION [*stalon, F. poulain, Ital. prob.* of *stal*, a Horse kept in a Stable] a Stone Horse kept to cover Mares; a Man kept by a lustful Woman to satisfy her lewd Desires; a Gallant or Bolly.

STALWORTH, brave, stout. *Chauc.*

To STALMFLESH, to Cant. *Cont.*

STAMINA [*in Anatomy*] are the Solids of a Human Body. *L.*

STAMINA [*among Botanists*] the fifth fine Threads or Hairs which grow up within the Flowers of Plants encompassing round the Style, and on which the Apices grow at the Ends.

STAMINEOUS [*stamineus, L.*] that has in it as it were Threads.

STAMINEOUS Flowers [*among Ph-rists*] imperfect Flowers which want the fine coloured Leaves called *Petals*, and consist only of the *Styles* and the *Stamina*.

STAMMEL, a great stammering Man; an over-grown bounding Wench.

STAMWOOD, the Room of Trench grub'd up. *G.*

To

A **STARE** [*starp, Sax. Starr, Teut.*] a Sterling, a Bird kept for Whistling.

To **STARE** [*starpian, Sax. Belg.*] to look steadfastly, to have a wild Look.

STARK [*starpic, Sax. Herck, Du. and Dan.*] rigid, severe; also afraid or tight; also thoroughly, as *Stark Mad*.

STARK [of *Starr, Riff, Teut.*] stiff, weary, *N. C.*

STARK'INESS, Stiffness.

STARK'Y, being stiff.

To **START** [*stare, Belg. Skinner* derives it from *starp, Sax.*] to give a sudden Leap, to make a sudden Motion with the Body, to begin to run.

A **START** [*Belg. Strectt, L. S.*] a long Handle of any thing, a Tail. *N. C.*

To **START** a *Hare* [*Hunting Term*] to force her to leave her Seat.

START'ING [among *Brewers*] is the putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decayed, to revive it again, also the filling their empty Buts with Beer newly brewed.

START'ISH, somewhat apt to start.

To **START'LE**, to cause to start, or surprize by Fright; to start or tremble for Fear.

START'UP, a sort of high Shoe.

To **STARVE** [*starpian, Sax. to kill, Herck, Belg. to die; but Mer. Cas. derives it of stapan, Gr.*] to kill or perish with Hunger, Cold, &c.

A **STARVE'LING**, a meagre or very lean Person.

STATHOLDER [*Stadthalter, Teut.*] a Governor of a Province, chiefly that of *Holland*.

STATE [*stact, Belg. Status, L.*] Condition, Circumstance, Pomp, Magnificence, Majesty.

STATE'LY, stately, *Chauc.*

STATE'LINESS, Majestickness.

STATE'LY [*stattelick, Belg. statlich, Teut.*] Pompous, Majestick.

STA'TER [with *Apothecaries*] a Weight of an Ounce and half.

STATES General [*General Statten, Belg.*] an Assembly of the Deputies of the several Dutch Provinces.

STATESMAN, a Politician, a Minister of State.

STATICKS [*Statique, F. Statice, L. of stasis, Gr.*] a Science treating of Weights, shewing the Properties of Heaviness and Lightness, Equilibriums of natural Bodies, &c. a Part of Mechanicks.

STA'TION, a standing Place; a Road for Ships; Post, Condition, Rank. *F. of L.*

STA'TION [among *Mathematicians*] a Place where a Man fixes himself and his Instruments, to take Angles or Distances, as in Surveying.

STA'TION [among *Roman Catholics*] a Church or Chapel appointed to pray in and gain Indulgences.

STA'TION of the Planets [in *Astronomy*] a Points in which the Planets are farthest

removed from the Sun on each Side,

STA'TION-Staff, a Mathematical Instrument used by Surveyors.

STA'TIONARY [*Stationaire, F. Stationarius, L.*] settled in a Place.

STA'TIONARY [*Astronomy*] a Planet is said to be *Stationary*, when it is about either of the Points called *Stations*; so that to an Eye placed on the Earth, it appears for some Time to stand still, and have no progressive Motion forward in its Orbit.

STA'TIONER [*Stationarius, L. a Statione, F.* because formerly they kept their Shops together in one Station or Street] a Seller of Paper, Books, a Bookbinder, &c.

STA'TUARY [*Statuaire, F. Statuarius, L.*] a Carver of Statues or Images.

STA'TUARY [*Statuaria, L.*] the Art of making Statues.

A **STA'TUE** [*Statua, L.*] a standing Image of Metal, Stone, Wood, &c. *F.*

STA'TURE [*Statura, L.*] natural Height, Size or Pitch, *F.*

STA'TUS de Maneris [in *Old Records*] all the Tenants and Legal Men within the Lands of a Manour, assembled in their Lord's Court, to do their Customary Suit, and enjoy their Rights and Privileges.

STA'TUTABLE, according to the Act of Parliament relating to the Matter.

STA'TUTE [*Statut, F. Statutum, L.*] a Law, Ordinance, or Decree.

The **STA'TUTE** [of *England*] the Statute Laws, the Acts of Parliament made and established by the King and the Three Estates of the Realm.

STA'TUTE Mercant, a Bond acknowledged before one of the Clerks of the Statute Merchant, the Mayor of a City and Town Corporate, and two Merchants, appointed for that Purpose; the Execution of this Bond is first to take the Debtor's Body, if it be to be found, or else to seize upon his Lands and Goods.

STA'TUTE Sessions, certain petty Sessions in every Hundred, for deciding Differences between Masters and Servants; the raising of Servants Wages, and bestowing such People in Service, as being fit to serve, refuse to seek or get Masters.

STA'TUTE Staple, a Bond or Record, acknowledged before the Mayor, and one of the Constables of the Staple; by Virtue of which Bond the Creditor may immediately have Execution upon the Debtor's Body, Land and Goods.

STA'TUTE Staple Improper, is a Bond of Record, acknowledged before one of the Chief Justices, or else before the Mayor of the Staple, the Recorder of *London*.

STA'TUTES [*Statuta, L.*] Acts of Parliament.

STA'TUTO Mercatoria, a Writ for the imprisoning of him who has forfeited a Bond called *Statute-Mercant*, till the

Debt be satisfied. L.

STATUTO *Statute*, a Writ for seizing the Body and Goods of him who forfeits *Statute Staple*.

STATUTUM *de Laborariis*, a Judicial Writ against Labourers who refuse to work according to the Statute.

To **STAVE** [prob. of *stuvre*, Belg.] to hit to Pieces, as a Ship, Barrel, Cask, &c.

A **STAVE**, a Board of a Barrel, &c.

Cart STAVES, those that hold the Cart and the Racks together, which make the Cart's Body.

STAWERS [in a Horse] the Staggers.

STAVES *stere*, an Herb. *Staphylogria*, L.

STAW'D, stowed. N. C.

To **STAY** [stigan, Sax. *stahhi*, L. S. *stare*, Du. *of stare*, L. of *steyas*, Gr.] to continue in a Place, to stop.

To **STAY** [stayer, F.] to support, to bear.

A **STAY** [stave, Du. *stave*, F.] a Prop, Support; also a Stop, Let, or Hindrance.

STAYS [in a Ship] are Ropes which keep the Mast from falling aft.

To **STAY** a Ship, i. e. } is to
} *keeping a Ship upon the STAY* } manage
} her Tackle and Sails so that she cannot
} make any Way forward.

Back STAYS [in a Ship] 'Ropes' which run on either Side of the Ship, and keep the Mast from pitching forward or overboard.

STAYS, a Sort of Bodices for Women.

STAYMAKER, a Maker of Women's stays.

STEAD [steds, Sax.] Place, Room.

To **STEAD** a Person, to stand him in *stead*. *Shakesp.*

STEADFAST [statfest, Teut.] firm, constant.

STEADFASTLY, firmly.

STEADFASTNESS, Firmness; Constancy.

STEADILY, firmly.

STEADINESS [stædigheyt, Sax. *stæht*, Teut.] Constancy, Firmness.

STEADY [stædig, Sax. of *steds*, *steds*, *stædigh*, Du. *stætig*, Teut.] firm, constant, sure.

STEADY [Sea Term] is when the Conder would have the Steersman to keep the Ship constant in her Course, from making *Yaw*, going in and out.

STEAKS [sticca, Sax. of *stucke*, *stices*, Teut.] Slices of Meat to fry or broil.

To **STEAL** [stelan, Sax. *stehlen*, Teut. *st.* *st.* derives it of *stelen*, Gr.] to take away unlawfully, privily, or violently.

One **Man** has better steal a Horse, than another look over the Hedge.

This Proverb does not justify stealing at all; it means very honestly, and is only a Turn upon all partial Proceedings, as well in private Judgment as publick Trials. It intimates, that when great Rogues are in Authority, and have the Laws against Op-

pression and Robbery in their own Hands, little Thieves only go to pot for it; and that inferior Pirates are punished with Death at the Gallows, while great Offenders live safe and secure under the Helm of Government. This Proverb is for doing all People Justice alike, from the highest to the lowest, and in all Cases whatsoever, either of *Desert* or *Demerit*. We live indeed in a thieving, cheating, and plundering Age; *Coxen*ing is become a topping Trade, only we have got a genteeler way of stealing now than only to take a Man's Horse from under him on the Highway, and a little loose Money out of his Pocket; our *Rapparees* are Men of better Breeding and Fashion, and scorn to play at such small Game, they sweep away a noble Estate with one slight Brush, and bid both the *Gallops* and *Horse-pond* Defiance; and the Mob is not always just in this Point, for one Pickpocket deserves a Horse-pond as well as another, without any Regard to Quality or fine Cloaths. But *Dat Veniam Corvis, vexat Censura Columbar*, say the *Latins*.

He steals a Goose and gives the Giblets in Aims.

This Proverb points at such Persons, who by Acts of Injustice, Oppression, and Fraud, amass to themselves large Estates, and think to atone for their Rapine by doing some charitable Acts while they are alive, or when they can no longer possess them, by leaving their Lands in *Mortmain* to pious and charitable Uses, as building and endowing Hospitals, Alms-houses, and other Acts of Beneficence (commendable indeed, when done from a truly Christian Charity) but they who think by thus paying *Paul*, to atone for their robbing *Peter*, entertain an Opinion highly disparaging the Justice of the Almighty. Parallel to this is the *Hebrew* Adage.

נפא בחורין ונחמא לבישא

The **STEAL** [of steel, L. S. *stiel*, Teut.] the Handle of any thing. N. C.

STEALTH, Theft, Stealing.

To **STEAM** [steman, Sax.] to send forth a Vapour, as hot as boiling Liquor.

A **STEAM** [of *stema*, Sax.] the Vapour of hot Liquor.

STEAMINESS, the abounding with Steams or Vapours.

STEAMY, full of Streams.

A **STEAN** [stan, Sax. *steen*, L. S. *steen*, Teut.] a Stone.

STEATOCELE [of *στατωμα* and *κελη*, Gr.] a Rupture or Tumour of the *Scrotum*, of a fatty or Suet-like Consistence. L.

STEATOMA [στατωμα, Gr.] a Pretor-natural Swelling in the *Scrotum*, of a fatty or Suet-like Consistence.

STEATOMATOUS, of a *Stentoma*.

STECCADO, the *Lista*, a Place raised in for beholding a Combat or Duel. *Span.*

STECCADO [in *Fortification*] a Sort of Pale or Fence before Trenches.

STEDE [Stett, Teut.] a Place. *O.*

STEDFAST [of Steeda, and *fast*, *Sax.*] firm, sure, constant, immovable. *O.*

STEDSHIP, Firmness, or Sureness. *O.*

STEE, a Ladder. *N. C.*

STEED [steeba, *Sax.*] a Horse; a Race or War Horse.

STEEL [staal, *Dan.* staal, *Du.* stahl, *Teut.* *steele*, *Gr.*] a sort of refined and hardened Iron.

STEELYARD, a sort of Balance for weighing.

To **STEEM**, to bespeak a thing. *N. C.*

A **STEENKIRK**, a Neckcloth.

STEEP [Steepe, *Sax.*] of difficult Ascent.

To **STEEP** [Steepe, *Sax.* stiept, *Belg.*] to soak or drench in Liquor.

STEEP Tubs [at Sea] Vessels for watering Beef, or Fish.

STEEPNESS, the being difficult of Ascent.

STEEPLY, difficult of Ascent.

STEEPINGS, a sort of Gold Coin.

STEEPLE [Styepel, *Sax.*] that Part of a Church where the Bells, &c. are.

A **STEER** [Steer, or Steyre, *Sax.* Stier, *Teut.*] a Bullock or young Ox.

To **STEER** [Steepon, *Sax.* stiere, *Belg.* styer, *Dan.* stieren, *Teut.*] to guide a Ship, shio to manage an Affair.

STEERAGE, Steering; also a Place in a Ship, before the bulk head of the great Cabin, where the Steersman stands and lodges.

STEERLESS, without Steerage. *Ch.*

STEERSMAN [Steepon, *Sax.* stierman, *T.*] he who guides or steers a Ship.

STEEVE [Sea Term] the Bow-sprit of a Ship is said to **Steeve**, when it does not stand upright, or strait enough forwards.

STEEVING, is **steeving** Cotton or Wool, by forcing it with Screws.

A **STEG**, a Gander. *N. C.*

STEGANOGRAPHY [of *steganos*, covert or private, and *grapho*, *Gr.* Writing] the Art of secret Writing, Characters or Cyphers, known only to the Persons that correspond one with another.

STEGNOSIS [steganosis, *Gr.*] a stopping up of the Pores of the Body.

STEGNOTICKS [Steganica, *L.* *steganotica*, *Gr.*] binding Medicines.

STELLAR [stellaris, *L.*] starry.

STELLATE [stellatus, *L.*] starry, marked with Spots like Stars.

STELLATE Plants [among Botanists] are such as have their Leaves growing on the Stalks at certain Intervals in the Form of a Star, with Beams, as *Cross Wort*, *Mad-dar*, &c.

STELLATION, an adorning with Stars.

STELL'D, stored, contained. *Shakspp.*

STELLIFEROUS [stellifer, *L.*] bearing Stars.

To **STELLIFY**, to transform into a Star. *Chauc.*

STELLIO, a spotted Lizard that only her Skin (a foreign Remedy for the Falling Sickness) every half Year, and commonly devours it.

STELLIONATE [in *Civil Law*] all kind of Cozenage and knavish Practices in Bargaining, and all Sorts of Frauds which have no peculiar Names in Law, as the selling or mortgaging a Thing twice; paying Brads Money; exacting a Debt when it has been already paid.

A **STEM** [Stamm, *Teut.* of *stamm*, *L.* *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *stamm*, *Gr.*] the Stalk of an Herb, Flower, or Fruit; the Stock of a Tree; also Race or Pedigree.

The **STEM** [of a Ship] is the great Piece of Timber which is wrought compassing from the Keel below, and serves to guide the Ship's Rake.

To **STEM**, to stop, to put a stop to.

To **STEM**, to bespeak a Thing. *N. C.*

STENOCORIASIS [stenocoria, *Gr.*] a Disease in the Eye, when the Apple of Sight is strained or weakened.

STENOGRAPHY [stenographia, *Gr.*] the Art of short Writing, Stenography.

STENOTHORACCS [stenothorax, of *steno*, strait, and *thorax*, the Breast, *Gr.*] those who have narrow Chests, and so that Account are liable to Phthical Affections, &c.

STENT, *stint*. *Spenc.*

STENTIN, to stay, to stop, to tint, to detain. *Chauc.*

STENTORIAN Voice [so called from *Stenor*, a Greek mentioned by *Homer*, who is said to have a Voice louder than 30 Men together] a daring loud Voice.

STENTOROPHONICK [an Instrument invented by Sir Samuel Morland] a speaking Trumpet.

STEP [Step, *Sax.* Stap, *Belg.* Staft, *Teut.*] a Pace, a Measure of two Feet; also a Degree of Stairs, a Round of a Ladder.

STEP and LEAP, one of the 7 Arts or Artificial Motions of a Horse.

STEP [in a Ship] that Piece of Timber whereon the Masts or Capstans do stand at bottom; any Piece of Timber having the Foot of another Timber standing upright fixed into it.

To **STEP** [Steepon, *Sax.*] to go by Steps, to set one Foot before the other.

STEP [Steepe, *Sax.* stief, *Dan.* and *Teut.*] rigid, severe, cruel. Hence

STEP Dame } [Steepe *Woepe*, *Sax.*

STEP Mother } [Stief *moeder*, *L.* S.

Stief *mutter*, *Teut.*] a Mother in Law.

STEPHEN [Stephanos, *Gr.* a Crown] a proper Name of Men.

STERCORANISTS [of *stercor*, *L.* *Dung*] those who believed Sacramental Bread and Wine so far digested as that some Part of it was turned into Excrement.

STERCORATION, a dunging, mixing or covering with Dung. *L.*

STERCORARY [*stercorarius*, *L.*] that feeds upon Dung.

STERCOROSUS *Flagus* [among *Physicians*] a Looseness in which much Liquid Urine is often voided, proceeding from intemperatious Meats corrupted in the Stomach, or a great Quantity of Excrement heaped up in the Entrails. *L.*

STERELICH, earnestly. *O.*

STEREOGRAPHICK *Projection of the Sphere*, a Projection of the Sphere upon a Plane, where the Eye is supposed to be in the Surface of the same Sphere it projects.

STEREOGRAPHY. [*stereographia*, *L.* of *επιστοφία*, of *επὶ*, solid and *γραφία*, Description, *Gr.*] the Art of representing Solids on a Plane.

STEREOMETRY [*stereometria*, *L.* of *επιστοφία*, of *επὶ* and *μετρία*, to measure, *Gr.*] a Science showing how to measure solid Bodies, or to find their solid Contents.

STERIL [*sterile*, *F.* *steriles*, *L.*] barren or unfruitful, dry, empty, shallow.

STERILITY [*sterilitas*, *sterilitas*, *L.*] Barrenness, Unfruitfulness, Dryness, Poverty.

STERLING [so called from *Ætrem* Kings, i. e. *Prussians* and *Pomeranians* who in old Times were artists in fining Gold and Silver, and taught it to the *Britons*] a general Name or Distinction for the current lawful Money in England.

STERLING Penny, the smallest *English* Coin before the Reign of King *Edward I.* marked with a Cross, or Strokes crosswise, so that upon occasion it might be cut into half for half-pence, or into Quarters for Farthings.

STERN [*sternum*, *Sax.* probably of *στῆν*, *Teut.* the Forehead] severe, cabbed, grim.

STERN [*Hawing-Term*] the Tail of a Grey-hound, or Wolf.

STERN [*sternum*, *Sax.* *stern*, *Belg.*] the hindermost Part of a Ship; but strictly taken, only the outermost Part behind.

STERN-Chase, the Guns placed on a Ship's Stern.

A **STERN Chase** [*See Term*] is when one Ship pursuing another, follows the chased *a-stern*, directly upon one Point of the Compass.

To **STERN** [*sternere*, *L.*] to lay down flat. *Chess.*

STERN-Fast [of a Ship] a fastening of Ropes, &c. behind the Stern, to which a Cable or Hawser may be brought or fixed, in order to hold her Stern fast to a Wharf.

STERN'LY, sourly, severely.

STERN'NESS, Sourness, Severity.

STERNOTHYROIDES [of *σπῆρ* the

Breast, and *θυρεός*, *Gr.*] that Pair of Muscles which arise from the inner Part of the *Clavicula*, and have their Insertion at the Root of the Fore-bone of the *Oi Hyoides*.

STERNOTHYROIDES [of *σπῆρ*, *Sax.* a Door, and *θυρεός*, *Gr.*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the upper and inner Parts of the *Sternum*, and inserted to the *Thyroidal* or *Scutiform* Cartilage.

STERNON [*σπῆρ*, *Gr.*] the Breast-Bone, the great Bone in the Foremost Part of the Breast, joined to the Ribs, which consists of three or four Bones, and often grows into one Bone in those that are come to Ripeness of Age. *L.*

STERNUTATION, Sneezing, which is a forcible drawing out of the Head some sharp Matter, which twitches and disturbs the Nerves and Fibres. *L.*

STERNUTATIVE, apt to provoke Sneezing. *F.*

A **STERNUTATORY** [*sternutatoire*, *F.* *sternutatorium*, *L.*] a Medicine which will cause Sneezing.

STERTLING, sudden, unexpected. *Os.*

To **STERVE** [*steepon*, *Sax.* *sterven*, *Belg.* *sterben*, *Teut.*] to die, to kill, to perish. *Sax.*

STEVEN [*Steven*, *Sax.*] Sound, Noise, *Spanc.*

To **STEW** [*stuber*, *Dan.* *stover*, *F.*] to boil gently, and a considerable Time.

STEW, a Place to keep Fish in alive for present use.

STEW [of *stew*, *F.* *stufa*, *Ital.* *stue*, *Dan.* a Hot-house] Brothel-House, those Places heretofore permitted to Women of professed Incontinency, suppressed by King *Henry VIII.* *A. D.* 1546.

A **STEWARD** [*Steward*, *Sax.*] an Officer of Account within his Jurisdiction.

STEWARD [of a Ship] an Officer who receives all the Victuals from the Purser, sees it well stowed in the Hold, looks to it when there; also the Bread, Candle, &c. and shares out the Proportions of all the several Messes in the Ship.

Lord High STEWARD [of England] an Officer who is only appointed for a Time, to officiate at a Coronation, or upon the Trial of some Nobleman for High-Treason; which being ended, his Commission expires; so that he breaks his Wand and puts an end to his Authority.

To **STICK** [*stican*, *Sax.* *sticken*, *Dan.* *stechen*, *Teut.*] to thrust a pointed Weapon into.

To **STICK** [*stican*, *Sax.*] to cleave to.

A **STICK** [*stiek*, *Belg.* *stechen*, *T.*] a Piece of a Bough, a Staff.

A **STICK'LER** [of *stican*, *Sax.* &c. to cleave to] a busy Body in publick Affairs, a zealous Person.

STICK'LER, an Officer formerly who

out Wood for the *Privacy of Ederose*, within the King's Park at *Charendon*. O. R.

STYPTICUM [*Emplastrum*], a Plaster for healing and closing up of Wounds. L.

STIFF [*stipes*, *Sax.* *stuf*, L. S. *stiff*, Teut.] not pliable, rigid.

A **STIFF-Gale** [S. T.] a strong Wind.

A **STIFF-Queen**, a lusty Wench. N. C.

To **STIFFEN** [*stipian*, *Sax.* *stiffen*, Teut.] to make or grow Stiff.

STIFFLY, inflexibly, rigidly.

STIFFNESS, Inflexibility, Rigidity.

To **STIFLE** [*stusfer*, F. *stir. Caf.* *de* *stives* it of *ropes*, Gr.] to suffocate; also to suppress or conceal a Matter.

STIFLE Joint [of a Horse] the first Joint and bending next the Buttock and above the Thigh.

STIFLED Horse, whose Leg Bone is put out, or the Joint much hurt.

STIGAND [of *stigan*, *Sax.* *stegen*, Teut. to climb, q. d. the Climber] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the Time of *William the Conqueror*.

STIGMATICAL ? [*Stigmaticus*, L. of **STIGMATICK** } [*Stigmatum*, Gr.] branded with Infamy or Disgrace.

To **STIGMATIZE** [*stigmatizer*, F. *stigma*, L. *stigmatum*, Gr.] to brand or mark with a hot Iron, to set a Brand or Infamy upon; to disgrace, to slander.

STIL'BON [*stilaßon*, glittering, Gr.] the Planet *Mercury*, because it twinkles more than the rest of the Planets.

STILE [*Stigele*, *Sax.* a Step] an Entrance into a Field, Lane, &c. made to go up with Steps.

STILE in Writing. See *Style*.

STILES [with *Joyners*] the upright Pieces which go from the Bottom to the Top in any Wainscot.

STILL [*stille*, *Sax.* *steth*, Belg. *stille*, Teut.] quiet, not noisy.

To **STILL** [*styllian*, *Sax.* *styllen*, Teut. *stiller*, Dan.] to quiet, make still, to suppress a Noise.

STILLNESS [*stille*, Teut.] Quietness.

STILL-BORN [*stille Bepene*, *Sax.*] born dead, abortive.

STILL-YARD [q. d. *Steel Yard*, so called from the great Quantities of Steel sold there] a Place in *Thames-Street*, *London*, where the Company of *Kasselerings* or *Hanse Merchants* had their Abode.

To **STILL** [of *Stillare*, to fall Drop by Drop, L.] See *to Distil*.

A **STILL** [of *Stillands*, L.] an Alembick, &c.

STILL, until now, till this Time.

STILLATYPTIOUS Oils [*stillatitius*, L.] Oils drawn out of mix'd Bodies, by Force or Fire, and distinguished from those that are made by Expression.

STILLATORY, a Place to put a Still in.

STILLETTTO, a Dagger or Tuck. *Ital.*

STYLING, a Stand of wooden Frame

to set a Vessel on in a Cellar, &c.

STILTS [of *steltzen*, Teut. *stelten*, L. S. or *Belegen*, *Sax.* to go with Sticks]

worn on the Feet for going thro' dirty Places.

To **STIMULATE** [*stimulatus*, L.] to

move or stir up; to spur or egg on.

STIMULATION, a pushing or egging on; a Property in angular Bodies, whereby they cause Vibrations, Insultations of the Fibres, and a greater Detraction of nervous Fluids into the Part affected.

A **STING**, a sort of little Spear in Insects, serving as a defensive Weapon.

To **STING** [*stingan*, *Sax.* of *stich*, Gr.] to wound or put to Pain with a Sting.

STINGINESS, Niggardliness; Cautiousness.

STINGOO; a sort of Drink in *Walsh*.

STINGY, niggardly, covetous, miserly.

To **STINK** [*stinken*, *Sax.* *stinken*, T. *stinken*, Dan.] to send forth an ill Smell.

A **STINK** [*stenc*, *Sax.* *stank*, Teut.] an ill Smell.

STINKARD [of *Stent*, and *Arm*, Belg. *Nature*, *stancher*, Teut.] a stinking nasty Fellow.

To **STINT** [*stintan*, *Sax.*] to bind or confine, to restrain or curb.

A **STINT**, a Bound, a Limit.

STONY [of *stia*, Gr.] a Disease within the Eye-lids.

STIPATION, guarding, enclosing. L.

STIPEND [*stipendium*, L.] Salary, Hire, Wages, Pay.

STIPENDIARY [*stipendiarius*, L.] that serves for Hire or Wages.

STIPPONY, a sort of sweet Liqueur.

STYPTICAL ? [*stipticus*, L. *stypticus*, Gr.] stopping, more especially of Blood, binding.

To **STIPULATE** [*stipular*, F. *stipulatus*, L.] to covenant, bargain, or agree.

STIPULATION, a Covenantee, Agreeing; an Agreement on Words and Chances to be put into a solemn Contract, F. d. L.

To **STIR** [*steynan*, *Sax.*] to move.

A **STIR** [*steynurg*, *Sax.*] a Bottle, a Commotion, a Disturbance.

STIRIOUS [*stiria*, L. an Ickle] bling, or being in Drops like Icicles.

STIRK ? [*steyn*, *Sax.*] a young Sow.

STURK ? Ox, or Hafer. *Lowish.*

STIRRUP [*steynap*, *Sax.*] an Instrument fastened to the Saddle to rest the Foot in.

STIRRUP [in a Ship] is a Piece of Timber put under the Keel, when some Part of it is lost or beaten off.

A **STITCH** [*stice*, *Sax.* *stich*, Teut.] the Sewing with a Needle; also a sharp pricking Pain.

TO STITCH [*sticken*, L. S. and Teut.] to sew with a Needle.

STITCH-Wort, an Herb good against Stitches and Pains in the Side. *Caryophyllus balticus glaber*. L.

STITHE [of *Stith*, Sax. *stiff*, Teut.] strong, stiff, as *Stithe Chaise*. N. C.

STITHY [of *Stith*, Sax.] a Smith's Anvil; also a Disease in Oxen.

STITTLE Bock [*stichling*, Teut.] a little sort of Fish.

STIVEN, Sterns. N. C.

STIVER [*stuver*, Belg.] a Coin, in value 1 and a 5th of a Penny *English*.

STIVES, Stews, where lewd Women prostitute themselves.

STOAKED, stocked or stopped.

STOAKED [S. T.] when the Water in the Bottom of the Ship cannot come to the Pump, they say, *the Ship is stoaked*.

STOAKER, one who looks after the Fire in a Brewhouse.

A STOAT [*stut*, Sax.] a Stallion Horse; also a Sort of Rat.

STOCCA'DO [*staccata*, Ital.] a Stab or Thrust with a Weapon. *Spenc.*

STOCK [*Stocce*, Sax. *stock*, L. S. and Teut.] the Trunk or Stem of a Tree; a Fund of Money; Part of a Tally struck in the Exchequer.

STOCK [*Esoc*, F. *Stocco*, Ital. *statch*, Du. *Stock*, Teut.] a Race or Family.

STOCK [of Cards] the Cards not dealt.

STOCK Dove, a Fowl.

STOCK Drawers, Stockings. *Cant.*

STOCK'EN Apples, a Fruit much esteemed in Cyder Countries.

STOCK Fish [*stockfish*, Belg. *stock-fisch*, Teut.] a Sort of Fish dried in Frosty Air without being Salted.

STOCK-Gilliflower, a Plant, of which there are various Sorts both single and double.

TO STOCK, to supply, to furnish.

STOCKS [*Stocce*, Sax. *stock*, Belg. and Teut.] an Engine for the Punishment of Malefactors; also a Frame of great Timber for building and repairing Ships.

STOICISM [*Stoicismus*, L.] the Maxims and Opinions of the Stoicks.

STOICKS [*Stoicis*, F. *Stoici*, L. *Stoici*, Gr.] a Sect of Philosophers at *Sibius*. Followers of *Zeno*; so called from *Stoa*, Gr. a Porch, because he taught in a common Porch of the City: They held that a wise Man ought to be free from all Passions, never to be moved with either Joy or Grief, esteeming all Things to be ordered by an inevitable Necessity of Fate.

STOKER. See *Stoaker*.

STOLE Stola, L. *stola*, Gr.] a Royal Robe or long Garment.

Groom of the STOLE, the Head Officer belonging to the Bed-Chamber of a King or Prince.

STOLE, an Ornament worn about the Neck of a Priest, and a-croze his Breast, denoting the Yoke of Christ, and the Cord that bound him; a Tippec.

STOLID [*Sigidus*, L.] foolish.

STOLIDITY [*Stoliditas*, L.] Foolishness.

A STOLY-House, a cluttered dirty House, *Swiss*.

STOMA [*στίμα*, Gr.] the Mouth of Vein or other Vessel.

STOMACA'CE [*σπασμωδον*, Gr.] a Soreness in the Mouth, Rankness of the Gums.

STOMACH [*Stomachus*, L. of *σπάχιον*, Gr.] that Part of the Body which receives and digests the Food; also the Appetite to Meat; also Choler or Passion, a testy and refractory Humour.

TO STOMACH [*stomachari*, L.] to be angry, to resent a Thing.

STOMACHFUL [*stomachabundus*, L.] that hath a great Spirit; dogged, peevish, loth to submit.

STOMACHFULNESS, the being full of Repentment.

STOMACHICAL [*stomachal*, F. *stomachick*, L. *σπασμωδον*, Gr.] of, or good for the Stomach.

STOMACHICKS [*Stomachia*, L.] Medicines good for the Stomach.

STOMACHOSITY [*stomachositas*, L.] Anger or Indignation.

STOMACH Shim, a Disease in young Fowls, occasioned by thin Skins that breed in their Stomachs.

STONE [*stein*, Sax. *stati*, Dan. *Stein*, Teut.] a hard Mineral that may be broken or crumbled into small Parts.

STONE-Break, Crop, Wort, [*Steinewort*, Sax.] several Sorts of Herbs.

STONE Cray, a Distemper in Hawks.

STONE Falcon, a sort of Hawk, which builds her Nest in Rocks.

STONE Henge, an admirable Pile of vast Stones, upon *Salisbury Plain*, in *Wiltshire*, raised within the Compass of a Ditch, as it were a Crown, with three Ranks one within another, some of the Stones being 28 Foot high, and 7 broad, upon the Heads of which others lie a-croze with Mortises, so that the whole Frame seems to hang. As to the Design and Antiquity of it Authors are not agreed, but some think, they were set up for Monuments of famous Men that were there slain.

STONE of Wool 14 lb. Stone of Beef, at *London 8 lb.* in *Harefordshire 12 lb.* Stone of Glass, 1 lb. of Wax 8 lb.

TO STONE [*stuman*, Sax. *steinigen*, Teut.] to throw Stones at.

STONED [*Lepteneus*, Sax.] pelted with Stones, or put to death by stoning.

STONY [*sternig*, Teut.] full of Stones. **STOOD**, cropt. N. C. as Sheep are said to be *stoad*, whose Ears are cropt; and

Men who wear their Hair very short.

STOOK, a Shock of Carn of 12 Sheaves.

A STOOL [*Stole*, *Sax.* *Stoel*, *Dan.* *Stuhl*, *Teut.* *Stol*, *C. Br. Mer. Caf.* derives it of *σταθ*, *Gr.*] a Thing to sit upon.

STOOMING [of *Wine*] is putting Bags of Herbs or other Ingredients in it.

To STOOP [*stoep*, *Belg.*] to bow or bend downwards, to cringe or condescend.

To STOOP [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to stoop, when being upon her Wing she bends down violently to strike the Fowl.

A STOOP [*Stoppa*, *Sax.*] two Quarts.

To STOP [*stoppe*, *Belg.* *stopper*, *Dan.* *Esstopper*, *F.*] to stay, to hinder; to keep from going forward.

STOPPER [*Belg.* in a *Ship*] a Piece of Cable made use of to stop the Halliards or the Cable that it may not run out too fast.

STOPPING in the *Belly*, a Disease to which Poultry are subject.

STOPPLE [*stoppel*, *Teut.*] a Sopper of a Cask, Bottle, &c.

STORAGE, Warehouse Room.

STORAX [*Σταραξ*, *Gr.*] a Gum of a Syrian Tree, that is very sweet scented, and much used in Physick.

STORE [*πστωρ*, *C. Br.*] Abundance; also Provision or Ammunition laid up.

To STORE [*sturen*, *Belg.* *steweten*, *Teut.*] to lay up; also to furnish with.

STORGE [*Στρογγ*, *Gr.*] natural Affection.

STORIAL, Historical. *Cbauc.*

STORK [of *Storpi*, *Gr.* natural Affection, because of the great Care it takes of its Dam when grown old] a Fowl.

STORKS-BILL [*storch-schnabel*, *T.*] an Herb; also an Instrument used by Surgeons.

A STORM [*storm*, *Sax.* *L. S. B.* and *Dan.* *sturm*, *C. B.* *sturm*, *T.* *Storm*, *It.*] blustering Weather; a Tempest, Bufile, Noise, Assault or sudden Attack; also Trouble.

To STORM [*storme*, *Belg.* *stürmen*, *Teut.* *stürmen*, *Dan.* *Stormari*, *Ital.*] to chase, to fume; to attack a fortified Place furiously; also to brawl or scold.

STORMINESS, Tempestuousness.

STORM'Y [*stormigh*, *Belg.* *stürmig*, *Teut.*] boisterous, tempestuous.

A STORY [Contract. of *History*] a Relation, a Tale, a Lye.

A STORY [*Stop*, *Sax.*] a Floor of a Building.

A STOTE [*Stob*, *Sax.*] a young Horse or Bullock. *N. C.*

A STOTE, a kind of stinking Ferret.

A STOVE [*stupa*, *Sax.* *stobe*, *Belg.* *stube*, *Teut.* *Stufa*, *Ital.* *Esstove*, *F.*] a Stew or hot Bath; a Room made with an Iron Device in it to cause sweating, or in Northern Countries for Warmth; also a Conventuality to burn Sea Coal in a Chimney.

STOVE [with *Confectioners*] a Closet

well stopped on all Sides with several Stories or Rows of Wire Shelves one above another, for the drying of Sweetmeats.

STOVEL, Straw or Fodder for Cattle.

STOUND [*Stund*, *Sax.* *stunde*, *Teut.*] Hour, Time, Season; also Misfortune. *Sp.*

STOUND, a Vessel that stands an End.

STOUND. See *Line*.

A STOUND, a little while. *Suff.*

STOUNDEMEEL [of *stound-meel*, *Sax.*] various, changeable by Turns. *C.*

STOUNDS, Sorrow, Dumps, Fix. *Sp.*

STOUR, a Fight, an Assault. *Sp.*

STOURMINSTER [of the River *Saer* and a Minister there] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, 94 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

STOUT [*stout*, *B.*] lusty, hardy, bold, courageous.

STOUTNESS, Courageousness, Bravery.

STOUTS, Shocks or Brunts. *O.*

STOW [*St p*, *Sax.* a Place] a Name.

To STOW [*stouwe*, *Belg.*] to place Wares, Provisions, &c. in a Warehouse, or in the Hold of a Ship.

STOWAGE, Money paid for lying up Goods; also the Place where laid up.

STOW your Words, speak warily. *Cent.*

STOWERS, Shocks or Brunts. *O.*

STOWK [perhaps of *stok*, a Stick, *T.*] a Handle to any Thing. *C.*

STOWR, a Hedge-Stake; also the Round of a Ladder.

STRABISM [*Strabismus*, *L.* *Στραβισμος*, *Gr.*] a squinting or looking a-squint. *L.*

To STRADDLE [*q. d.* to stridle, or stride] to spread the Legs wide.

STRADDLING [a Corruption of *Essterling*] a Surname.

To STRAGGLE [*Stravolare*, *Ital.* *Minnow* derives it of *extrabendo*, *L.* *Spelman* from *Strep*, *Sax.* away] to go from one's Company, to wander.

STRAICKS [in *Gunnery*] are Plates of Iron which serve for the Rounds of a Wheel of a Gun Carriage.

STRAIGHT [*Strace*, *Sax.* *stracks*, *Teut.*] right, direct, extended.

STRAIGHT [*straks*, *T.* and *L. S.* presently, by and by, anon, in a little Time.

STRAIGHTNESS, the being straight, or direct.

STRAIGHTWAY, directly, immediately.

To STRAIN [*straindre*, *F.*] to press or squeeze; to press any Liquor thro' a Sieve, Cloth, &c. to raise the Voice high; to exert vehemently.

To STRAIN [of *fringe*, *L.*] to constrain, *Cbauc.*

A STRAIN, a vehement Effort.

A STRAIN, a violent Extortion of the Sinews beyond their Strength; a Sprain.

A STRAIN [*Strenge*, of *stynah*, *Sax.* to procreate] a Breed of Horses; a Tune; a Flight of Speech.

To **STRAIN** [*Falsury*] a Hawk is said to *Strain*, when he catches at any thing.
A **STRAIN** [*among Hunters*] the View or Track of a Deer.

A **STRAIT** [*Estrait*, F.] a great Pressure, a Difficulty, Distress, extreme Want.
A **STRAIT** [*Hydrography*, an *Estrait*, F. *Straito*, Ital.] a narrow Arm of the Sea, shut up on both Sides by Lands, affording a Passage from one great Sea to another.

STRAIT'NESS, Narrowness, Difficulty.
STRAITS, a narrow Kersey Cloth.
A **STREAK** [*Streich*, L. S. *Strich*, Teut.] the Line or Track which a Wheel or any Thing else leaves behind it.

STRAKE [in a *Ship*] a Seam between two Planks.

To **STRAKE**, to pass. O.
A **STRAND** [*Strand*, Sax. Teut. L. S.] a high Shore or Bank of the Sea, or of a great River; whence a Street on the North West of London, lying near the Bank of the River of *Thames*, is called the *Strand*.

A **STRAND** [*among Sailors*] a Twist of a Rope.

STRAND and *Stream*, Freedom from Customs and all Imposition upon Goods or Vessels by Land or Water. O. R.

STRANDED [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship either by Tempest or ill Stowage, is run aground, and so perishes.

STRANDY [*spoken of Children*] restive, passionate. O.

STRANGE [*strange*, F. q. d. *extraneus*, L.] unusual, uncommon, wonderful.

STRANGE'NESS, Uncommonness; also Shyness.

STRANGER [*Estranger*, F. *Extraneus*, L.] a Man born out of the Kingdom; one with whom we have no Acquaintance.

A **STRANGER** [in *Law*] one who is not privy or Party to an Act.

To **STRANGLE** [*strangler*, F. *Strangulietten*, Teut. *strangulare*, L.] to choke or strangle.

STRANGLES, a Disease in Horses, attended with the running at the Nose.

STRANGLE Weed, a kind of Hb.

STRANGURY [*Stranguria*, L. of *σπινθις*, Gr.] a Disease when the Urine is voided by Drops, and with Pain, and a continual Inclination to make Water.

A **STRAP** [*Stripp*, Teut. *Strap*, Du. *Strappa*, Ital. F. *Jumus* derives it of *σπινθις*, Gr. but *Mer. Cas.* of *σπινθις*, Gr. flexible] a Thong of Leather.

STRAP [in a *Ship*] is a Rope which is spliced about any Block, and made with an Eye to fasten it any where on Occasion.

STRAP [*among Surgeons*] is a sort of Band to stretch out Members in the setting of broken or disjointed Bones.

STRAPPA'DO, a kind of Rack, a Punishment inflicted by drawing the Criminal up on high, with his Arms tied backwards. Ital.

STRAPPING, huge, lusty, bounding.
STRATA [*among Naturalists*] Layers or Beds of different Kinds of earthy Matter, lying one over another. L.

STRAT'AGEM [corrupt for *Strategem*, *Stratagema*, F. *Stratagma*, L. of *στρατηγισμα*, Gr.] a politic Device or subtil Invention of War.

STRATAGEM'ICAL, of or belonging to a Strategem.

STRATARITHMETRY [*of στρατηγικη*, an Army, *arithmos*, Number, and *μετρον*, Measure] the Art of drawing up an Army, or any Part of it, in any Geometrical Figure; and also of expressing the Number of Men contained in such a Figure, as they stand in Array, either near at hand, or at a Distance assigned.

STRATIFICATION [in *Chymistry*] a putting different Matters Bed to Bed, or one Layer upon another, in a Crucible, in order to calcine a Metal, &c. L.

To **STRATIFY** Gold and Cement [*among Refiners*] to lay a Bed of Cement, and then a Plate of Gold, and then another, and so on till the Crucible is full.

STRATOCRACY [*of στρατος*, an Army and *κρατος*, Power, Gr.] Military Government, or a Commonwealth that is governed by an Army, or by Soldiers.

STRAT'ION [q. d. *Strait Town*] a Market-Town in *Cornwall*, 174 Miles W. by S. from London.

To **STRATU'MINATE** [*Stratumino*, L.] to pave.

STRATUM *super Stratum*, Layer upon Layer, Rows over one another.

STRAUGHT [*güßtecker*, T.] stretched out. O.

STRAW [*Strep*, Sax. *Stroh*, Teut.] Stubble, the Stalk of Corn.

STRAW [*Military Term*] a Word of Command for Soldiers, when they have grounded their Arms, so that they be ready to return to them upon the first firing of a Gun, or Beat of Drum.

STRAW'BERRY [*Strepheprian*, Sax.] a Fruit well known.

STRAW - Worm [*Stroh-Wurm*, Teut.] a sort of Insect.

STRAW'Y [*Strepene*, Sax.] full of or strewn with Straw.

To **STRAY** [of *Stre*, Sax. away, or *straviare*, Ital.] to wander from the Company.

A **STRAY**, a Beast taken wandering from its Pasture.

To **STREAK** [*Stricken*, L. S. *streakare*, Ital.] to make Lines or Streaks.

STREAK'INESS, the being full of Streaks.

STREAK'Y [*streifig*, Teut.] abounding with Streaks.

A **STREAM** [*Stream*, Sax. *Stroom*, L. S. *Strom*, Teut.] a running Water, the

Current or Course of a River.

To **STREAM** [*Streamian*, *Sax.* *Streamen*, *L. S.*] to run in a Stream.

STREAM Anchor [*Sea Term*] a small Anchor made fast to a Stream Cable, for a Ship to ride by in gentle Streams.

STREAMER [likely of *Striemen*, a *Tract*, *Teut.* because it forms by its Motion various Tracts in the Air] a Flag, or Pendant in a Ship.

STREAM Works, certain Works in the Tin Miner, where the Miners follow the Veins of Metal by cutting Trenches.

To **STRECK** [*streichen*, *T.*] to strike. *Sp.*

STREET [*Stræte*, *Sax.* *Stræet*, *Belg.* *Strætte*, *Dan.* *Sirada*, *Ital.* of *Strata*, *L. Sc. Via*] a paved Way in a City, &c. built on both Sides.

STREET-Gravel, the Sum of 2 s. annually paid by every Tenant of the Manor of *Chobington*, in *Suffex*, to the Lord, for his going out, and returning into it.

STREMEDEN, Streamed, flowed. *Cb.*

STRENE, Rice, Descent. *Spenc.*

STRENGTH [*Strængð*, *Sax.*] Ability, Power.

STRENUITY [*Strenuitas*, *L.*] Valiancy, Manhood, Activity.

STRENUOUS [*Strenuus*, *L.*] stout, valiant, active, vigorous.

STRENUOUSNESS, Vigorousness, Valiancy.

STREPEROUS [*Streperus*, *L.*] hoarse, jarring; also noisy.

STREPEROUSNESS, Noisiness.

To **STREPITATE** [*strepitatum*, *L.*] to make a great Noise, to mutter.

STREPITUS *Judicialis* [*Old Law*] the Circumstances of Noise, Crowd, and other Formalities at a Trial in a publick Court of Justice. *L.*

STRESS [*Stræce*, *Sax.* Violence] a Storm, or foul Weather at Sea; also the main Point in a Business.

To lay a **STRESS** upon, to insist or rely on.

To **STRETCH** [*Stræcan*, *Sax.* *strecken*, *L. S. & Teut.* *strecken*, *Dan.*] to reach out, to draw into a Length.

STRETCHERS [in a *Boat*] those wooden Staves which the Rowers set their Feet against.

To **STREW** [*Strepan*, *Sax.* *strewen*, *Teut.*] to scatter abroad or upon.

STREW'D [*Strebed* or *gerstet*, *S.* *gestreut*, *Teut.*] scattered here and there.

STRIFE [among *Naturalists*] are the small Hollows or Chamferings in the Shells of Cocksles, Scallops, and other Shell-Fish.

STRIPATED, chamfered, channelled.

STRICK'EN, beaten, smitten; also advanced, as *stricken* in Years.

STRICK'LE ? [of *Strican*, *Sax.* to

STRICK'LESS } strike, *streich-holtz*, *Teut.*] a thing to strike the over Measure of Corn, &c.

STRICT [*Strictus*, *L.*] close, exact, positive, punctual, rigid, severe.

STRICTIVE [*strictivus*, *L.*] gathered or cropped with the Hand.

STRICTLY, exactly, severely.

STRICTNESS, Exactness, Severity.

STRUCTURE [*structura*, *L.*] a Spark from a red hot Iron; but it is chiefly used in a figurative Sense, as *Brutus have just Structures of Ratiocination*.

STRIDE [*Stræde*, *Sax.*] two Steps, or a Measure of five Foot.

To **STRIDE** [of *Stræde*, *Sax.* or of *striben*, *L. S.*] to step wide, or bestride, or lay the Leg over a Horse.

A **COCK's STRIDE** [*Skinner* derives it of *repin'd*, *Sax.* of *repinan*, *Sax.* to procreate] the Thread of a Cock in an Egg; also the wide Step of a Cock.

STRIDENT [*strident*, *L.*] making a Noise, gnashing with the Teeth.

STRID'ULOUS [*stridulus*, *L.*] creaking or squeaking.

STRID'ULOUSNESS, the being stridulous or noisy.

STRIFE [of *striben*, *Teut.*] Contention, Endeavour.

The **STRIG**, the Foot-stalk of any Fruit. *Suff.*

To **STRIKE** [*strikan*, *Sax.* *striker*, *Dan.*] to beat or hit; to affect or make an Impression on the Mind; to make even Measure with a Strickle.

To **STRIKE Sail** [*stücken*, *L. S.*] is to let down, or lower the Sail.

A **STRIKE** [*streich*, *Teut.*] a Strickle to measure Corn, &c. also a Measure containing four Pecks.

A **STRIKE** [of *Flax*] as much as is heckled at one Handful.

A **STRING** [*Stræng*, *Sax.* of *stringers*, *L.* *stringht*, *Belg.* *stringa*, *Ital.* all of *stringendo*, *L.*] any Thong, Thread, Line, &c. to tie with.

STRING that Lamprey [in Carving] cut it up.

STRING-Hale [in Horses] a sudden twitching up the hinder Leg.

STRINGENT [*stringens*, *L.*] binding, forcing, forcible.

STRINGINESS, the being full of Strings.

STRINGS [*stränge*, *Dan.*] the Corks of a Musical Instrument.

STRINGY, full of Strings.

To **STRIP** [*stroppe*, *Belg.*] to pull off the Cloaths, Skin, Hide, &c.

A **STRIP**, a small Piece of Cloth, &c.

STRIP [in Law] Spoil, Destruction, as to make Strip and Waste.

A **STRUPE** [*streppe*, *Belg.* *streich*, *Teut.*] a Blow or Lash; also a Streak in Silk, Cloth, or Stuff.

STRIPE [of *stirps*, *L.*] Race, Kindred. *Clau.*

STRIP

STRIPLING [*q. d. Tripping, says Min-
frew, tripudiando, L.*] dancing] a young
Man or Youth.

To STRIVE [*Strichen, Teut. and L. S.
Briber, Dan. strimer, F.*] to endeavour
earnestly, to contend, to combat with.

A STROAK [*Strice, Sax. Streke,
Belg. Strich, Teut.*] a Stroke, Line, or Dash.

A STROAK [*Stretch, Teut.*] a Blow.

To STROAK [*Stracan, Sax. stre-
chen, Teut. straccare, Ital. strager, Dan.*]
to rub or feel gently with the Hand.

STROKAL, an Iron Instrument used in
making Glass.

To STROLE, to rove or ramble about.

STROM, an Instrument to keep the
Milk in the Fat. N. C.

STROMATICKS [*of στρώμα, Gr.*]
Books of several scatter'd Subjects.

STRONG [*Strong, Sax. Hæng, Dan.*]
Strong, L. στῆναι, Gr. Hægeb, but Mer. Cas.
derives it of *στῆναι, Gr.*] able, lusty,
 stout, of great Strength.

STRONGLY, lustily, stoutly.

STRONGNESS, the being strong.

STROPHE [*στροφή, Gr.*] the first of the
three Members of a Greek Lyrick Poem.

STROUDS [*Sea Term*] the several Twists
at the End of a Cable or Rope.

STROUGHT, strewed. *Chas.*

STROY, to destroy. *Chas.*

STRUCTURE [*Structura, L.*] a Fabrick
or Pile of Building. *F.*

STRUCTURE [*in Philosophy*] the Com-
bination of all those Qualities of Matter
in any natural Body, which distinguish it
from others.

STRUCTURE [*in Rhetorick*] is a Dis-
position of the Parts of a Discourse.

STRUDE } a Stock of Breeding

STROCE } Mares.

STRUGGLE, an earnest or violent
striving.

To STRUGGLE [*Mer. Cas. derives it
of στῆναι, Gr.*] to stir one's self vio-
lently, to wrestle, to strive earnestly.

STRUMA, a Swelling in the Neck, &c.
the King's Evil. *L.*

STRUMATICK [*Strumaticus, L.*] be-
longing to, or troubled with such Swel-
lings.

STRUMOUS is applied to such Swel-
lings of the Glands as happen in the Struma.

A STRUMPET [*Minfrew derives it of
Trumper, F. to deceive, or of Strout-pet,
Belg. of Strout, Filch, Dung, and Pot,
a Pot, q. d. a common Jakes, &c.*] a com-
mon Harlot.

STRUNT, a Tail or Rump, especially
of a Horse. N. C.

STRUNTED Sheep, Sheep with their
Tail cut off.

STRUSHINGS, Oath. N. C.

To STRUT [*q. d. stretch out, Min-
frew; or of strutzen, Teut. or of pre-
opp, Sax. the Tail; q. d. to erect the
Tail*] to walk after a proud and stately
Manner.

STRUTTINGLY, proudly, stately.

STRUT } [*at Bristol in England*] an

STROUT } Hoop Petticoat.

A STUB [*Stybbe, Sax. Stobbe, Belg.*

Stripes, L.] a Stump or Stock of a Tree, &c.

STUBBED, short and well set.

STUBBEDNESS, the being short and
thick.

STUBBING [*in Husbandry*] the pulling
Shrubs, Broom, &c. out of Land.

STUBBLE [*Stopper, L. S. and Teut.*
estoble, F. popple, Ital. of stipula, L.] short
Straw left after the Corn is reaped.

STUBBORN [*q. d. stout born, Minfrew,
or of tuck, Gr. thick, Mer. Cas.*]
obstinate, inflexible.

STUBBORNLY, obstinately.

STUBBORNNESS, Obstinacy.

A STUCKLING, an Apple-pasty or
Pye. *Suff.*

STUD [*Studu, Sax.*] a Nail imbossed in
any Thing; a sort of Button.

A STUD [*Stud, Sax. Stuterey, T.*]
a Stock of breeding Mares.

STUDDING Sails [*on Ship Board*] are
Bolts of Canvas extended in a fair Gale of
Wind, along the Side of the Main sail, and
boomed out with a Boom.

STUDENT [*un Etudiant, F. Studens, L.*]
one who studies any Art or Science, espe-
cially at an University.

STUDENT [*studens, L.*] studious. *Ch.*

STUDIOUS [*studieux, F. studiosus, L.*]
much given to study; also earnest for, de-
sirous of, regardless.

STUDIOUSLY, with Study, diligently.

STUDIOUSNESS, the being very stu-
dious.

STUDS, Buttons for Shirt-Sleeves, &c.

STUDY [*Etude, F. Studerium, L.*] Ap-
plication of Mind to learn, or do any thing;
also a Closet to study in, a Library.

To STUDY [*studier, F. studere, L.*] to
apply the Mind to, to contrive.

STUFF [*Stoffe, Du. stoffe, F. stoffa,
Ital. stoffa, C. Br.*] Matter; also thin
woollen Cloths; also a general Name for
kinds of all Works made of Gold, Silver,
Silk, Wool, Hair, Cotton or Thread.

To STUFF [*either of Stuff as above, or
as Mer. Cas. conjectures, of σφῆν, Gr.*]
to cram or fill.

STUFFNET, a Posnet or Skillet. *Suff.*

STUKE } [*Sine, F. Stucco, Ital.*] Mortar

STUCK } made of Chalk and white
Marble, pounded together and sifted; fit
for the making of Imagery, Plaster of Paris.

A STULL, a Luncheon; a great Piece
of

of Bread, Cheese, or other Victuals. *Effus.*

STULM, a Shaft to draw Water out of a Mine.

STULTIE [*stultus*, L.] foolish, silly. *Chaucer.*

STULTILOQUENCE [*Stultiloquentia*, L.] foolish Talk.

STUM, the Flower of Wine, set a Working.

To **STUM**, to put Ingredients in Wine decayed, to revive it, and make it brisk.

To **STUMBLE** [*Stamma*, Swed. q. d. to tumble] to falter, to fall in going.

— **A STUMP** [*Stampe*, Belg. *Stump*, Dan. *Stumpff*, Teut.] a broken Piece of a Tree, standing out of the Ground; also that Part of a broken Tooth that remains in the Jaw Bone.

To **STUMP** [*Stumper*, Dan. *Stumpffen*, Teut.] to cut off a Stump; also to brag or boast.

A STUMPER, a Boaster or Bragger.

To **STUN** [*stunner*, F. *gerun*, Sax. *erstannen*, Teut. a Noise] to render stupid by a Blow or Noise.

STUNT [*Stunta*, Sax.] a Fool; sullen, angry. *Lincolnsh.*

STUNTED, hinder'd in the Growth.

STUPEFACTION, a making stupid, dull or senseless; an extraordinary Astonishment. F. of L.

STUPEFACTIVE [*stupesciens*, F.] that is of a stupifying Quality; as a *stupescitive Medicine*. L.

STUPENDIOUS } [of *Stupere*, L.] pro-
STUPENDOUS } digious, wonderful,
astonishing.

STUPENDIOUSNESS, wonderfulness.

STUPES [with *Surgens*] Pledgets of Tow, &c. dipping in hot Liquors, to be applied to the Parts affected.

STUPID [*stupide*, F. *stupidus*, L.] blockish, dull, senseless.

STUPIDNESS, Dulness, Blockishness.

STUPIDITY [*stupiditas*, F. *stupiditas*, L.] dulness, blockishness, senselessness.

To **STUPIFY** [*Stupifer*, F. *Stupificare*, L.] to make stupid, dull, or senseless, to benumb, to astonish or dismay.

STUPOR [*Stupor*, F.] lack of Sense or Feeling, Insensibleness, Stupidity. L.

To **STUPRATE** [*Stupratum*, L.] to ravish a Woman.

STUPRATION, deflowering or ravishing a Woman, committing a Rape.

STUR'BRIDGE [of *Stura*, the Name of a River, and *Bridge*] a Town near Cambridge, where a great Fair is kept every Year in September.

STURDILY, lustily, obstinately.

STURDINESS, Lustiness, Obstinateness.

STURDY [*Mer. Caf.* derives it of *στυς*, Gr. corpulent] strong, lusty, bold.

reolute; also a Disease in Cattle.

STURGEON [*Sturgeon*, F. *Sturis*, L.] a Fish.

STURK [*Styrk*, Sax.] a young Ox or Heifer.

To **STUR'KEN**, to grow, to thrive. N. O.

STUR'RY, inflexible, sturdy, stiff, &c.

To **STURT**, to straggle. O.

To **STUTTER** [*Stottern*, Teut.] to speak hastily, and brokenly.

STUT [*Stut*, Sax.] a Gnat. O.

A STY [*stige*, Sax. *stig*, Dan.] a Place for keeping or fattening Swine in.

A STY [*Mer. Caf.* derives it of *στυς*, Gr. but *Skinner* of *stygion*, Sax.] a kind of Swelling upon the Eye-Lid.

STY'GIAN [*Stygias*, L.] belonging to the River *Styx*, which the Poets say to be the River of Hell; also infernal, hellish.

STYGIAN Liquors [with *Chymist*] acid Spirits, so named of their Efficacy in destroying or dissolving mixed Bodies.

STYLE [*Stylus*, L. of *στυλ*, Gr.] a Manner of Writing, a Way of Expression. F.

STYLE [in *Chronology*] a particular Method of reckoning the Year, according to the *Old* or *New Style*.

NEW STYLE, the New Computation of Time according to the Settlement of Pope Gregory XIII. which now goes 11 Days before the Old; the first Day of the Month, among those that go by the *Old Style* being the twelfth with those that observe the *New*; so that their fixed Festivals fall 11 Days before ours: This Style is used in most Places beyond Sea.

OLD STYLE, is the Computation of Time according to the Settlement of Julius Caesar: This Style is in use in England and some other Protestant Countries.

STYLE [in *Dialling*] a Line whose Shadow on the Plane of the Dial shows the true Hour Line, and is the upper Edge of the Gnomon, Cock or Needle.

STYLE [among *Botanists*] is that middle prominent Part of the Flower of a Plant, which adheres to the Fruit or Seed, being usually long and slender, whence it takes its Name.

STYLOBATA [*στυλοβάτα*, Gr.] the Pedestal of a Column or Pillar, the Base on which it stands. L.

STYLOCERATOHYOIDES [of *στυλος*, a Pillar, *κέρας*, a Horn, and *υοειδης*, Gr.] are Muscles of the Os Hyoides, which draw upwards the Tongue and Larynx, to assist the Jaws in Deglutition, or the Act of swallowing.

STYLOGLOSSUM [of *στυλος*, and *γλῶσσα*, Gr. the Tongue] is the Pair of Muscles

Muscles which lift up the Tongue,

STYLOIDES [*Stylodes*, Gr.] certain Processes of Bone, shaped, like a Pencil, and fixed in the Root of the Skull.

STYLOPHARYNGÆUS [of *στυλος*, and *φαρυγξ*, Gr. a Gaping] a Pair of Muscles which dilate the Gullet, and draw the Faeces upwards.

STYPMMA [*Stypmma*, Gr.] is that thick Mass, which remains after the steeping of Herbs, Flowers, &c. and pressing out the Oil.

STYPTICK [*Stypticus*, F. *Scypticus*, L. of *στυπτικός*, Gr.] that is of a binding Quality or Nature.

STYPTICK Water [among *Chymists*] a Liquor made of Colcothar calcined, or Vitriol dissolved, with burnt Allum, Sugar Candy, the Urine of a young Man, &c. for stopping the Flux of Blood.

STYX, a poisonous Fountain of *Ætæda*, seized by the Poets to be a River of Hell, by which the Gods swore, and he that swore falsely was banished from Heaven and Nectar for 1000 Years.

SUADA; the Goddess of Eloquence. L.

SUA'SIBLE [*suaibilis*, L.] that may be persuaded.

SUA'SION, a persuading. L.

SUA'SIVE, belonging to persuasion.

SUA'SORY [*suaforius*, L.] tending to persuade.

SUAVIA'TION, an amorous kissing. L.

SUAVIL/QUENCE [*suauiloquentia*, L.] sweet and pleasant Talk.

SUAVITY [*suaute*, F. *suauietas*, L.] Sweetness, Pleasantness.

SUBA'CTION, a kneading or working; & bringing under or subduing. L.

SUBA'CTION [among *Apothecaries*] is the working or softning of Plaisters.

To **SUBA'GITATE** [*subagitatum*, L.] to solicit; also to have to do with a Woman. L.

SUBAL'BID [*subalbidus*, L.] whitish.

SUBA'LPINE [*Sub-Alpinus*, L.] that lies, lives, or grows on or under the Mountains called the *Alps*.

SUBA'UTERN [*suba'terne*, F.] that succeeds by turns, that is appointed or placed under another.

SUBALTERN Propositions [in *Logick*] are such as differ only in Quantity, and agree in Quality; as, Every Triangle is right angled, some Triangle are right angled.

SUBALTERNS [*Subalterni*, F.] inferior Judges or Officers.

SUBAQUA'NEOUS [*subaqueus*, L.] that lies under Water.

SUBCARTILAGINEUM [among *Anatomists*] the upper Part of the Belly under the Cartilages or Gristles of the Chest, the same as *Hypochondria*.

SUB CHANTOR, an under Chantor,

an Officer in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, who begins the Anthem in the Absence of the Chantor.

SUBCINERITIOUS [*subcineritius*, L.] baked under the Ashes.

SUBCLA'VIAN Vessels [in *Anatomy*] are the Veins and Arteries that pass under the *Clavicles*.

SUBCLA'VIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the lower Side of the *Clavicle*, near the *Acronium*, and descends obliquely to be inserted into the upper Part of the first Rib near the *Sternum*.

SUBCONSTELLATION [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Constellation.

SUBCONTRARY Position [*Geometry*] is when two similar Triangles are so placed, as to have the Angle at the Vertex common, and yet their Bases not parallel.

SUBCONTRARY Propositions [in *Logick*] are such as differ in Quality, and agree in Quantity; as *Some Man is a Creature*, *some Man is not a Creature*.

SUBCONSEQUENTIALLY, by way of Consequence, from a former Consequence.

SUBCUTA'NEUS [*Anatomy*] a Branch of the Basilick Vein that runs towards the inner Condyle, or Joint of the Arm. L.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS [*subcutaneus*, L.] lying under the Skin.

SUB DEAN, a dignified Clergyman, next to the Dean.

SUBDELEGATE Judge, a Judge appointed under another, a Deputy.

To **SUBDELEGATE** [*subdeleguer*, F. *subdelegatum*, L.] to substitute or appoint another to act under one's self.

SUBDE'ND [spoken of *Verses*] low, grovelling, mean.

SUBDITIVIOUS [*subditivus*, L.] that is put in the room of another, that is not what he pretends to be; foisted, forged.

To **SUBDIVIDE** [*subdiviser*, F. of *sub*, and *dividere*, L.] to divide the Parts of any thing already divided.

SUBDIVINE, which is divine, but in an inferior degree, as Angels, the Soul, &c.

SUBDOLOUS [*subdolos*, L.] subtil, crafty, deceitful, sly.

To **SUBDU'E** [*subducere*, L.] to draw away privately, to seduce.

SUBDU'CTION, a taking privately from, a Subtraction, an Abatement.

To **SUBDU'E** [*subdere*, L.] to bring under, master, conquer, mortify.

SUBDU'PLE Proportions [in *Mathematics*] is when any Number or Quantity is contained in another twice; thus 3 is said to be subduple of 6, and 6 is duple of 3.

SUBFUMIGA'TIONS, a Ceremony used by Sorcerers to drive away evil Spirits by burning Incense.

SUBJECT

SUBJECT [*ſujet*, F. *ſubjectus*, L.] bound, obliged to ſome Dependence; liable, apt, inclinable, wont, or uſed to be.

A SUBJECT [*Sujet*, F. *Subjectus*, L.] one who is under the Dominion of a Sovereign Prince.

A SUBJECT [*Sujet*, F. *Subjectum*, L.] a Matter treated of, or that which a Science is converſant about.

SUBJECT [with *Philophers*] the Subject to which Qualities are joined.

To SUBJECT [*ſubjectum*, Sup. of *ſubjicere*, L.] to make ſubject, to bring under, to make liable, to oblige.

SUBJECTION [*ſubjection*, F.] being ſubject; obedient to a ſuperior; great Dependence; Slavery; Obligation; Neceſſity. L.

SUBJECTIVE [*ſubjectivus*, L.] of or relating to the Subject.

To SUBJOIN [*of ſub* and *joindre*, F. *ſubjunger*, L.] to annex, join or add to.

SUBITANEOUS [*ſubit*, F. *ſubitanens*, L.] ſudden, haſty.

SUBITO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies quick and nimble, *Volit ſubito*, turn over quick, without loſs of Time. *Ital.*

To SUBJUGATE [*ſubjuguer*, F. *ſubjugatum*, L.] to bring under the Yoke, to ſubdue.

SUBJUGATION, ſubduing, taking.

SUBJUNCTION [in *Rhetorick*] the ſame as *Hypoconxiſis*.

SUBJUNCTIVE Mood [in *Grammar*] a Mood ſo called, becauſe it has ſome Condition joined to what is affirmed.

SUBLAPſARIANS [*of ſub*, after, and *lapſus*, L.] the Fall, a Sect who held that God's Decree of Reprobation was made after the Fall of *Adam*.

SUBLATION, a lifting up. L.

SUBLAXATION [with *Surgeons*] an imperfect Diſlocation, when a Bone has got but a little out of its Place. L.

SUBLEVATE [*ſublevatum*, L.] to lift up, to ſuccour, or caſe.

SUBLEVATION, a lifting up, eaſing or ſuccouring. L.

SUBLIGACULUM [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of Truſs uſed in Ruptures. L.

To SUBLIGATE [*ſubligatum*, L.] to bind underneath. L.

SUBLIGATION, a binding or tying underneath. L.

To SUBLIMATE [*ſublimar*, F. *ſublimatum*, L.] to raiſe any volatile or light Matter, by Means of Fire, to the Top of the Cucumber, or into its Head.

SUBLIMATE [*Sublimatum*, L.] Mercury ſublimated.

SUBLIMATE Corroſive [with *Chymiſts*] a ſtrong, corroſive Powder, made of Quickſilver, impregnated with Acids, and then ſublimated up to the Top of the Veſſel. F. of L.

SUBLIMATION [with *Chymiſts*] differs little from Diſtillation, except that in Diſtillation, only the fluid Part of Bodies are raiſed, but in this the ſolid and dry; and that the Matter to be diſtilled, may be either ſolid or fluid; but in Sublimation is only made of ſolid Subſtances.

SUBLIMATORIES, ſubliming Pots. Ch.

SUBLIME [*ſublimis*, L.] high, lofty, great; as, a ſublime Style, Nature, &c.

To SUBLIME [*ſublimar*, F.] to raiſe, to refine; the ſame as *Sublimare*.

SUBLIMING Pots, Veſſels uſed for ſubliming mixed Bodies. See *Alludeis*.

SUBLIMIS [*Anatomy*] the Name of one of the Muſcles that bends the Fingers.

SUBLIMITY ? [*ſublimis*, F. *ſublimis*, L.] height; of Loftineſs.

SUBLIMY, the ſame as *Sublimare*.

SUBLINGUALS [with *Anatomists*] certain ſmall Glands which run on each ſide the Tongue near its Tip. L.

SUBLTION [in *Painting*] the laying the Ground Colour under the perfect Colour. L.

SUBLUNARY [*ſublunaire*, F. *ſublimis*, L.] under the Orb of the Moon.

To SUBMERGE [*ſubmerger*, F. *ſubmergere*, L.] to drown, dip, or plunge under Water.

SUBMERſION, a plunging under Water, drowning, ſinking, or dipping. F. of L.

SUBMISSIO, a yielding to, reſpect, humbleſs. F. of L.

SUBMISS } [*ſubmiſſus*, L.] hum-

SUBMISSIVE } ble, lowly, reſpectful.

SUBMISSIVENESS, Humbleſs, Lowlineſs.

To SUBMIT [*ſubmittere*, L.] to be ſubject, to humble one's ſelf, to yield; to leave or refer to another.

SUBMULTIPLE Number or Quantity [among *Mathematicians*] is that which is contained in another Number or Quantity, a certain Number of Times exactly; thus 4 is the Submultiple of 24, being contained in it juſt ſix Times.

SUBMULTIPLE Proportion [*Mathematicis*] the Reverse of multiple Proportion.

SUBNERVARE, to cut the Sinews of the Thighs, or Leg, to hamstring. O. L.

SUBNORMAL [*Mathematicis*] is a Line determined, in any Curve, the Interſection of the Perpendicular to the Tangent in the Point of Contact with the Axis.

SUBORDINATE [*of ſub* and *ordinatus*, F.] inferior, placed under another.

To SUBORDINATE [*ſubordinare*, F. of *ſub* and *ordinatum*, L.] to place or ſet under another.

SUBORDINATION, dependance of Perſons or Things with reſpect one to, or upon one another. F.

To

To SUBORN [*suborner, F. subornare, L.*] to put one upon bearing false Witness, or any mischievous Design, to send one privily, and instruct him what to do or say.

SUBORNATION, a setting up or hiring false Witness; also an enticing thereto. *F. of L.*

SUBORNATION [in *Law*] a secret or underhand preparing or instructing; a bringing a false Witness; also the enticing or alluring to do such an Act.

SUB POENA [*i. e. under the Penalty, as sub poena Centum Librarum, i. e. under the Penalty of forfeiting 100 Pounds*] a Writ to call a Man, under the Degree of Peerage, in Chancery only, where the Common Law fails, and has made no Provision; a Writ for the summoning of Witnesses, to testify in other Courts. *L.*

SUB-Reader, an under Reader in the Inns of Court, who reads the Text of Law the Reader is to discourse upon, and assists him in the Reading.

SUBREPTITIOUS. See *Surreptitious*.

SUBRIGUOUS [*subriguus, L.*] wet, moist, watry underneath.

SUBRISION, a smiling. *L.*

TO SUBROGATE [*subroger, F. subrogatum, L.*] to substitute or put in Place of another.

SUBROGATION [*Civil Law*] putting another Person in the Place and Right of him who is the proper Creditor. *F. of L.*

SUBSANNA'TION, a mocking at. *L.*

SUBSCAPSULARIS [*Anatomy*] is the Muscle of the Arm which fills up the inward hollow Part of the Shoulder-Blade.

TO SUBSCRIBE [*subscribere, L.*] to sign or set one's Hand to a Writing; also to consent, to submit to.

SUBSCRIPTION, a signing or setting one's Hand at the Bottom of a Writing. *L.*

SUBSCRIPTION [among *Booksellers*] is when the Undertakers propose Advantages to those that take so many Books at a certain Price, and lay down Part of the Money before the Impression is finished.

SUBSEQUENT [*subsequens, L.*] immediately following, or coming next after. *F.*

TO SUBSERVE [*subservire, L.*] to promote or help forward.

SUBSERVIENCY, a being subservient.

SUBSERVIENT [*subserviens, L.*] servicable, helpful.

SUBSESQUIALTERAL Proportion. See *Sesquialteral*.

TO SUBSIDE [*subsidiere, L.*] to sink or become lower; as the *Sireams subside from their Banks*.

SUBSIDENCE [*subsidentia, L.*] the settling to the Bottom, as Settlement in *Wine, &c.*

SUBSIDIARY [*subsidiare, F. subsidium, L.*] that is given or lent to the Aid

and Assistance of another; helping.

SUBSIDY [*subside, F. subsidium, L.*] an Aid, Tax, or Tribute, granted by the Parliament to the King upon an urgent Occasion, and imposed upon the Subjects, according to a certain Rate on Lands or Goods.

TO SUBSIST [*subsistere, F. subsistere, L.*] to stand or be, to have a Being; to live, to hold out, to continue.

SUBSISTENCE [*subsistence, F. subsistentia, L.*] Being, Abiding, Continuance, Food, Livelihood.

SUBSISTENCE-Money, Half-pay given to Soldiers for their present Support.

SUBSORTITION, a choosing by Lot to fill up the Place of them that were before refused.

SUBSTANCE [*Substantia, L.*] Essence or Being; Matter, Reality; Estate, Goods, Wealth; also the most material Points of a Discourse; the best and most nourishing Parts of a Thing. *F.*

SUBSTANTIAL [*substantial, F. substantialis, L.*] essential, real, strong, solid, pithy; rich, wealthy.

SUBSTANTIVE [in *Grammar*] as a *Noun Substantive*, a Word which denotes the absolute Being of a Thing; and which joined with a Verb serves to make a perfect Sentence. *F. of L.*

TO SUBSTITUTE [*substituer, F. substituer, L.*] to put in the room of another.

A SUBSTITUTE [*Substitut, F. Substitutus, L.*] a Deputy, one who supplies the Place of another.

SUBSTITUTION [in *Algebra or Fractions*] is the putting in the room of any Quantity of an Equation, some other Quantity which is equal, but expressed after another Manner. *F. of L.*

SUBSTRUCTION, an under pinning, groundfelling, or laying the Foundation of a House. *L.*

SUBSTYLLAR Line [in *Dialling*] is that Line on the Plane of a Dial, over which the Style stands as right Angles with the Plane.

TO SUBSULT [*subsultare, L.*] to leap under or about.

SUBSULTA'TION, such as leaping.

SUBSULTORY, leaping under or up and down.

SUB SUPRA Particular Proportion [in *Mathematicks*] is contrary to *Super Particular Proportion*.

SUBTANGENT [in any *Curve*] is the Line which determines the Intersection of the Tangent in the Axis.

SUBTEGULA'NEOUS [*subtegularis, L.*] under the House Eaves or Roof.

SUBTENSE [in *Mathematicks*] is a right Line connecting the two Extremities of an Ark or other Curve-Line; or a right Line drawn within a Circle at each End, and bounded on the Circumference, cutting the

the Circle into two equal Parts, to both which it is subtended.

SUBTERDUCTION, a private leading away or stealing.

SUTTERFLUOUS [*subterfluous*, L.] that flows or runs under.

SUTTERFUGE [*subterfugium*, L.] Evasion, Escape, Shift, a Hole to creep out at.

SUTERRA'NEOUS ? [*subterraneus*, L.]

SUTERRA'NEAN } [*souterrain*, F.] is whatsoever is within the Surface, Bowels, Caverns, or hollow Places of the Earth; that lies under Ground.

SUTERRA'NEITY, a being subterraneous.

SUTBIL ? [*subril*, F. and *subtilis*, L.]

SUTBTLE } crafty, cunning, sharp, quick, ready, also thin, pure, fine, separated from its grosser Parts.

SUTBILIZATION [*subtilization*, F.] the Act of subtilizing.

To **SUTBILIZE** [*subtilizer*, F.] to make subtle or thin; also to use Subtilties, Tricks or Shifts.

SUTBILLY, craftily.

SUTBTILITY ? [*subtilite*, F. of *subtili*.

SUTBTILITY } [*tas*, L.] Craft, Sharpness of Wit; a subtle Trick, a cunning Fetch, a Quirk.

To **SUTTRACT** [*subtrahum*, L.] to deduct, or take from.

SUTTRACTION [in *Arithmetick*] is the taking one thing from another, to find the Remainder. L.

SUTTRACTION Compound [*Arithmetick*] a Method of taking a Sum compounded of several different Species, from another Sum compounded likewise of the same Sorts of Species; as Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, out of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

SUTTRAHEND [*subtrahendum*, L.] the lesser Number, which is to be taken or subtracted out of a greater.

SUTTRIPLE Proportion [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number is contained in another just three times, as 2 is said to be Subtriple of 6, and 6 is the Triple of 2.

SUTVECTION, a secret Conveyance or Carriage. L.

SUTVENTANEUS [*subventaneus*, L.] under the Wind; also added, as a subventaneous Egg; i. e. an addled Egg.

SUTVENTION, Supply, Aid, Subsidy, F. of L.

SUTVER'SION, turning upside down, or overthrowing; the Ruin or Destruction of a State or Kingdom. F. of L.

To **SUTVERT** [*Subvertere*, F. of *Subvertere*, L.] to overturn, overthrow, or ruin; as to subvert the Government.

SUTURBANITY [*Suburbanitas*, L.] the Neighbourhood of them that dwell without the City.

SUTURBIAN [*Suburbanus*, L.] belonging to the Suburbs.

SUTURBS [*Suburbia*, L.] that Part of a City or Town, which lies without the Walls or Bounds of it.

SUTURBERS [of *Sub*, under, and *Uter* the Breasts, L.] sucking Infants.

SUTVULTURIAN [*Subvulturius*, L.] living by Rapine like a Vulture.

SUTCCAGE, the same as *Apocryphus*.

SUTCCDA'NEOUS [*Succedaneus*, L.] succeeding or coming in the room of another; as a *succedaneous Medicine*, is the Medicine used after or instead of another.

SUTCCEDENT [*Succedens*, L.] succeeding, following after.

SUTCCEDENT Houses [among *Astronomers*] are the Second, Fifth, Eighth, and Eleventh; so termed because they follow or succeed Angles in a Figure of the Heavens, yet not so much in Order, as in Dignity and Condition.

To **SUTCCED** [*Succedere*, F. *Succedere*, L.] to follow, to come next after, to come in the Place of another; to speed well or prosper; to come to pass or fall out.

SUTCCEN'TUR, one who sings the Bass or lowest Part in a Concert of Musick. L.

To **SUTCCENTUR'ATE** [*Succenturiatum*, L.] to fill up the Number of a Band of Soldiers.

SUTCCES'S [*Succes*, F. *Succes*, L.] the Event or Issue of a Business either good or bad; but is most commonly taken for a happy Issue, or good Luck.

SUTCCES'SFUL, fortunate, lucky.

SUTCCES'SFULLY, fortunately, luckily.

SUTCCES'SFULNESS, the being fortunate or lucky.

SUTCCES'SION, a succeeding or coming after; a Series or continued Order of Time.

SUTCCES'SION of the Sign [in *Astrology*] is that Order in which they are usually reckoned; as *Aries*; *Taurus*, *Geminus*, &c. it is otherwise termed *Correspondence*.

SUTCCES'SIVE [*Succesivus*, L.] that succeeds, or follows one after another. F.

SUTCCES'SOR [*Successor*, F.] one who succeeds another in his Place or Estate. L.

SUTCCIDUCUS [*Succiducus*, L.] ready to fall.

SUTCCINCT [*Succinctus*, L.] brief, short, comprehended in a few Words. F.

SUTCCINCTLY, briefly, concisely.

SUTCCINCT'NESS, Brevity, Comprehensiveness.

SUTCCINEOUS [*Succineus*, L.] belonging to Amber.

SUTCCORY [*Cicerianus*, L. *oxygyn*, Gr.] a Herb good to cool, and open Stagnation in the Liver; wild Endive.

SUTCCOSITY [*Succositas*, L.] Fulness of Juice.

SUTCCOTRINE *Art* is the best Art that comes from the Isle *Succot*, on the Coast of *Arabia*; and from its Colour

called *Alvus Hypatica*, or Liver coloured *Glands*.

To SUCCOUR [*succurrere*, L. *secourir*, F.] to assist, help, or relieve.

To SUCCOUR [*Sea Term*] to strengthen or make more firm, as, to succour a *Mass*, *Cable*, &c.

To SUCCOUR a *Place*, is to raise the Siege of it, by driving the Enemy from before it.

SUCCOUR [*Secours*, F.] Help, Relief, Supply.

SUCCOUS [*succosus*, L.] juicy, full of Juice.

SUCCUBUS [*Succube*, F.] a Devil or Demon which assumes a Woman's Shape to lie with a Man. L.

SUCCULA [*in Mechanics*] a bare Axis or Cylinder with Staves in it, to move it round with any *Tympanum*. L.

SUCCULENCY, a being succulent.

SUCCULENT [*succulentus*; L.] full of Juice, juicy. F.

To SUCCUMB [*succumber*, F. *succumbere*, L.] to fall down, sink, or fall under, as, to succumb under the Weight of Affliction.

SUCCUS *Pancreaticus* [with *Anatomists*] the Pancreatick Juice. L.

SUCUSSA'SION } [with *Physicians*]
SUCUSSION } such a shaking of the nervous Parts as is procured by strong Stimuli, or Stimulatores, Friction, and the like, which are commonly used in Apoplectick Affections.

SUCUSSION [*in Philosophy*] a violent shaking or shaking. L.

SUCH [*γυψις*, *Sax.* *culch*, *Du.* *colch*, *Test.*] like this.

To SUCK [*succan*, *Sax.* *sooghen*, *Du.* *sangen*, *Test.* *sucer*, F. *succare*, It. of *sucare*, L.] to draw in with the Mouth, &c.

SUCKERS of Trees [*in Husbandry*] unprofitable Shoots, which spring out of the Root or Side of the Stock.

SUCK'INY, a Frock, a white Attire like a *Roquet*. *Chau.*

SUCK'STONE, a Sea-Lamprey, a Fish.

To SUCK'LE [*of Succan*, &c. as above] to give Suck.

SUCTION, a Sucking. L.

SUD [*Sea Term*] the South Wind. F.

SUDATION, a Sweating. F.

SUDATORY [*Sudatorius*, L.] belonging to sweating, a sweating House.

SUD'DEN [*γωδεν*, *Sax.* *soudain*, F. *soudain*, L.] coming unexpected, hasty, quick.

SUDDENLY, hastily, quickly.

SUD'DENNESS, Hastiness.

SUDIM'INA [among *Physicians*] certain red and angry Pimples in the Skin, like

Millet Grains; frequent in Children and Youth; especially those who are of a hot Temper, and have much Exercise; they break out in the Neck, Shoulders, Breast, Arms, &c. and mostly about the Privities, &c.

SUDORIFEROUS } [*sudorifique*, F. *sudorificus*, L.] provoking or causing Sweat.

SUDORIFICKS [*Sudorifica*, L.] sweating Medicines, the same as *Hydroticks*, and *Diaphoreticks*.

SUDS [*of Gergoden*, soddens, of reason, *Sax.* to boil] the soapy Liquor in which Cloaths are washed.

To SUE [*of suiver*, F. q. d. *sequi*, L.] to prosecute at Law; to entreat earnestly; to put in, or stand for an Office, &c.

To SUE [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to sue, when she whets her Beak.

SUET, a hard sort of Fat.

To SUFFARCINATE [*suffarcinatum*, L.] to stuff.

SUFFECTION, a substituting. L.

To SUFFER [*souffrir*, F.] to undergo, endure, lie under any Pain, Grievance, or Inconvenience; to bear, give leave, permit.

SUFFERABLE, that may be endured or suffered.

SUFFERANCE [*Souffrance*, F. *Sufferentia*, L.] Allowance, Permission, Leave, Forbearance; a suffering or bearing Pains of Affliction; also Affliction itself.

SUFFERENTIA *Pacis* [*Old Law*] a Sufferance or Grant of Peace or Truce.

SUFFERSUR'Æ, certain Pustles or Wheals in Children, occasioned by Heat.

To SUFFICE [*suffire*, F. *sufficere*, L.] to be enough; to satisfy, to afford Satisfaction.

SUFFICIENCY [*suffisance*, F. *sufficiencia*, L.] a being sufficient; Ability, Capacity.

SUFFICIENCY, Pride, Conceit, or Presumption. Sir *William Temple*.

SUFFICIENT [*suffisant*, F. *sufficiens*, L.] that suffices or is enough to satisfy Necessity; able, capable.

SUFFICIENTLY, well enough, fully, satisfactorily.

SUFFIMENTUM } a Perfume which is
SUFFITUS } burnt or smoked.

Powder compounded of odoriferous Plants, Gums, &c. which thrown upon Coals, smell pleasantly. L.

SUFFIRABLE, patient. *Chau.*

SUFFISANCE, Sufficiency. *Chau.*

To SUFLATE [*sufflatum*, L.] to puff or blow up.

To SUFFOCATE [*suffocuer*, F. *suffocatum*, L. of *sab* and *fauca*] to stop the Breath, to stifle, smother, or choke.

SUFFOCATION, a stifling, a stoppage
; L

of the Breath; a smothering. *L.*

SUTHFOLK [*Suthfolc*, *Sax.* q. d. South-folk, in opposition to those of *Norfolk*] a Southern County of *Britain*.

SUFFOSION, an undermining. *L.*

SUFFRAGAN [*Suffragan*, *F.* *Suffraganeus*, *L.* q. d. Assistant] a Bishop's Vicar, or a Bishop that is subordinate to an Archbishop.

SUFFRAGE [*Suffragium*, *L.*] a Note given at an Election in favour of any Person; Approbation or Allowance in general.

SUFFRAUNCE, Patience. *Chas.*

SUFFRUTEX [among *Botanists*] a low, woody, perpetual Plant, which sends forth no Leaves from its Root, and begins to be branched from the Bottom of its Stalk, as *Lavender*, *Rue*, *Sage*, &c.

To **SUFFUMIGATE** [*suffumigatum*, *L.*] to smoke underneath.

SUFFUMIGATION, a Smoking or Fuming underneath.

SUFFUMIGATION [in *Physick*] is an external Remedy, consisting of a Decoction of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. the Smoke of which is conveyed into the Body from a Close-Stool, for Diseases of the Bowels; Fundament, or Womb.

SUFFUSION, a pouring upon, or spreading abroad. *L.*

SUFFUSION, [among *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye called a Pin or Web.

SUG, an Insect called a Sea-Flea.

To **SUG** [*sugere*, *L.*] to soak in Water.

SUGAR [*Sucre*, *F.* *Zuccaro*, *Ital.* *zucker*, *Teut.* *zucker*, *Dan.* *Sünger*, *C.* *Br.* *Saccharum*, *L.* *Σακχαρον*, *Gr.*] a sweet Juice drawn out of Canes, growing in the *West Indies*, which being bruised and pressed, are put into Vessels, where the Liquor is boiled several Times, till it is brought to a Consistence, &c.

To **SUGGEST** [*suggerere*, *F.* *suggestum*, *L.* of *sub* and *gero*, q. d. to assist underhand] to prompt, to put into one's Mind, to put upon, to egg on.

SUGGESTED, tempted, provoked, prompted, *Shakspeare*.

SUGGESTION, a prompting or putting into one's Mind, an Insinuation. *L.*

To **SUGILLATE** [*sugillatum*, *L.*] to bear black and blue.

SUICIDE [*suicidium*, *L.*] Self-killing, Self-Murder.

SUIT [*Suite*, *F.* a prosecuting a Person at Law, being the same as *Action*, either real or personal.

SUIT, a Petition, Request or Motion.

SUIT of Courts ? [*Law Term*] Attend-

SUIT Service } since which Tenants owe to the Court of their Lord.

SUIT Covenant, where the Ancestor of one Man has covenanted with the Ance-

tor of another to sue to his Court.

SUIT Custom, when I and my Ancestors have been possessed of our own and our Ancestors Suit Time out of Mind.

SUIT Real } is when Men come to the
SUIT Regal } Court called the Sheriff's Turn or Legit.

SUIT of the King's Peace, is the punishing a Man for Breach of the King's Peace, by Treasons, Insurrections, or Trespases.

SUIT Silver [in the Honour of *Chas.* in *Shropshire*] a Rext paid by the Franchise, to excuse them from Appearance at the Courts Baron.

SUIT'ABLE, agreeing, matching.

SUIT'ABLENESS, Agreeableness.

SUIT'ABLE, agreeable.

SUIT'OR, one who courts a Woman, or sues for any Place or Office.

To **SUITOR**, to woo or court a Woman.

SULCATION, a making Furrows.

SULEUS *Aquæ* [*Old Law*] a small Brook or Stream of Water.

SULL, a Plough, *W. C.*

SULL Paddle, a Tool to cleanse the Plough from the Clods of Earth. *W. C.*

SUL'LEN [q. *Solanens*, *L.* i. e. affecting Solitude] dogged, stubborn, perverse.

SUL'LENLY, stubbornly.

SUL'LENNESS, Doggedness, Stubbornness.

To **SULLY** [*Souiller*, *F.* *Sogfaren*, *Ind.* *sugfaren*, *Teut.*] to defile, dirty, soil or foul, to blemish one's Reputation.

To **SULLY the Fancy**, to fill it with filth, nasty, or impure Thoughts.

SULPHUR [*Chymistry*] the second Hypothetical or active Principle; a Liquid clammy Substance which soon takes Fire, and rises up like Oil after Distillation.

SULPHUR vivum, the greyish Sulphur, as it comes from the Earth, *L.*

Flower of SULPHUR [among *Chymists*] the purest Part of Sulphur, that sticks to the Head of the Alembick.

SULPHUR of Antimony [among *Chymists*] a Chymical Medicine made of the *Regulus of Antimony*, boiled in Water and strained, afterwards pouring Vinegar on it, so that the Reddish or Gold coloured Powder will sink to the Bottom of the Vessel, which is called *Golden Sulphur of Antimony*.

SULPHUREOUS [*Sulphureus*, *F.* *Sulphureus*, *L.*] belonging to, or full of Sulphur.

SULTAN, the Grand Signior, or other *Mahometan Prince*.

SULTANA, the Grand Signior's Consort, the Sultanaess.

SULTANAS, *Turkish Ships* to sail.

SULTANIN, a *Turkish Gold Coin*, worth about 8 s. *English Money*.

SUL'TRINESS, excessive Heat.

SULTRY [q. d. *Sweatry*] excessive hot, speaking of the Weather. See *Sweatry*.

SUM } *Somme*, F. *Summa*, L.] a certain Quantity of Money; the substance of a Discourse; an Abridgment of a Book.

SUM [in *Arithmetick*] the Number which rises from the Addition of two or more Numbers together.

SUM of an Equation [in *Algebra*] is when the absolute Number being brought over to the other Side, with a contrary Sign the whole becomes equal to (0.)

SUMACK } a rank smelling Shrub, that
SUMACH } bears a black Berry, used by Carriers in dressing Leather.

SUMAGE } a Toll paid for a Horse-
SUMMAGE } Carriage; also an Horse-Lead.

SUMMA [in *Ancient Deeds*] any Load or Burden of a Horse.

SUMMARILY, concisely, briefly.

A **SUMMARY** [un *Sommaire*, F. *Summarium*, L.] a brief gathering of a Matter in a few Words, an Abridgment.

SUMMARY [*summaire*, F. *summarius*, L.] concise, short, brief, abridged.

SUMMARY *Arithmetick*, the Art of finding the flowing Quantity from the Fluxion.

SUMMED [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk has her Feathers, and is fit to be taken from the Eyry or Mew.

SUMMER [*Sumen*, Sax. *Sommer*, Teut. and Dan.] one of the four Seasons of the Year.

SUMMER [q. d. *trabs summaria*, L.] a main Piece of Timber that supports a Building, an Architrave between two Pillars.

SUMMER *Saults* [*Soubresault*, F.] a Feast of Activity shown by a Tumbler.

To **SUMMER** *Stirr*, to fallow or till Land in the Summer. C.

SUMMER-Trees [*Architell*.] a Beam full of Mortises for the Joists to lie in.

SUMMIST, an Abridger.

SUMMIT } [*Sommit*, F. *Summitas*, L.]

SUMMITTY } the highest Part or Top of a Thing.

SUMMITA'LES [in *Botany*] the Tops of Plants. L.

To **SUMMON** [*sumere*, F. *summonere*, L. of *sub* and *monere*, q. to give one private Notice] to call one to appear before a Judge or Magistrate; also to demand the Surrender of a Place.

SUMMONS, a Writ Judicial of great Diversity, according to the divers Cases where-in it is used.

SUMMONER } a petty Officer who calls
SUMNER } a Man to any Court of Justice, especially the Ecclesiastical Court; an Apparitor.

SUMMONPTOR, an Apparitor, who is to cite Offenders to appear at a certain

Time and Place, to answer to the Charge exhibited against them. L.

SUMMONS [*summonitio*, L.] is a citing to a Court of Judicature.

SUMMONS *ad Warrantizandum*, is the Summons whereby a Vouchee is called.

SUMMONS in *Terra Petita*, a Summons made upon the Land, which the Party sending the Summons, seek to have. Lat.

SUMMUM Bonum [*i. e.* the chiefest Good] that which by its Enjoyment renders truly and completely happy. L.

SUMPTER Horse [*Sommer*, Du. a Burden, *Sumpferd*, Teut.] a Horse which carries Necessaries for a Journey.

To **SUMPTIFY** [*sumptificare*, L.] to make great Coasts and Charges.

SUMPTUARY [*sumptuarius*, F. *sumptuarius*, L.] belonging to Expenses.

SUMPTUARY Laws, Laws made to restrain Excess in Diet or Apparel, which were repealed in England. Anno 1. Jac. 1.

SUMPTUOSITY [*sumptuosité*, F. *sumptuositas*, L.] Sumptuousness, Costliness, Statefulness, Magnificence.

SUMPTUOUS, [*Sumptueux*, F. *Sumptuosus*, L.] rich, costly, stately, magnificent.

SUMPTUOUSLY, richly, magnificently.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, Costliness, Magnificence.

The **SUN** [*Sonne*, Sax. *Son*, Belg. *Sonne*, Teut.] the Illuminator of the Day, a glorious Planet, the Spring of Light and Heat.

SUNDAY [*Sunnan*, *ætz*, Sax. *Sontag*, Du. *Sonntag*, Dan. *Sonntag*, Teut.] the first Day of the Week, so called from its being set apart by our Saxon Ancestors for worshipping the Idol of the Sun.

SUNDAY Letter, the Dominical Letter.

SUNDEW, an Herb. *Ros Solis*. L.

SUNDRY [*Sundeyn*, Sax.] divers.

SUONA } See *Sona*, Ital.

SUONO }

SUONA'TA } [in *Musick Books*] is the **SONATA** } Name of certain Pieces of Instrumental Musick well known. They are of two Sorts, one of Churches and Chapels, called *Sonata di Chiesa*, or Church *Sonatas*; the others for Chambers or private Concerts, called *Sonata di Camera*, or Chamber *Sonatas*. Ital.

SUONATINA, a little, short, plain, and easy Sonata. Ital.

SUPERABLE [*superabilis*, L.] that may be overcome or surpassed.

To **SUP** *rupan*, Sax. *Suppen*, L. S. *Suppen*, Teut.] to drink by little and little.

To **SUP** [*supper*, F.] to eat a Supper, an Evening Meal.

To **SUPERABOUND** [*Superabundare*, F.] to be over and over, to be superfluous.

SUPERABUNDANCE [*Superabundantia*, L.] very great Plenty, Superfluity, Excess.

SUPERABUNDANT [*Superabundant*, F. *Superabundant*, L.] overflowing in Plenty, excessive, enough and too much.

To **SUPERADD** [*Superaddere*, L.] to add over and above, to give a Vantage.

SUPERAFUSION, a pouring upon. L.

SUPERANNUATED [*Suranne*, F. *Superannuatus*, L.] grown out of Date, worn out with Age, past the best.

SUPERANNUATION [*Superannuatio*, L.] a being grown out of Date, &c.

SUPERB [*Superbe*, F. *Superbus*, L.] proud, haughty, arrogant.

SUPERBIFICK [*Superbificus*, L.] making proud.

SUPERBIL/QUENCE [*Superbiloquentia*, L.] a speaking proudly.

SUPERBIPARTIENT Number [*in Arithmetick*] a Number which divides another Number, not exactly into two Parts, but leaves something over and above.

SUPERBUS [*Anatomy*] the Muscle *Mittellens*, thus called because it lifts up the Eyebrows, and gives an Air of Pride. L.

SUPERCAR/GO, one employed by the Freighters of a Ship to go a Voyage, to oversee the Cargo or Lading, and to dispose of it out and in to their best Advantage. *Ital.*

SUPERC'CHERY [*Supercherie*, F.] Superfluity; also an Injury or sudden Assault.

SUPERCIL/IOUS [*Superciliosus*, L.] of a four Countenance; of an affected lofty Carriage, proud, arrogant, haughty.

SUPERCIL/UM [*in Anatomy*] the Lip or Side of a Cavity, at the End of a Bone, particularly the Cartilage or Gristle of the *Coxendix* or Hip Bone.

SUPER-DAINTY, over dainty, too dainty. *Shakspeare*.

SUPEREM'INENCE [*supereminencia*, L.] singular Excellence, Authority or Prerogative above another.

SUPEREM'INENT [*supereminens*, L.] excelling above another.

To **SUPEREROGATE** [*supererogatum*, L.] to give or do more than is required.

SUPEREROGATION [*supererogatio*, L.] a giving or doing more than is required; a performing more good Works than one is bound to do.

SUPEREROGA/TORY [*supererogatoire*, L.] belonging to Supererogation.

SUPERFETATION [*superfatio*, L.] a second conceiving before the first young is brought forth, so that both Conceptions are in the Womb together, a breeding Young upon Young as Hares and Conies do.

SUPERFICIAL [*superficial*, F.] belonging to a Superficies, or surface, outward, or

light, slight, imperfect.

SUPERFICIAL Content. See *Area*.

SUPERFICIAL Wound [with *Surgens*] one that lies only in the Skin, or does not reach very deep.

SUPERFICIALLY, slightly, imperfectly.

SUPERFICIALNESS, Slightness, Imperfectness.

To **SUPERFICIALIZE**, to do a thing superficially.

SUPERFICIARY [*superficiarius*, L.] he that pays a Quit Rent for a House, built upon another Man's Ground.

SUPERFICIES [*superficies*, L.] the Surface or outermost Part of a Thing; the Outside. L.

SUPERFICIES [*in Geometry*] is a Magnitude bounded by Lines, or an Extension which has Length and Breadth, but no Depth or Thickness.

SUPERFINE [*superfis*, F.] very fine or thin.

SUPERFLUTTY [*superfluitas*, F. *superfluitas*, L.] that which is superfluous or more than needs, Overplus, Excess.

SUPERFLUOUS [*superflus*, F. *superflus*, L.] over much, more than needs, enough and to spare; also unnecessary, idle, needless, unprofitable.

SUPERFLUOUSLY, needlessly.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, the being superfluous, needless.

SUPERGEMINA/LIS [with *Anastom*] a winding Vessel, joined to the Testicles, the same as *Epididymis*. L.

SUPERHUMAN'E [of *super* and *humans*, L.] more than humane; above Man's Capacity or Reach.

SUPERHUMERA/LIS [*in Anatomy*] the upper Part of the Shoulder. L.

To **SUPERINDUCE** [*superinducere*, L.] to bring in over and above, or draw any thing over another; to lay upon, to cover.

SUPERINDUCTION, an adding or bringing in, over and above, &c.

SUPERINJECT [*superinjectio*, L.] to cast or lay over or upon.

SUPERINSTITUTION [*Lex Voca*] one Institution upon another; as when a Clerk is advanced and instituted into a Benefice upon one Title, and another likewise instituted to it by the Preference of another Patron. L.

To **SUPERINTEND** [of *super* and *tendere*, L.] to oversee, or have the chief Management of Affairs.

SUPERINTENDENCY [*Superintendencia*, F.] the Place, Office, or Dignity of a Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT [among the Lutherans in Germany] a sort of Bishop or dignified Clergyman.

SUPERINTENDENT [of *super* and *tendere*, L.]

tendent, L. Surintendant, F.] one who over rules or governs.

SUPERIORITY [*Superioritas, F.*] Pre-eminence, Excellence above others, also a being Superior of a Monastery.

SUPERIOUR [*Superior, F. superior, L.*] upper or uppermost, prevailing; that is above others in Authority, Dignity, Power, Strength, Knowledge, &c.

SUPERIOURS [*Superiores, L.*] our Betters. Governors, Magistrates, &c.

SUPERIOURS [in *Printing*] small Letters or Figures placed over a Word, which directs by a like Letter or Figure to the Citation in the Margin.

SUPERIOURS [in *Astronomy*] the Planets *Saturn, Jupiter and Mars*, so called by way of Eminence, because their Orbs are above the Sun.

SUPERLATION } [*Superlativus, L.*]
SUPERLATIVE } of the highest Degree, very eminent or extraordinary. *F.*

SUPERLATIVE Degree [in *Grammar*] the highest Degree in Comparison, usually expressed in *England* by putting the Particle *st* at the End, or *most* before the Adjective as *biggest, most Noble, &c.*

SUPERLATIVELY, eminently.

SUPERLATIVENESS, the being most excellent or eminent.

SUPERLIGAMINA [among *Surgeons*] upper Swathes or Bands. *L.*

SUPERLIGULA [with *Anatomists*] the Cover of the Wind Pipe.

SUPERIAL [*Superius, L.*] that comes from above.

SUPERIALLY, descending from above.

SUPERINATION [with *Philosophers*] a floating or swimming at Top. *L.*

SUPERNATURAL [*Supernatural, F. of Super and naturalis, L.*] that is above the Course, Strength or Reach of Nature.

SUPERNATURALITY, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPERNATURALNESS, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPERNATURALNESS, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPERNITY [*Supernitas, L.*] being above or aloft.

SUPERNUMERARY [*supernumeraire, F. supernumerarius, L.*] that is above the limited or usual Number; also an Officer in the Excise.

SUPERONERATIONE Passuræ, a Writ against one who is impleaded in the County for the over-burthening of a Common with his Cattle, in case he was formerly impleaded for it there, and the Cause removed to the King's Court at *Westminster*.

SUPERPARTICULAR Proportion [*Mathematick*] when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a certain Part whose Number is 1, so that the Number

which is so contained in the greater is said to be to it, in *superparticular Proportion*.

SUPERPARTIENT Proportion [*Mathematick*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and some Number of *Aliquot Parts* remaining; as 1 Two Thirds, 1 Thirte Fourths, and the like.

SUPERPON'DERANT [*superponderans, L.*] weighing over and above.

SUPER Prærogativa Regis, a Writ lying against the King's Widow marrying without his Leave. *L.*

SUPERPURATION, an overmuch purging by Stool. *L.*

SUPERSCAPULARIS Inferior [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle that helps to draw the Arm backwards; the same as *Infraspinatus*.

SUPERSCAPULARIS Superior, the same as *Supraspinatus*.

To SUPERSCRIBE [*superscribere, L.*] to write over or on the Outside of a Letter, Deed, &c.

SUPSCRIPTION [*Subscription, F.*] a Writing on the outside of a Letter; also that which is written on the Outside of a Letter, a Direction. *L.*

To SUPERSEDE [*Superficer, F. Superficer, L.*] to omit the doing of a Thing, to suspend, put off, or stop an Affair or Proceeding, to countermand.

SUPERSEDEAS, a Writ to stay the doing of that which otherwise ought to be done according to Law, were it not for that Reason on which the Thing is granted. *L.*

SUPER SERVICEABLE, more than serviceable enough. *Shakesp.*

SUPER Statuto, 1 *Edwardi III.* a Writ which lay against the King's Tenants, holding in Chief, who alienated the King's Land without his License. *L.*

SUPER Statuto de Articulis Cleri, a Writ against the Sheriff or other Officer that distrains in the King's Highway, or in the Glebe Land, antiently given to Rectories.

SUPER Statuto de York, &c. a Writ lying against one who uses Victualling either in Grofs or by Retail, in a City or Borough Town, during the Time he is Mayor.

SUPER Statuto facto per Senescal, &c. a Writ lying against the Steward or Marshal for holding Pleas in his Court, for Freehold, Trespass, or Contracts not made within the King's Household.

SUPER Statutum Edwardi III. versus Servantem, &c. a Writ which lies against him who keeps another Man's Servant, departed out of his Service against Law.

SUPERSTITION [of *super*, and *stitio*, q. d. too great Nicety as to Things above us] a being over-scrupulous and nice in Divine Worship; too much Ceremony in Divine Worship; mistaken Devotion. *F. of L.*

SUPERSTITIOUS [*superstitiosus, F. superstitiosus, L.*]

superstitiosus, L.] addicted to Superstition, bigotted, over nice.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, over scrupulously, bigottedly.

SUPERSTITIOUSNESS, the being over scrupulous or bigotted.

To **SUPERSTRUCT** [*superstruere*, L.] to build upon, or to build one Thing upon another.

SUPERSTRUCTURE [of *Super* and *Structure*, L.] that which is built or raised upon some Foundation.

SUPERTRIPARTIENT *Number* }
SUPERTRIPARTIENT *Quantity* }
[in *Mathematics*] is that which divides another Number or Quantity into three Parts, but leaves some Remainder.

SUPERVACANEOUS [*supervacaneus*, L.] superfluous, unprofitable, needless, that serves to no Use or Purpose, unnecessary.

To **SUPERVENE** [*supervenire*, F. *super-venir*, L.] to come unlooked for, to come upon a sudden, to come in unlooked for or unsuspected.

SUPERVENIENT Signs [*Physick*] such as arise at the Declension of a Distemper.

A **SUPERVEN'TION** [*Superventus*, L.] a coming upon one suddenly.

To **SUPERVISE** [of *super* and *videre*, L.] to oversee.

SUPERVISOR, an Overseer or Surveyor. L.

SUPERVISOR [of a *Will*] one that is appointed to assist the Executor, and see that the Will is justly performed.

SUPINATOR *Radius brevis* [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Bone of the Arm called *Radius*, arising from the upper and outward Part of the *Ulna*. L.

SUPINATOR *Radius longus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Radius*, arising from the upward and outward Part of the Shoulder Bone, below the End of the *Deltoides*. L.

SUPINE [*supinus*, L.] idle, careless, negligent, retchless.

SUPINES [in *Grammar*] Terminations of the Verb which have the Signification of an Infinitive Mood, the one in *um*, which has an Active Signification, the other in *u*, which has a Passive.

SUPINITY } [*supinitas*, L.] Sloth.

SUPINE/NESS } Negligence, Carelessness.

To **SUPPEDITATE** [*suppeditatum*, L.] to find, supply or furnish, as to *suppeditate Matter*.

To **SUPLANT'** [*supplanter*, F. *supplantare*, L.] to trip up one's Heels; to deceive, to beguile, to undermine.

SUPLANTALIA [among *Physicians*] Plaisters apply'd to the Feet, for the most part made of Leaven, Mustard, wild Radish, Salt, Soap, Gunpowder, &c. L.

SUPPLE [*seuple*, F.] soft or limber,

pliant; also submissive, complaisant.

To **SUPPLE**, to make limber or pliant.

SUPPLENESS, Limberness, Pliancy.

SUPPLEMENT [*Supplementum*, L. of *sub* and *pleo*] any Addition that is made to supply something deficient before, particularly an Addition to a Treatise. F.

SUPPLEMENT of an Arch [in *Geometry*] is the Number of Degrees that it wants of a Semi-Circle; as Complement signifies what an Arch wants of being a Quadrant.

SUPPLETORY [of *supplere*, L.] that serves to supply some Imperfection or Defect.

SUPLIANT } [*supplians*, F. *suppli-*
SUPLICANT } *cans*, L.] a Petitioner or humble Suitor.

To **SUPLICATE** [*supplicare*, F. *supplicatum*, L. of *sub* and *plio*, q. d. to bend downwards] to make humble Request, to beg, to intreat or beseech earnestly.

SUPPLICATION, humble Suit, Petition; earnest and supplicative Prayer. F. of L.

SUPPLICAVIT, a Writ out of the Chancery, for taking the Surety of the Peace against a Man, and was heretofore called *Breve de Mimus*.

SUPPLICE [*supplicium*, L.] Punishment.

To **SUPLIER**, to make Supplication.

SUPPLSION, a stamping or Nois made with the Feet. L.

To **SUPLY'** [*supplere*, F. *supplere*, L.] to make up what is wanting; to fill up one's Place; to furnish with Necessaries.

SUPPLY', Aid, Relief.

SUPPLIES [in *War*] Recruits of Forces, the furnishing an Army with fresh Men.

To **SUPPORT** [*supporter*, F. *supportare*, L.] to bear or prop up; to protect or uphold; to feed or maintain; to countenance, favour, or back; to assist.

SUPPORT' [*supportatio*, L.] that which upholds or bears up a Burden or Weight; a Prop, Defence, Protection. L.

SUPPORTABLE, that may be endured or suffered; tolerable, sufferable. L.

SUPPORTABLY, in a manner that may be borne.

SUPPORTABLENESS, Capableness of being borne.

SUPPORTED of the Pale [in *History*] is when any Beast is drawn upon the Pale of an Escutcheon.

SUPPORTERS [*Architectura*] Images to bear up Posts, &c. in a Building.

SUPPORTERS [*Heraldry*] some kind of Savage Beasts, as Lions, Tygers, Griffins, Eagles, &c. which Attichements are drawn standing on each Side of the Shield or Escutcheon, and seem to support it; which Attichement is allowed to stand under the Degree of a Knight Banneret.

SUPPOSABLE, that may be supposed.

SUP.

SUPPOSAILE, Supposition. *Chauc.*

To **SUPPOSE** [*supposer*, F. *suppositum*, L.] to imagine, to think, to grant, or take for granted; also to produce a false thing instead of a true.

SUPPOSITION } Imagination; also a
SUPPOSAL } thing taken for granted;
an uncertain Allegation. F. of L.

SUPPOSITIVIOUS [*supposititious*, L.] put in the Room of another, that is real of proper; false, counterfeit, forged.

SUPPOSITIVIOUSLY, counterfeitedly, falsely.

SUPPOSITORY [*Suppositoire*, F. *Suppositorium*, L.] a solid Medicine put up the Fundament to loosen the Belly; it is usually made of purging Powders, Honey, Salt, and other Ingredients.

To **SUPPRESS** [*supprimer*, F. *suppressum*, L.] to keep under; to put a Stop to; to smother; take away or put down an Office; to conceal, or pass over in Silence.

SUPPRESSION, a putting a Stop to, smothering, concealing, &c. F. of L.

SUPPRESSION of the Courses [in Women] is when they are stopped, and have not a free Passage.

SUPPRESSION of Urine, a Difficulty in making Water.

SUPPRESSIONIS Ignis [with Chymists] a Fire made above the Sand.

To **SUPPURATE** [*suppurare*, F. *suppuratum*, L. of *sub* and *pus*] to run with, or void Matter as a Sore does;

SUPPURATION, ripening of a Boil or Imposthume, a gathering in Matter. F. of L.

SUPPURATIVE, that brings to Suppuration, that makes a Sore run.

SUPPURGATION, a too often Use of purging Medicines.

SUPPUTATION, a counting, casting up, a Reasoning. F. of L.

SUPRALAPSARIANS [of *supra* and *lapsus*, L.] those who hold that God passed his Decree of Election and Reprobation, before the Fall of Adam.

SUPRAMUNDANE [of *supra* and *mundanus*, L.] above the World.

SUPRASCAPULARIS inferior [in Anatomy] a Muscle in the Arm, the same as *Infra-spinatus*. L.

SUPRASCAPULARIS superior } [in A-
SUPRASPINATUS superior } nat.] a Muscle so called from its being placed above the Spine of the Shoulder Blade.

SUPREMACY [*Supremacie*, F.] Sovereignty, the most transcendent Height of Power and Authority, more especially the supreme or chief Power of the King or Queen of England in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SUPREME [*supremus*, L.] highest, chiefest, most eminent, advanced to the highest

Degree of Authority or Dignity. F.

SUPREMELY, most eminently.

SUPREMACY [*Supremas*, L.] the last End, the State of Men after Death.

SURA [in Anatomy] the lesser Bone of the Calf of the Leg. L.

SURAL Vein [in Anatomy] a Vein which runs down the Calf of the Leg.

SURALIS [in Anatomy] a Branch of the Cerebral Vein, spreading itself into the Branches, one outward, and the other inward.

SURANTLER [among Hunters] the upper Antler on a Deer's Head.

SURBATE } of *sur* and *batre*, F.] a
SURBATING } Bruise under a Horse's Foot, often occasioned by travelling too long unshod.

SURBET, wearied. *Spence.*

To **SURCEASE** [of *surceoir*, F. *q. d. supercessare*, or *supercedere*, L.] to give over, to leave off doing a Thing.

To **SURCHARGE** [*surcharger*, F.] to over-load, to over-charge.

SURCHARGE [in Traffick] Charge in any Thing, which is over and above that which is just, Charge upon Charge. F.

SURCHARGER [of the Forest] he who put more Beasts into the Forest than he hath a Right to do. F.

SURCINGLE [*sopracinghia*, Ital. *q. d. supercingulum*, L.] a Girdle with which the Clergymen of the Church of England usually tie their Cassettes; a sort of upper Girth or Harness for Horses.

SURCOAT [of *sur*, F. and *coat*, *q. d. Superior Coat*] a Coat of Arms to be worn over other Armour; a sort of upper Garment.

SUR cui in Vita, a Writ for the Heir of a Woman whose Husband had alienated her Lands in Fee, and she brings not the Writ *Cui in Vita* for the Recovery of it; in which Case the Heir may have this Writ against the Tenant after her Decease.

SURCULATION, pruning or lopping of Trees. L.

SURCULOSE [*Surculosus*, L.] full of Shoots, Slips, or Sprigs.

SURCULUS, a Shoot, Set, or Slip; a Scyon or Graft; a young Twig or Branch of a Tree. L.

SURD [*surdis*, L. Deaf; also void of Sense or Reason.

SURD [Mathematicks] as a *Surd* or irrational Root, is a square Root, Cubick Root, or any other Root which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational Number.

SURDITY [*Surditas*, F. *Surditas*, L.] Deafness, Dumbness.

SURDS [in Geometry] are Figures incommensurable to the rational Square, or Lines which have not any common Measure with the rational Line given.

SURE

SURE [*sur*, F. *securus*, L.] safe, secure, trusty, faithful.

SURELY, certainly, faithfully.

SURENESS, Certainty, Faithfulness.

SUREBY [*q. d.* Sure-bay, *Ptolemy* calls it *Tabularum*, *Gabrantovicorum*] in *Yorkshire*.

SUREMENT, Security. *Cbauc.*

SURETISHIP, the being Surety for another.

SURETY [*Seurety*, F. *Securitas*, L.] Safety, Security, Bail.

SURETY [of the *Peace*] is an Acknowledgment of a Bond to the King, taken by a competent Judge of Record, for the keeping of the Peace.

SURETY of the good *Absearing*, differs from the Surety of the Peace in this respect, That whereas the Peace is not broken without an Affray or Assault, yet the good *Absearing* may be violated by the Number of a Man's Company, or by his and their Weapons and Harness.

SURFACE [*q. d.* *Super facies*, L. *surface*, F.] the bare Outside of a Body, the Superficies.

SURFACE [in *Geometry*] is Quantity extended in Length and Breadth only, without Thickness, the same as *Superficies*.

A Plain **SURFACE** [in *Geometry*] is made by the Motion of a Right Line, always keeping in the same Plane, whether it be a Square or a Circle.

Curved **SURFACE** [in *Geometry*] is convex above or without, and concave below or within; which Surface may be produced either by the Motion of a right Line, of a curve or crooked Line, or of a curved Line on a right one.

To **SURFEIT** [of *suprafare*, Ital. to oppress, *q. d.* *suprafacere*, L.] to cause an Indisposition in the Body by over-charging the Stomach; to cloy.

A **SURFEIT** [*q. d.* *surfait*, F.] an Indisposition caused by Excess in eating, drinking, and over-charging the Stomach.

A **SURGE** [of *Surgendo*, L.] a Billow or Wave of the Sea, especially such as beats upon the Shore.

To **SURGE** [*surgere*, L.] to rise up in Surges or Waves.

To **SURGE** [*Sas Phrafe*] when Men heave at the Capstan, and the Cable happens to slip back a little, they say, *the Cable surges*.

SURGEON [*Chirurgus*, F. *Chirurgus*, L. of *surgeon*, Gr.] one who is skilled in, or practices Surgery.

SURGERY [*Chirurgia*, F. *Chirurgia*, L. *chirurgia*, Gr. of *surge*, a Hand, and *eyon*, Work, *q. d.* manual Operation] an Art which teaches how to cure the outward Diseases of a human Body, by the Help of the Hands. The several Parts of Surgery are, *Anaplastics*, *Diaplastics*, *Dionoplastics*, *Exoplastics*,

and *Synplastics*. Also a Room where Surgeons keep their Medicines and Instruments, and perform their Operations.

SURK'NEY, a kind of white Garment like a Robet.

SURL'LY, morosely, crossly.

SURL'NESS [of *laiser*, *Tout. Sour.*] Moroseness, Crossness.

SURL'Y [*Synlic*, *Sax.*] morose, crabbed, dogged.

SURMICA [*Old Lato*] a Loaf of coarse white Bread.

To **SURMISE** [*surmise*, F. *obfol.*] to imagine, suppose or think, to have a Suspicion of.

A **SURMISE** [*surmise*, F. *obfol.*] an Imagination, Supposition, or Suspicion.

To **SURMOUNT** [*surmonter*, F. *surmontare*, Ital.] to overcome, to get the better of, to surpass or outdo.

SURMOUNTED [*surmonté*, F.] overcome, outdone, &c.

SURMOUNTED [in *Heraldry*] is when one Ordinary is borne upon another.

SUR'NAME [of *sur*, i. e. *super*, and *name*] the Name of the Family, a Person is descended from.

To **SURPASS** [*surpasser*, F.] to go before, to exceed or excel.

SURPLICE [*Surplis*, *q. d.* *super pelliciam*, L.] a Linnen Vestment worn by Clergymen when they officiate at Divine Service.

SURPLUSAGE [*Surplus*, F.] that which is over and above.

SURPLUSAGE [in *Common Law*] a Superfluity or Addition more than needeth, which sometimes causeth the Writ to abate.

SURPRISAL } [*Surprise*, F.] a sudden
SURPRIZE } assaulting or coming upon a Man unawares, Amusement, Astonishment.

To **SURPRISE** } [*surprendre*, F.] to
To **SURPRIZE** } take napping, or in the Deed doing; to lead one into an *Amaze* by causing to do a Thing over-hastily; to amaze or astonish.

SURPRIZING [*surprenant*, F.] which causes Surprise; wonderful, strange.

SURPRIZINGLY, strangely, wonderfully.

SURQUEDRY [of *Surquider*, O. F.] Pride, Presumption; an over-weening Conceit of one's Knowledge. O.

SURREBUTTER [*Law Term*] a second Rebutter; a Rebutting more than once.

SURREJOIN'DER [*surjoindre*, F. *obfol.*] a second Defence of the Plaintiff's Action opposite to the Defendant's *Rejoinder*, called *Triplicatio* by the *Civilians*.

To **SURRENDER** [*surrendre*, F. *obfol.*] to yield or deliver one's self up; to give up a Thing; to lay down one's Office.

A **SURRENDER**, a resigning or giving up.

SUR-

SURRENDER [in *Law*] is a Tenant's yielding up his Lands to him that has the next Remainder or Reversion.

SURREPTION, a stealing upon one, a Surprize. *L.*

SURREPTITIOUS [*surreptitius*, *L.*] stolen or done by stealth, falsely come by, got by stealth or surprize.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, done by way of stealth.

SURREY [of *Sax.* the South, and *sea*, *Sax.* a River, according to *Camden*] a Southern County of Britain.

TO SURROGATE [*surroger*, *F.* *surrogatum*, *L.*] to depute or appoint in the room of another, most commonly said of a Bishop or Bishop's Chancellor.

SURROGATION, the Act of appointing a Deputy. *F.* of *L.*

TO SURROUND [*surrender*, *F.* *obfol.*] to go round or encompass.

SURSANURE [*q. d.* *sursum sanatum*, *L.*] a Sore, whole without, and festering inwardly. *Cbauc.*

SURSILE, such Penalties as are laid upon those who pay not their Duties or Rent for Castleward at their Day. *F.*

SURSOLID [in *Algebra*] is the fifth Power from any given Root either in Species or Numbers.

SURSOLID Problem [in *Mathematicks*] is that which cannot be resolved but by Curves of a higher Gender than the Conick Sections.

SURTOOT? [*sur tout*, *F.*] a great up-
SURTOUT } per Coat.

SURTOUT [among *Confectioners*] as *Pistachios* in *Surtout*, is the Kernels of Pistachio Nuts prepared after the same Manner as Almond Sugar Plumbs.

SURTOUT [in *Cookery*] as *Pidgeons* dress'd in *Surtout*, is forced, roasted with Veal Collops, and serv'd up in a Rago. *F.*

TO SURVEY [of *survoir*, *F.* *obfol.* *q. d.* *supravidere*, *L.*] to view or look upon on all Sides, to oversee; to measure Land.

A SURVEY, a general Review; a Draught of one's Land; a Description of a Country.

SURVEYAUCE, surveying. *Cbauc.*

SURVEYER or **SURVEYOR**, a Measurer of Land; Overseer of the Customs, Land, Buildings, &c.

SURVEYER [of the *Melting*] an Officer of the Mint, whose Business is to see the Bull on cast out, and that it be not altered after the Delivery of it to the Melter.

SURVEYER of the Navy, an Officer whose Business is to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards of Ships; to audit the Boatswains, &c. Accounts.

SURVEYER of the Ordnance, an Officer whose Charge is to survey all the King's

Ordnance, Stores and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper of the Tower of London; to allow all Bills of Debt; as also to keep Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Work.

SURVEYING [of *Land*] the Art of measuring the Area's or superficial Contents of Lands, Grounds, Fields, &c. by the help of proper Instruments.

SURVIVANCE [*Survivance*, *F.*] an out-living one.

TO SURVIVE [*survire*, *F.* *q. d.* *supervivere*, *L.*] to out live.

SURVIVOR [*Survivant*, *F.*] one who out lives another.

SURVIVOR [in *Law*] is the longer Liver of two joint Tenants.

SURVIVORSHIP, the Condition, State, or Circumstances of a Survivor.

SUSANNA [ששנה, *Heb.* i. e. a Lily] a Name of Women.

SUSCEPTIBLE [*susceptum*, *L.*] capable of receiving an Impression or Form. *F.*

SUSCEPTIBLENESS, the being capable of receiving an Impression.

SUSCEPTION, the undertaking of, or capableness of a Thing. *L.*

SUSCIPIENT [*suscipiens*, *L.*] capable of receiving, undertaking.

TO SUSCITATE [*susciter*, *F.* *suscitatum*, *L.*] to raise up or quicken.

SUSCITATION, a raising up or quickening. *F.* of *L.*

SUSHIN, a sort of old Corn.

TO SUSPECT [*suspiciari*, *L.*] to fear or mistrust.

SUSPECTION, Suspicion. *Cbauc.*

SUSPECTFUL, apt to suspect or mistrust.

SUSPECTFULNESS, the being too apt to mistrust others.

SUSPENCE [*Suspense*, *F.* *Suspensio*, *L.*] Doubt, Uncertainty of Mind.

TO SUSPEND [*suspendre*, *F.* *Suspendere*, *L.*] to delay, put off, or stop; deprive of an Office for a Time, or to forbid the Exercise of it; to wave or avoid giving one's Judgment.

TO SUSPEND [in *Law*] signifies a Temporal Stop of a Man's Right.

SUSPENDED [*suspendu*, *F.* *suspensus*, *L.*] hang'd up; put out of Office for a Time.

SUSPENSION, a hanging up, Cessation or ceasing for a while; also the being suspended from an Office. *F.* of *L.*

SUSPENSION [in *Common Law*] is a Temporal Stop of a Man's Right, as when a Signiority or Rent, &c. by reason of the Unity of Possession, or otherwise, lies dormant for long Time.

SUSPENSION [in *Canon Law*] the lesser Excommunication.

SUSPEN OR Testiculi [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle called also *Scrotifer*.

SUSPENSORIUM [*in Anatomy*] a Ligament of the *Penis*, which arises from the forepart of the *Os Pubis*, and is fixed to the upper Part of the *Dorsum Penis*.

SUSPENSORY [*Suspenjoire*, F. *Suspensorium*, L.] a sort of Truss or Bandage; also a Cord hung up in a Bed for a sick Person to ease and turn himself.

SUSPICABLE, liable to Suspicion. L.

SUSPICION, Jealousy, Fear, Conjecture, Distrust. F. of L.

SUSPICIOUS [*suspicionneux*, F. *suspiciosus*, L.] full of Suspicion or Jealousy, distrustful, jealous; also that may be suspected or feared.

SUSPICIOUSLY, distrustfully.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, Distrustfulness.

SUSPIRAL [*Soupiral*, F.] a Spring of Water passing under-ground towards a Conduit or Cistern; also a Breathing Hole, a Vent or Air Hole.

SUSPIRATION, a Sighing. O. L.

SUSSEX [*Sussex*, Sax. q. d. *South Saxony*, or the Country of the *South Saxons*] a Southern County of England.

To **SUSTAIN** [*soutenir*, *sustenter*, F.] *sustiner*, L. of *sub* and *teneo*] to uphold or support, to bear, hold, or keep up, to strengthen or nourish, to bear or endure.

SUSTENANCE, Nourishment, Food.

SUSTERNE [*suster*, L. S.] Sister. Cb.

SUSURRATION, a whispering. L.

To **SUSURRATE** [*susurratum*, L.] to whisper or speak low.

A **SUIT** ? [*of Suite*, F.] a compleat-Set of Garments. See *Suit*.

To **SUTE** [*of suite*, of *juire*, F. to follow] to fit or agree with.

SUTHWELL [*i. e.* the South Well; *Bede* calls it *Fothil* *Fingarester*] a Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 94 Miles N. N. W. from London, where *St. Pauline*, Archbishop of York, baptized the People of that Country in the River *Trent*.

A **SUTLER** [*Sottelaez*, Bel. *Suteler*, Teut.] one who sells Provision to Soldiers in a Camp or Garrison.

SUT'TLE Weight [among *Merchants*] the pure Weight of Commodities, after the Deduction of the Allowance for Tare.

SUTTON [q. d. *South Town*] in *Devonshire*.

SUTURE [*Sutura*, L.] a Seam or Stitch.

SUTURE [*in Anatomy*] the closing of the Skull Bone like the Teeth of Saws set one into another.

SUTURE [among *Surgeons*] a sewing together the Lips of a Wound.

SUTURES [among *Naturalists*] the Closure with which the Shells of Fishes are joined one into another.

Bastard SUTURES ? [*in Anatomy*] are *Falſe SUTURES* } those Seams of the Skull whose Figure resembles the Scales

of a Fish, and are joined together by going one over another.

To **SURY**, to assure, to ensure.

SWAB, a Cod of Beans.

SWABBER, an inferior Officer on board a Ship of War, whose Office is to take care that the Ship be kept clean.

A **SWACHE**, a Tally. N. C.

A **SWAD** [probably of *Spreek*, Sax. a Swathe] a Peacock Shell, or Peacock with a few or small Pease in it.

To **SWADDLE** [*ƿƿƿan*, Sax.] to wrap up with Swathing bands; also to eng or cudgel, to drub.

To **SWAG** [*ƿƿƿan*, Sax. to head, *schwanken*, Teut. to vacillate] to lacer or bear downwards, as a Weight does, to hang down.

A **SWAG**, a Shop. Cent.

To **SWAGGER** [*Spƿƿan*, Sax. to head, *swanzen*, Belg. to make a Noise] to play the *Hicor*, to boast, vaunt or haif.

A **SWAGGERER**, a boasting Person.

SWAIN [*Spƿin*, Sax. of *Spincan*, Sax. to labour] a Countryman, a Clown, a Neat-herd or Shepherd.

SWAINMOTE } a Court touching Fe-
SWAINMOTE } rest Matters, held thrice a Year, the *Vendroers* being Judges.

SWALDALE [of the River *Swale* and *Dale*] in *Yorkshire*.

SWALE, swelled. O.

To **SWALE** [*ƿƿƿan*, Sax.] to burn, to waste, or blaze away like a Candle, &c.

SWALE, windy, bleak, cold. N. C.

SWAULET, Water breaking in upon the Tin Miners at their Work.

SWALLOW [*Scƿaleipe*, Sax. *Swalme*, Belg. *Schwalbe*, Teut. *Swale*, Dan.] a sort of Bird; also a flying Sea-Fish; also a Whirl-pool or Gulph.

Due *Swallows* does not make Summer.

All the false as well as foolish Conclusions, from a Particular to an Universal Truth, fall under the Censure of this Proverb. It teaches, that as he that guesses at the Course of the Year by the Flight of one single Bird, is very liable to be mistaken in his Conjecture; so that a Man cannot be denominated Rich from one single Piece of Money in his Pocket, nor accounted universally good from the Practice of one single Virtue, nor temperate because he is just, nor liberal because he is exactly just: That one Day cannot render a Man completely happy in Point of Time, nor one Action consummate his Glory in Point of Value. In short, the Moral of it is, That the right way of Judging of Things, beyond Inquisition and Fallacy, is not from Particulars, but Universals. *Una Hirundo non facit ver*, says Horace. To see how little is made of *Aristot.* from whence we borrow it

SWAL-

SWALLOW-Tail [*Fortifera*.] an Out-work, narrower towards the Place than towards the Country. See *Quas d'Hi-rude*.

SWALLOW-Tail [in *Joinery* and *Carpentry*] a particular way of fastening together two Pieces of Timber, so strongly that they cannot fall asunder.

SWALLOW Wort, an Herb noted for its Virtue in resisting Poison. *Asclepias*, L.

To **SWALLOW** [*sp. ligan*, *Sax.* *swel-ge*, *Dan.*] to pass or let down the Throat.

SWAMP } a Bog or marshy Place in
SWOMP } *Virginia*, and other Places in the *West-Indies*.

SWAMPY, of or belonging to, or abounding with Swamps or Bogs.

A **SWAN** [*Swan*, *Sax.* *ichwan*, *Teut.* *swan*, *Dan.*] a large Water Fowl; concerning which there is a Law, that whoever shall steal their Eggs out of the Nest, shall be imprisoned for a Year and a Day, and fined according to the King's Pleasure.

SWANES/COMB [*q. d. Swain's Camp*, or *Swain's Comb*, i. e. the Valley of *Swain*, a General of the *Danes* that pitched his Tents there] a Place in *Kent*.

SWANG, a green Swarth or Furrow amidst plough'd Land. N. C.

A **SWANG**, a marshy Place, or Part of a Pasture overflow'd with Water. N. C.

A **SWANK** [at *Bocking* in *Essex*] that Remainder of Liquor at the Bottom of a Tankard, Pot or Cup, which is just sufficient for one Draught; which is not accounted good Manners to divide with the Left Hand Man, and according to the Quantity is called either a large or little Swank.

SWANK'ING, great.

SWANS-SKIN, a sort of fine thick Flannel, so called upon the Account of its extraordinary whiteness.

To **SWAP** } to exchange one Thing for
To **SWOP** } another, to barter, to truck.

To **SWAPPE**, to strike, to cut off, to wipe off suddenly. *Cbase*.

SWARD [*Sweard*, *Sax.* *swærd*, *Belg.* *schwært*, *Teut.*] the Kind of *Bacon*.

SWARD [*Husbandry*] Ground is said to have a *Sward*, or to be *swarded*, when it is well covered with Grass and other Herbs.

To **SWARM** [*Swerpman*, *Sax.* *swarme*, *Belg.* *schwarmen*, *Teut.*] to fly in a Company or Cluster, as Bees do; also to abound, spoken of Vermin.

A **SWARM** [*swearm*, *Sax.* *schwazm*, *Teut.*] a Swarm or Multitude of Bees, Flies, or any winged Vermin, &c.

SWARTH [probably of *Sweart*, *Sax.* *swart*] the Ghost of a dying Person. *Cumb.*

SWARTH'INESS, Blackishness, Taw-niness.

SWARTHY [of *swearp*, *Sax.* *swarte*,

Belg. *schwartz*, *Teut.* *Black*] blackish, tawny, Sun burnt.

SWASH [probably of *Waschen*, *Teut.* to wash] a Stream or Puddle of Water.

To **SWASH**, to make fly about, as Water; to clash as Swords.

SWASH-BUCKLER [*swadderen*, *Du.* to make a Noise or Bawling, and *Buckler*] a vain glorious Sword Player, a mere Braggadochio, a vapouring Fellow.

SWATH } [*Swebele*, of *Swekan*,
SWARTH } *Sax.* to roll up or make in-
to Bundles, *swaddle* or *swabr*, *Belg.*] Grass or Corn as it is laid in Rows by the Mower from the Scythe. *Kent*.

To **SWATHE** [*Swekan*, *Sax.*] to bind up with Swathes, to saddle.

A **SWATHE** [*Swebele*, *Sax.* *swadle*, *Belg.*] a Roller or Swaddling Band for young Children.

SWATHE, *Calm*. N. C.

A **SWATHE Bank**, a Swarth of new mown Grass or Corn. N. C.

SWATHE [among *Surgeons*] a long or broad Band to bind up any wounded or diseased Member or Part.

To **SWATTLE away**, to waste. N. C.

To **SWAY** [*schweben*, *Teut.* to move] to hold a Scepter; to govern; to weigh down.

SWAY, Command, Power, Rule.

SWAYING [in *Horses*] a hollow sinking down of the Back bone.

To **SWEAL** [*Sweal*, *Sax.* to inflame] to melt away wastefully, like bad Candles.

To **SWEAL** a *Hog*, to finge him. C.

A **SWEAM** [*schweimen*, to swoon, *Teut.*] a Qualm or sudden Fit of Sickness.

SWEAM'ISH, squeamish; modest. N. C.

To **SWEAR** [*Scepan*, *Sax.* *swere*, *Belg.* *schwuren*, *Teut.*] to take an Oath before a Magistrate, or solemnly; also to swear profanely.

To **SWEAT** [*Sweatan*, *Sax.* *swette*, *Belg.* *schwitzen*, *Teut.* *swæter*, *Dan.* *schwitsen*, *C. Br.* *sudare*, L.] to perspire thro' the Pores of the Body by Reason of Heat.

SWEAT [*Sweatan*, *Sax.* *swett*, L. S. and *Belg.* *schwitzen*, *Teut.* *schwitsen*, *C. Br.* *sudar*, L.] Moi ure perspired thro' the Pores of the Body.

SWEATH, the same as *Swarth*. *Kent*.

SWEATING Sickness, a Disease which began in *Shrewsbury*, and over run the whole Kingdom A. C. 1551

SWEAT'Y [*Swatz*, *Sax.* *swettig*, L. S. *schwitzig*, *Teut.*] wet with Sweat.

SWEAT'INESS, the abounding with Sweat.

To **SWEB**, to swoon. N. C.

To **SWEEP** [*Sweepen*, *Sax.*] to cleanse with a Broom, Brush, &c.

To **SWEEP** [*1. Faicen-y*] a Hawk is said to *sweep*, when she wipes her Beak after she has fed.

SWEEP [of the *Ship*] the Mould where she begins to compass at the Rung-heads; the Semicircular or oval Line made by Compasses, Hand, or any Motion, or Vibration.

SWEEP [among *Alchymists*] a refining Furnace.

SWEEP NET, a sort of Fishing Net.

SWEET'ACE, a Crop of Hay in a Meadow.

SWEEPING [*Sea Term*] is dragging along the Ground at the Bottom of the Sea with a three Ank'd Grapnel to find some Cable that is shot from an Anchor.

SWEET [*Sweet, Sax. suet, Belg. soet, L. S. suus, Teut. suavis, L. which Junius derives of Hedy, Gr.*] pleasant in Taste, as Honey. &c.

After Sweet Meat comes sour Sauce.

This Proverb is an excellent Monition to Temperance and Sobriety, for that whatsoever is excessive and unreasonable, either in our Actions, our Passions or Appetites, in either drinking or eating to Gluttony; either in point of Wit, Mirth, or Wantonness to Intemperance; of Lust, Lechery, or Lewdness to Inquiry, will certainly make the sweetest Meat we can eat rife as sour as a Crab in our Stomachs; for that there is a Rank Poison, in the Tail of all unlawful Pleasures, a bitter Sweet, or a deadly sour Dreg in the Bottom of the Vessel, which will be Wormwood and Gall in the Bile. *Pis gaudia Luctus*, say the Latins; and *Eἰς ἡδονὰς πένθος*, say the Greeks.

To **SWEETEN** [*sußgen or bezausgen, Teut.*] to make sweet.

A **SWEETENER**, one who decoys Persons to game.

SWEETING, a sort of sweet Apple.

SWEETISH [*sußsüßch, Teut.*] somewhat sweet.

SWEETISHLY, pleasantly in Taste.

SWEETLY, in a sweet Manner, pleasantly.

SWEETNESS [*sußigkeit, Teut.*] the being of a sweet Quality.

A **SWEET HEART**, a Lover or Suitor.

To **SWELL** [*Swellan, Sax. swellen, L. S. schwellen, Teut.*] to rise up as a Tumour; to puff or blow up one's self, to look big.

SWELLED Pizzle, a Disease in Horses.

A **SWELLING** [*Swell or Swyle, Sax. a Tumour or Rising of the Belly.*]

SWELT, burned. *Spenc.*

To **SWELTER** [*Swelzen, Sax. to die.*] Swelan, Sax. to enflame, swelte, Belg. to faint, Swol's, Sax. Heat.] to broil with excessive Heat.

SWELTRY [of Swol's, Sax. Heat] extremely hot.

To **SWELVEN** [of schwelgen, gluttonising, Teut.] to swallow. *O.*

SWEPT, an Engine having Cross Beams

SWIPE } to draw up with,

SWERD, the Superficies of the Ground with Grass.

SWERE [*Sweep, Sax.*] the Neck. *Ch.* To **SWERNE**, to swere. *Chauc.*

To **SWERVE** [*schweifen, Teut.*] to wander from.

A **Bed SWERVER**, one inconstant to his Bed, a Rover, Debaucher, &c. *Shakspeare.*

SWEVEN [*Swepn, Sax. of schweben, to hover, Teut.*] a Dream. *C.*

SWIFT [*Swigt, Sax.*] quick or nimble.

SWIFT [among *Astronomers*] a Planet is said to be swift in Motion, when it exceeds or moves faster, by its own proper diurnal or daily Motion, than its mean diurnal Motion.

SWIFTERS [in a *Ship*] are Ropes belonging to the Main Masts or Fore Masts, which serve to strengthen the Shrouds, and keep the Masts stiff.

SWIFTING of a *Ship* [*Sea Term*] encompassing her Gun-Wale round with Ropes, to strengthen her in fusts of Weather; to bring her a-ground upon a Caren.

SWIFTING [of the *Capstan Bars*] is straining a Rope all around the outer end of the Capstan Bars, in order to strengthen, and make them to bear ail alike and together, when the Men heave or work at them.

SWIFTING the *Masts*, is a particular Manner of easing and strengthening them when a Ship is either brought a-ground or on a Caren.

SWIFTLY, quickly, nimbly.

SWIFNESS, Nimbleness.

SWILK [*solch, Teut.*] such.

To **SWILKER** *Ore*, to dash over. *N. C.*

To **SWILL** [*Sweigen, Sax. swaighe, Belg. schweigen, Teut.*] to gulp or swallow down greedily, to drink hard.

SWILL *Bowl*, a lusty Toper.

SWILL, *Heg wash. C.*

SWILL, a Washing Tub with three Feet; also a Shade or Shadow. *S. C.*

SWILL *Plough*, a Dilling, or Child born when the Parents are old. *O.*

To **SWIM** [*Swimman, Sax. schwimmen, Teut. swimmen, Dan.*] to pass along in, or float on the Water.

A **SWIMMING** in the Head [*Swimmes lunge, Belg. schwindel, Teut.*] a Vertigo or Giddiness.

SWIMMINGLY, smoothly, prosperously.

SWINE [*S-wy, Sax. swin, L. S. schwein, Teut. swin, Dan.*] Hogs, either Boars or Sows.

SWINE *HERD* [*S-wya hyrre, Sax. schwein hirtte, Teut.*] a Keeper or Feeder of Swine.

Herd of SWINE [*S-wya heort, Sax. Herde Schweine, Teut.*] a Flock or Company of Swine.

SWINE *Cree*

SWINE *Erne* } a Swine Sty or Hog Sty. *C.*

SWINE *Hull*

SWINE *Green* [of *Grass, Dan. the Nose*] a Swine's Snout. *N. C.* **SWINE**

SWINE Pipe, a Bird of the Thrush Kind.

SWINISH [*schweinisch*, Teut.] like a Swine. *fithy*.

SWINISHLY, *fithily*.

SWINISHNESS, *Filthiness*.

To SWING [*springen*, Sax. *swingen*, L. S. *schwingen*, Teut. *swingen*, Dan.] to vibrate, to move to and fro hanging.

SWING Wheel [in a Royal *Pendulum Clock*] is the Wheel that drives the *Pendulum*; in a Watch it is called also the *Crown Wheel*.

To SWINGE [*springen*, Sax.] to whip or bang soundly, to chastise severely.

SWINGING, huge, exceeding great.

To SWINGLE, to heat.

SINGLE STAFF, a Stick to beat Flax with.

To SWINK, to labour. *Chauc.*

SWING, Labour. *Spens.*

SWIPE, an Engine for drawing up Water; also another for throwing Granadoes.

SWIPPER, nimble, quick. *N. C.*

A SWICH, a small Wand used as a Whip.

SWITH [*spide*, Sax.] quickly. *Sp.*

SWITHIN [*Camden* derives it of *spide*, greatly, and *peah*, high, Sax. formerly called *Swittrahin*] a famous Bishop of *Winchester*, celebrated for his Piety, and on that account canonized for a Saint.

To SWIVE [*schwēben*, Teut. to agitate] to copulate with a Woman.

SWIVEL, a sort of Metal Ring that turns about either way.

To SWIZZEN, to finge. *N. C.*

SWOLE-HOT, sultry hot. *O.*

A SWOLING [of Land] as much as one Plough can till in a Year, a Hide of Land; but some say an uncertain Quantity.

To SWOON [*Arpunan*, Sax. or as Dr. Th. H. of *Sopran*, Sax. a Dream, *schwēben*, to vanish, Teut. *schinder*, Dan.] to faint away, to suffer a *Deliquium* of the Spirit.

To SWOOP [among *Fowlers*] to fly down hastily, and catch up with the Talons, as Birds of Prey do.

To SWOP. See to *Swap*.

SWORD [*spere*, Sax. *swert*, Dan. *schwert*, Teut.] an Offensive Weapon.

SWORD-Bearer, an Officer who carries the Sword of State before a Magistrate, particularly before the Lord Mayor of London.

SWORD of Bacon [*spere*, Sax. *swert*, Belg. *schwerte*, Teut.] the Rind or Skin of Bacon.

SWORD-FISH [*schwert-fisch*, Teut.] a Sea Fish, having a Bone five Foot long, like a Sword, with Teeth on either side, at the End of the upper Jaw, and is at perpetual Enmity with the Whale, which it often wounds to Death.

SWORD-GRASS [*schwert-grass*, Teut.] a kind of Sedge.

SWORD-SLEIPER [*g. d. schwertschleifer*, Teut. i. e. Sword-grinder] a Sword-Cutter. *N. C.*

To SWORL [*schwurten*, Teut.] to snarl, as a Dog does. *Suff.*

SWORN [*geschworen*, Teut.] having taken an Oath.

SWORN Brothers [*geschworenes brüder*, Teut.] Soldiers of Fortune, who used to engage themselves by mutual Oaths, to share the Rewards of their Services.

A SWOICH, a Swoon or Swooning; also Sound, Noise. *Chauc.*

SWOTE, Sweet. *O.*

SWUM [*Er schwam*, did swim, Teut.] did swim.

SWUNG, did swing.

SWYFF, swift. *Chauc.*

SYB and son, Peace and Security. *O.*

SYBARITICAL [of the *Sybarites*, Inhabitants of the City of *Sybaris*, who were arrived to that Height of Luxury and Voluptuousness, that they taught their Horses to dance to the Sound of the Flute, so that the *Crotonians*, who waged War with them, bringing a great Number of Pipes into the Field of Battle, made their Horses fall a dancing, and so broke their Ranks, by which means they utterly overthrew them] effeminate, wanton, luxurious.

SY'COMA ? [*Συκμα* and *Συκο*, Gr.] a fleshy Substance,

Wart, or Ulcer, growing about the Fundament, so called from its Resemblance to a Fig.

SY'COMORE [*Sycomorus*, L. of *Ficus*, a Fig, and *Mogsa*, a Mulberry Tree] a Fruit like Figs; also a sort of Maple, with Leaves like those of the Fig-Tree. *F.*

SY'COPHANCY [*Sycphantia*, L. of *Συκοφία*, Gr.] false Dealing, false Accusation, Tale-bearing.

SY'COPHANT [*Sycphanta*, L. of *Συκοφάντης*, of *τα συκοφαντία*, Gr. an Informer among the ancient Athenians, who gave notice of the Exportation of Figs contrary to the Law] a false Accuser, a Tale-bearer, a Pick-thank, a Flatterer.

To SY'COPHANTIZE [of *Συκοφαντίζω*, Gr.] to accuse or slander falsely, to deal deceitfully.

SYDER, a sort of Drink made of the Juice of Apples.

SYDERATION, blasting of Trees with great Heat and Drought; also a Corruption not only of the solid Parts, but Bones also. *Lat.*

SYDEROSE [*Syderosus*, L.] Planets struck.

SYGHTFULL, visible. *Chauc.*

SYLLABICAL [*syllabique*, F. *syllabium*, L.] *Συλλαβικός*, Gr.] of Syllables.

SYLLA-

SYLLABLE [*Syllaba*, L. of συλλαβή, Gr.] an articulate or complex Sound, made of one or several Letters. F.

SYLLEPSIS [σύλληψις, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, where two Nominative Cases, Singular of different Persons, are joined to a Verb Plural, as, *Th & illa essis in iure*. L.

SYLLOGISM [*Syllogisme*, F. *Syllogisme*, L. συλλογισμός, Gr.] an Argument of Logick, consisting of three Propositions, wherein some Things being supposed, or taken for granted, a Conclusion is drawn different from the Thing supposed.

SYLLOGISM *Categorical*, is one wherein both the Propositions are positive, as, *Every Man is a living Creature*, &c.

SYLLOGISM *Hypothetical*, is when one or both Propositions are upon Supposition, as, *If a Man be a Man, he is a living Creature*, &c.

SYLLOGISTICAL [*Syllogisticus*, L. of συλλογιστικός, Gr.] belonging to Syllogisms, or Logical Disputations.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, by way of Syllogism.

SYLPHEs, a sort of Fairy Nymphs. L.

SYLVA *Cedua*, a Wood under 20 Years Growth, Underwood. L. T.

SYLVAN. } [*Sylvaticus*, L.] be-
SYLVATICK } longing to the Woods or Forests.

SYMBOL [*Symbola*, F. *Symbolum*, L. of σύμβολον, Gr.] a Badge, Sign, or Mark, an Emblem or Representation of something; a Mystical Sentence; a Motto or Device; as, two Hands joined or clasped together, are a Sign or Symbol of Union or Fidelity.

SYMBOL [among *Divines*] the Apostles Creed, or Sum of Christian Belief.

SYMBOLS [in *Algebra*] Letters, Characters, Signs, or Marks by which any Quantity is represented, or which denote Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, &c.

SYMBOLICAL [*Symbolique*, F. *Symbolicus*, L. συμβολικός, Gr.] belonging to, or of the Nature of a Symbol; mystical.

SYMBOLICALLY, mystically.

SYMBOLISM } [by *Anatomists*] is said
SYMBOLE } either of the Fitness of the Parts with one another, or of the Consent between them, by the Intermediation of the Nerves.

To **SYMBOLIZE**, to signify some hidden Thing by certain outward Signs, as an Eye symbolizes Watchfulness.

To **SYMBOLIZE** *with* [*Symbolizer*, F.] is to agree in any thing with, to partake of each others Qualities; as *Air*, and *Fire*, are symbolizing Elements.

SYMBOLOGRAPHY [of σύμβολον, and γραφή, Gr. Description] Description of Symbols.

SYM'MACHY [*gymnastichia*, L. Συμμα-

χία, Gr. of σύ and μάχη, a Fight, Gr.] Aid or Assistance in War.

SYMMETRICAL [*Symmetrus*, L. of συμμετρικός, Gr.] commensurable.

SYMMETRY [*symmetrie*, F. *symmetria*, L. of συμμετρία, of συν, and μέτρον, Measure, Gr.] a due Proportion or Uniformity of each Part in respect to the whole.

SYMMETRY [among *Physicians*] good Temper of Body.

SYMPATHETICAL } [*sympatheticus*,
SYMPATHETICK } F. of σύν, and
παθόν, Gr. Suffering] pertaining to, or partaking of Sympathy.

SYMPATHETICK *Inks*, are such as can be made to appear or disappear by the Application of something that seems to work by Sympathy.

SYMPATHETICK *Poceder*, a Powder chemically prepared from Green or Blue Vitriol; or else only opened by the Sun Beams piercing into it, and imperfectly calcining it; which is said to cure Wounds at a Distance, being spread on a Linnen Cloth dipt in the Blood of the Wound.

SYMPATHETICALLY, by way of Sympathy.

To **SYMPATIZE** [*Sympatizer*, F. συμπαθω, Gr.] to agree or be affected with, to have a mutual Affection or Fellow-feeling.

SYMPATHY [*sympathie*, F. *sympathia*, L. of συμπάθεια, of συμπάσχω, to suffer with, Gr.] the natural Agreement of Things; a Conformity in Nature, Passions, Dispositions or Affections; a Fellow-feeling, Compassion.

SYMPATHY [in *Physick*] is an Indisposition of one Part of the Body caused by the Disease of the other.

SYMPEPSIS [Συμπίψις, Gr.] a Coaction or ripening of those Humours that are growing into an Inflammation.

SYMPHONY [*sympbonie*, F. *symphonia*, L. of συμφωνία, of συμφωνέω, to agree in one Sound, Gr.] a melodious Harmony or Musical Concert, by which is to be understood Airs in 2, 3, or 4 Parts, for Instruments of any kind; or the Instrumental Parts of Songs, Motets, Opera's, or Concerto's.

SYMPHYSIS [with *Surgeons*] the joining of two Bones, when neither has a proper distinct Motion, and is either without any Medium, or else with one that ties them strait together; as a Cartilage or Gristle, a Ligament of Flesh, &c.

SYMPLOCE [συμπλοκή, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when several Sentences or Clauses have the same Beginning and the same Ending.

SYMPTOM [*symptoms*, F. *symptomata*, L. of συμπτωματα, of συμπίπτω, to happen together, Gr.] a preter-natural Disposition of the Body, occasioned by some Disease

also a Sign or Token discovering what a Disorder is, or indicating what will be the Issue of it, or the Means of Cure.

SYMPTOMATICAL [*sympmatique*, F. *sympmatikus*, L. of *συμπτωματικός*, Gr.] belonging to, attended with, or caused by some Symptoms.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, by way of Symptom.

SYN, hence. *Chauc.*

SYNACTICKS [*συνακτικαί*, Gr.] Medicines that contract any Part.

SYNERESIS [*συνερισ*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, a clapping together of two Syllables or Vowels into one.

SYNAGOGICAL, belonging to, or of a Synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE [*Synagoga*, L. of *συναγωγή*, of *συνάγειν*, to gather together, Gr.] a Congregation or Religious Assembly among the Jews, or the Place where they meet. *F.*

SYNALOE/PHA [*συναλοφή*, Gr.] a Contraction of two Vowels into one in a Latin Verse, when any Word ends with a Vowel, and the next Word begins with another Vowel. *L.*

SYNARTHROSIS [*συνάρθρωσις*, of *συνάφω*, Gr.] a close joining of Bones that are void of any sensible Motion. *L.*

SYNASTOMOSIS. See *Anastomosis*.

SYNATHROSMUS [*συνάθροσμος*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when several Matters of different Nature are heaped up together. *L.*

SYNAXIS [*σύναξις*, Gr.] a gathering together, a Congregation; also the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *L.*

SYNCAMPE [of *συν* and *καμπά*, Gr.] a Bending or Bowing.

SYNCAMPE [in *Anatomy*] the Flexure or Bend of the Arm, where the lower Part is joined to the upper.

SYNCATEGOREMA [*συνκατηγορημα*, Gr.] a Word in Logick that imports some what with another, as, *all*, *none*, *certain*, &c. which signify little of themselves, but add to the Force of other Words. *L.*

SYNCATEGOREMATICAL [*syncategorematicus*, L. of *συνκατηγορηματικός*, Gr. belonging to such a Term, that has no predicamental or Self Signification.

SYNCHONDROSIS [of *συν* and *χονδρος*, Gr.] that sort of Articulation of the Bones where their Extremities are joined to one another by means of an intervening Cartilage. *L.*

SYNCHORESIS [*συνχέρεσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein an Argument is stockingly yielded unto, and then marred by a Retortion upon the Objector. *L.*

SYNCHRISM [*συνχρισμα*, Gr.] a kind of liquid or spreading Ointment. *L.*

SYNCHRONICAL [*σύνχρονος*, Gr.]

being, or done together at the same Time, contemporary, of one Time or Standing.

SYNCHRONISM [*συνχρονισμος*, of *συν* with, and *χρονος*, Time, Gr.] the being or happening of several remarkable Things, or Transactions at the same Time.

SYNCHISIS [*συνχυσις*, Gr.] a pouring together, Confusion. *L.*

SYNCHISIS [in *Grammar*] a confused and disorderly placing of Words in a Sentence.

SYNCHISIS [with *Surgeons*] a preternatural Confusion of the Blood or Humours in the Eyes.

SYNCHYSIS [*Rhet*] a Fault in Speech when the Order of Things is disturbed.

SYNCLAR [i. e. *Sainte Clare*, F. of *St. Clara*] a Surname.

SYNCOPALIS *Febris*, or the swooning Fever, is that in which the Patient often swoons and faints away.

To **SYNCOPATE** [*Synscopatum*, L. of *συνκόπτω*, Gr.] to cut or take away, to shorten.

SYNCOPATION [in *Musick*] is when a Note of one Part ends or breaks off upon the Middle of a Note of another Part.

SYNCOPE [*συνκοπή*, of *συνκόπτω*, to fall down, Gr.] a figure in Grammar, whereby one or more Letters are taken out of a Word, as, *Amarunt* for *Amaverunt*. *F.* of *L.*

SYNCOPE [in *Musick*] is the driving a Note; as when an old *Crotchet* comes before 2 or 3 Minims, or an odd *Quaver* between 2 or 3 more *Crotchets*.

SYNCOPE [in *Physick*] is a sudden Fainting or Swooning away; a hasty Decay of all the natural Faculties and Strength, with a very weak or no Pulse, and a Loss of Sense and Motion.

SYNCHYSIS [*σύνχυσις*, Gr.] a Figure whereby contrary Things and different Persons are compared in one Sentence. *Rhetorick*.

SYNCRITICA [*συνκριντικά*, Gr.] relaxing, loosening, or opening Medicines. *L.*

SYNDESMUS [*συνδεσμος*, Gr.] a joining together, a Band or Tie. *L.*

SYNDESMUS [in *Anatomy*] is a Ligament for the closing together of Bones and other Parts.

SYNDESMUS [in *Grammar*] a Part of Speech called a Conjunction.

SYNDICK [*Syndic*, F. *Syndicus*, L. of *σύνδικος*, Gr.] a Person deputed to act for any Corporation or Community.

SYNDICK [in *Switzerland*, &c. a Magistrate much the same in Power with an Alderman in *England*.

SYNDICATE } [*Syndicat*, F.] the
SYNDICKSHIP } Place or Dignity of
a Syndick, or the Time of being in that Office.

SYNDROME [*συνδρομή*, Gr.] a Concourse,

course, a running or meeting together of many in the same Place.

SYNDROME [among *Physicians*] a Concurrence or meeting together of several Symptoms in the same Disease.

SYNECHDOCHE [*συνεχдохη*, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, when the Ablative Case is changed into the Accusative. L.

SYNECHDOCHE [in *Rhetoric*] a Trope whereby the Whole is put off for a Part, or a Part for the Whole; or a Genus for the Species, or the contrary.

SYNECOPHONESIS [*συνεκοπήσις*, Gr.] a clapping together of Vowels, when two Syllables are pronounced as one.

SYNDEKNOTA [of *συνδεκνота*, Gr.] common Symptoms in a Disease, which neither take their Rise from the Nature of it, nor of Necessity accompany it, yet signify the Greatness, Continuance, &c. of it.

SYNGRAPHIA [*συνγραφία*, Gr.] a Deed or Writing under the Hand and Seal of both Parties. L.

SYNIMESIS [of *συνίσις*, Gr.] the uniting of Bones together by a Membrane, as in Infants the Bones of the *Sinciput* with the *Os Frontis*.

SYNNEUROSIS [*συννευρωσις*, Gr.] an Articulation of Bones by a Ligament.

SYNOCHUS [*συνυχος*, of *συνύχω*, or *συνύχω*; to continue, Gr.] a continued or intermitting Fever, which lasts many Days.

SYNOD [*Synode*, F. *Synodus*, L. *συνόδος*, Gr.] a Meeting or Assembly of Ecclesiastical Persons, to consult concerning Religion and Church Affairs; and is either

A General SYNOD, where Bishops, &c. of all Nations meet.

A National SYNOD, where those of one Nation only meet.

A Provincial SYNOD, where those of one Province only meet; or

A Diocesan SYNOD, where those of but one Diocese meet.

SYNODAL } [*synodique*, F. *synodalis*,
SYNODICAL } and *synodicus*, L. *συνοδικός*, Gr.] belonging to, done in a Synod.

SYNODICAL Instrument, the solemn Oath which was taken by

SYNODAL Witnesses, who were the Urban and Rural Deans, so called from their giving Information of, and attesting the Disorders of the Clergy and Laity to the Episcopal Synod, whose Authority came, in Process of Time, to be devolved on the Church-Wardens.

SYNODAL, a Pecuniary Rent paid to the Bishop at the Time of the annual System by every Parochial Priest.

SYNODALS Provincial, the Canons or Constitutions of a Provincial Synod.

SYNODICAL [with *Astronomers*] belonging to the Course of the Moon.

SYNODICAL Month } [in *Astronomy*]
SYNODICK Month } is that Space of

Time contained between the Moon's parting from the Sun at a Conjunction, and her returning to him again; and this Month consists of about 29 Days 12 Hours, and something better.

SYNODICAL Revolution [in *Astronomy*] is that Motion to which the Moon's whole Body is carried along with the Earth round the Sun.

SYNODUS [in *Astronomy*] a Conjunction of two or more Planets, or their meeting by Beams in other Aspects.

SYNOCEIOISIS [*συνωκειοσις*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetoric*, whereby contrary Qualities are united, and attributed to the same Person or Thing. L.

SYNONYMA [*συνωνυμα*, Gr.] Words of one and the same Signification. L.

SYNONYMAL } [*synonym*, F. *syn-*
SYNONYMOUS } *onymus*, L. *συνωνυμος*, Gr.] of the same Name or Signification.

SYNONYMY [*synonymie*, F. *synonymie*, L. *συνωνυμία*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetoric*, when diverse Words of the same Signification are made use of to amplify a Matter.

SYNOPSIS [*σύνopsis*, Gr.] a short View or Epitome of Things together; as Abstract or Abridgment.

SYNOVIA [among *Anatomists*] the glory Matter between the Joints.

SYNTAGMA [*συντάγμα*, Gr.] a disposing or placing Things in an orderly Manner; a Treatise or Discourse on a Subject.

SYNTASIS [*σύνταξις*, Gr.] a preternatural Distention of the Parts.

SYNTAX [*syntaxe*, F. *syntaxis*, L. *σύνταξις*, Gr.] Order, Construction; that Part of Grammar which teaches how regularly to join the Words and Sentences together.

SYNTECTOE, is a kind of Locksich that proceeds from the melting away of the Substance of the Body by a violent hot Distemper of the solid Parts, such as sometimes happens in an Inflammation of the Bowels; and is a vehement burning Fever, Hæclic or Pestilential, in which a fat Matter, as it were mixed with Oil or Grease, is voided by Stool.

SYNTELOSIS [of *συντέλεσις*, Gr.] the Union of two Bones, which are joined by a Tendon; as the Knee-pan to the Thigh-Bone and Tibia.

SYNTERESIS [*synteresis*, L. of *synteresco*, Gr.] Remorse, Stung, or Prick of Conscience.

SYNTERETICKS [of *συντετικαί*, Gr.] that Part of Physick, which gives Rules for the Preservation of Health.

SYNTEXIS [*συντεξις*, Gr.] a Deep Consumption, a lingering Sickness.

SYNTHESIS [*σύνθεσις*, of *σύνθεσις*, to compound, Gr.] a joining together.

SYNTHESIS [among *Grammarians*] a Figure

Figure in which a Noun collective singular, is joined to a Verb or Participle Plural, and of a different Gender.

SYNTHESIS [in *Mathematics*] is the Method of demonstrating Propositions from their first Principles, or pre-demonstrated Propositions.

SYNTHESIS [in *Surgery*] is that Method whereby the divided Parts are reunited; also the Frame of the whole Body, more strictly that of the Bones.

SYNTHETICAL [*συνθετικὴ*, Gr.] belonging to Synthesis.

SYNTHETICAL Method of Enquiry, [among *Mathematicians*] is when the Artist pursues the Truth chiefly by Reasons drawn from Principles before established, and Propositions formerly proved, and proceeds by a long regular Chain, till he comes to the Conclusion; as is done in the Elements of *Euclid*, and the *Demonstrations* of the Ancients. This is called *Composition*, and is opposed to the Analytical Method, which is called *Resolution*.

SYNTHETICALLY, by way of Synthesis.

SYNULOTICKS [*Σινυλωτικά*, *Medicamenta*, L.] Medicines which bring Wounds or Sores to a Scar.

SY'PHILIS [of *συν*, with, and *φίλη*, Love or Friendship, Gr.] the *Less Venerea*,

SY'PHON, a Tube or Pipe of Glass, or Metal, which is usually bent to an acute Angle, having one Leg shorter than the other. They are used frequently to draw off Liquors out of one Barrel or Vessel into another, without raising the Lees or Dregs, and are called *Cranes*. L.

SYRINGE [*Σρίγγη*, F. *Syringe*, L. of *σρίγξ*, Gr.] an Instrument used in injecting Liquor into the Ears, Fundament, &c.

SYRINGE [among *Confessioners*] an Instrument for making Match-panses, &c.

To **SYRINGE** [*seringer*, F.] to squirt Liquors into the Ears, Sores, &c.

SYRINGOTOMATA [of *σρίγγη*, a Fistula, and *τομή*, to cut, Gr.] Surgeons Knives with which they open Fistulas.

SYRINGOTOMY [of *σρίγγη*, and *τομή*, Gr.] the cutting of a Fistula.

SYRPIES [of *σρίπρις*, Gr.] a kind of Stone found in the Bladder of a Wolf.

SYRITES [*σρίπτις*, of *σρίπ*, Gr.] dangerous Gulphs in the farthest Part of *Africa*, full of Quick-sands, called the Greater and Lesser *Sores*: Whence the Word is taken for any Quick-sands or Shelves in the Water, made by the Drift of Sand or Gravel.

SYRUP [*Syrup*, F. *Syrupus*, L. *σρίπτις*, Gr.] a Composition of a thick Consistence, made of the Juice of Herbs, Flowers or Fruits, boiled up with Sugar.

SYHOR, one of the Afize or Jory. O.

SYSSARCOISIS [*συσσαρκοσις*, Gr.] the Connection of Bones by means of Flesh.

SYSTEM [*Système*, F. *Systema*, L. of *σύνστημα* of *συνίζημι*, to put together, Gr.] properly a regular, orderly Collection or Composition of many Things together; a complete Treatise or Body of any Art or Science.

SYSTEM of the World [*Astronomy*] the general Fabrick and Constitution of the Universe, or an orderly Representation of it, according to some noted Hypothesis.

The **Copernican SYSTEM**, is a System wherein the *Sun* is supposed to be placed in the Middle of the World; next to the *Sun*, *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth* and *Moon*, perform a joint Course; then *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, make the Revolution about the same Centre. This is the same with the *Pythagorean System*, revived by *Nicolaus Copernicus*, and now generally maintained by Astronomers.

The **Ptolemaick SYSTEM** [so called from *Ptolemy*] is the System wherein the Globe of the *Earth* is fixed to the Centre of the Universe, the *Sun*, *Moon*, and *Stars*, performing their Course round it every Day, each in their several Orbits and different Distances from it.

The **SYSTEM of Tycho Brahe** [a Danish Nobleman] is a System which makes the *Earth* the Centre of the *Sun* and *Moon*, and of the Orb of the fixed Stars; but the *Sun* the Centre of the other four Planets, which he accounts eccentric to the *Earth*, and constantly moving in the Liquid *Aether* or Sky about the *Sun*, &c.

The **Solar SYSTEM** [according to the *New Astronomy*] is the joint Union, or orderly Disposition of all the Planets, which move round the *Sun* as their Centre, in determined Orbits, never going farther from it than their proper and usual Bounds.

SYSTEM [in *Musick*] an Extent of a certain Number of *Cords*, having its Bounds towards the *Grave* and *Acute*; which has been differently determined by the different Progress made in *Musick*, and according to the different Divisions of the *Mongebord*. Or

SYSTEM [of *Musick*] is a Treatise of *Musick*, or a Book treating of *Musick* in all its several Parts, both Mathematical and Practical.

SYSTEM [of *Philosophy*] is a regular Collection of the Principles and Parts of that Science into one Body, and a treating of them dogmatically, or in a scholastic Way, in Contradistinction to the Way of Essay, in which the Writer discovers himself more freely, loosely and modestly.

SYSTEMATICAL [*Systematicus*, L.] belonging to, or reduced to a System.

SYSTEMATICALLY, by way of System.

SYSTOLE [in *Anatomy*] is the Contraction of the Ventricles of the Heart, whereby the Blood is forcibly driven into the great Artery, as the Dilatation or Widening those Parts is called *Diastole*.

SYSTOLE [in *Grammar*] a Figure in *Prosodia*, by which a long Syllable is made short.

SYSTYLE [in *Architecture*] is a Building where the Pillars stand thick, but not quite so thick as in the *Pycnostyle*, the Intercolumniation being only two Diameters of the Column.

SYXHEN'DEMEN [Syxhinde-men, of *Syx*, *Sax*. *Pin'dene*, *Sax*. a Society, and *Qin*, *Sax* i. e. 600 Men] Men worth 600 Shillings, 30*l*. In the Time of our *Saxon* Ancestors, all Men were ranked into 3 Classes, the *Lowest*, the *Middle*, and the *Highest*, and were valued according to the Class they were in; that is, if any Injury was done, Satisfaction was to be made according to the Value or Worth of the Man to whom it was done. The *Lowest* were called *syxhinde-men*, *Sax*. i. e. valued at 200 Shillings; the *Middle* *Syxhinde-men*, i. e. valued at 600 Shillings; and the *Highest* *twelphinde-men*, i. e. valued at 1200 Shillings.

SYZEUG'MENON [of *σύν* and *ζευγναι*, *Gr.*] a Musical Note called *B-fa-bemi*.

SYZY'GIA [*συζυγία*, *Gr.*] joining together, *L*.

SYZYGIA [among *Astrologers*] is 'the Intercourse of the Planets one with another, or the mingling together of their Beams.

SYZYGIA [among *Astronomers*] is the Conjunction of any two Planets or Stars, when they are both supposed to be in the same Point in the Heavens, or when they are referred to the same Degree of the *Ecliptick*, by a Circle of Longitude, passing thro' them both.

SYZYGIA [*Grammar*] the coupling of different Feet together in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse.

SYZYGIA [among *Anatomists*] is that Pair of Nerves which conveys Sense from the Brain to the rest of the Body.

T A

T. Frequently is put for *Theologia*, *L*. as *T. D. Theologia Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.

T. [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the *Italian* Word *Tutti*, i. e. all or altogether, which see.

T. is the Brand of one convicted of any Felony (save Murder) and having the Benefit of the Clergy, i. e. Burning in the Hand.

TAB, the Latchet of a Shoe. *N. C.*

TABACCO [so called from the Island *Tobago*, in the *Wests Indies*] a well known

Plant, brought into *England* from thence by *Sir Francis Drake*. *Ann. Dom.* 1585.

TAB'ARD ? [probably of *Abbeys*, *L. S.*

TAB'ERD { a Woman's Gown } a short Gown that reaches no farther than the middle of the Leg, a Sort of Jacket or sleeveless Coat; a Herald's Coat.

St. TABB's [i. e. the Church of *Edith* Daughter of *Edelford*, King of *Northumberland*] a Town in the County of *Northumberland*.

TABBY [*tabbi*, *tabino*, *Ital.* *tabois*, *F.*] a sort of waved or watered Silk.

TABEFACTION, a consuming or wasting away. *L*.

To **TAB'EFY** [*tabere*, *L.*] to pine, consume, or waste away.

TABELLARIOUS [*tabellarius*, *L.*] belonging to Letters, or a Letter-Carrier.

TABEL'LION, a Notary Publick or Scrivener. *F*.

TAB'ER [*tabour*, *F.*] a small Drum.

TABER'N [of *taberna*, *L.*] a Cellar. *N. C.*

TAB'ERNACLE [*tabernaculum*, *L.* Dim. of *taberna*] a Pavillion or Tent; a wooden Chapel for Divine Service. *F*.

TABERNACLE [among *Roman Catholics*] a little Vessel in which the Sacrament is put on the Altar.

TABERNACLE [of the *Jews*] a Tent in which the Ark of the Covenant was kept.

The Feast of **TABERNACLES**, a Feast kept by the *Jews* for seven Days together, in remembrance that their Fathers liv'd for a long Time in Tents, after their Departure out of *Egypt*.

TABERNA'ULUM [Old *Records*] a publick Inn, or House of Entertainment.

TABERNARIOUS [*tabernarius*, *L.*] belonging to Taverns or Shops.

TABES Dorsales, a Consumption in the Marrow of the Back-bone. *L*.

TABID [*tabidus*, *L.*] dry, lean, wasting away.

TABIFICABLE [*tabificabilis*, *L.*] that may fall into a Consumption.

TABIFICK [*tabificus*, *L.*] consumptive, bringing into a Consumption, wasting.

TABI'TERS ? [in *Queen's College* in *Oxford*] Bachelors,

Scholars so called from *Taberd*, a short Gown which they are obliged to wear.

TABI'THA [תבת, *Syr.* i. e. a *Rab-buck*] a proper Name of Women.

TABLATURE, a Musick Book, directing to play on the *Lute*, *Fiddle*, &c. *L*.

TABLATURE [in *Anatomy*] a Division or parting of the Skull Bones.

TABLE [*tafel*, *Sax.* *tafel*, *Test.* *Tabula*, *L.*] a Piece of Household-stuff well known; also an Index or Collection of the Heads or principal Matters contained in a Book. *F*.

TABLE

TABLE [in *Architecture*] is a smooth and simple Part of a different Figure, but not commonly in the Form of a Rectangle or Triangle.

TABLE of Apelles, a pictured Table, representing the Excellency of Sobriety on the one Side, and the Deformity of Intemperance on the other.

TABLE Projecting [in *Architecture*] that which sets out beyond the Naked face of a Wall, Pedestal, &c.

A Raking TABLE [*Architecture*] is that which is hollowed in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

To **TABLE**, to board, to entertain or be entertained at one's Table.

TABLE Rents, Rents paid to Bishops, Religious Persons, and reserved for their Table or House-keeping.

Twelve TABLES [of *Brass*] Roman laws brought from *Albens* to *Rome* by the *Decemviri*.

TABLES of Houses [*Astronomy*] Tables easily drawn up for the Assistance of Practitioners in setting a Figure.

TABLES Astronomical, the Tables of the Motions of the Planets.

TABLES Logarithmical, Tables of Transverses, which serve for the easy and ready Solution of Problems in *Navigation*.

TABLES of Sines, Tangents and Secants, [*Trigonometry*] are proportional Numbers, calculated from, and depending on the given Quality of the Radius; whence any other Sine may be found.

TABLES, a certain Game so called.

TABLETS [among *Apothecaries*] are small Electuaries much of the same Nature with Lozenges. Also little Tables.

TABLING of Fines [*Law Phrase*] a making a Table with the Contents of every fine paid in any one Term, for every County where the King's Writ runs.

TABOR [*Tabourine*, F.] a small Drum. **Privilege of TABOURET** [in *France*] a Privilege for some great Ladies to sit in the Queen's Presence on a Stool. F.

To **TABOUREN**, to make a drumming Noise. *Chauc.*

To **TABULATE** [*tabulatum*, L.] to floor or board.

TABULATION, a fastening together of Boards, &c. a making of a Floor. L.

TABULATU'RA } is the old way of **TABULATURE** } writing Musick with letters instead of Notes.

TACAMAHACA, a Resin brought from *New Spain*.

TACE, Lat. } in *Musick Books* signifies to hold still, or Silence. **TACET**, Ital. }

TACES [of *attacher*, F.] Armour for the Thighs.

ATCH [of *attache*, a fixing, F.] a Buckle, or Gripe.

To **TACHER** [*tacher*, F.] to endeavour. *Chauc.*

TACHES, Planks. O.

TACHYGRAPHY [*ταχυγραφία*, of *ταχυς* swift; and *γραφειν* Writing, Gr.] the Art of swift Writing.

TACIT [*tacite*, F. *tacitus*, L.] silent, implied or meant, tho' not express'd.

TACITLY, silently.

TACITURNITY [*taciturnitas*, F. of *taciturnitas*, L.] a being silent, or of few Words; a close or reserved Humour.

To **TACK** [of *attacher*, F.] to sew slightly, or join together.

A **TACK**, a small Nail.

To **TACK about** [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Ship's Head is to be brought about, so as to lie a contrary Way.

TACKS [in a *Ship*] Ropes for carrying forward the Clews of the Sails, to make them stand close by a Wind.

TACKLE } [in a *Ship*] is the Fur-
TACKLING } niture and Ropes of a Ship, whereby she is fitted for sailing.

TACKLES [in a *Ship*] small Ropes which run in three Parts, having a Pennant with a Block at one End for the heaving of weighty Things in and out of the Ship.

The **TACKLES** [of a *Boat*] Tackles which serve to hoist the Boat in and out.

Gunner's TACKLES [in a *Ship*] the Ropes with which the Ordnance are haled in and out.

TACTICAL [*tacticus*, L. of *τακτικός*, Gr.] belonging to martial Array.

TACTICK [*tactique*, F.] the Art of marshalling Soldiers in an Army; the Art of making the Machines of the Antients, for casting of Darts, Stones, &c.

TACTILE [*tactilis*, L.] that may be touched. F.

TACTILE Qualities [among *Philosophers*] are such as have a primary Relation to our Sense of Feeling.

TACTION, a Touching or Feeling. F. of L.

TADCASTER [*tade*, a Toad, and *Castrum*, a Castle, Sax. perhaps because the Ditch or Trench round it might abound with Toads] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 342 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

TADDY, a pleasant Liquor issuing out of a spongy Tree in *America*.

TADPOLE [of *tade*, a Toad, and *pola*, a young one, Sax.] a young Frog.

TÆNIA [among *Physicians*] a broad Worm like a Piece of Tape, for which Reason it is called the Tape Worm.

TÆNIA [in *Architecture*] a Member of the *Doric Capital*, resembling a square Fillet, serving instead of a Cymatium, being made fast as it were to a Capital below the Triglyphs, whereof it seems the Base.

TAFFEREL [in a Ship] the uppermost Part, Frame or Rail above the Poop.

TAFFETY [*taffetas*, F. *taffas*, Ital. *taffeta*, Span.] a Sort of Silk.

TAG [of *atache*, F.] a Point of a Lace; also a young Sheep. *Kent.*

TAIL [*tag*, Sax. *tagel*, Teut. *tagl*, Goth. *Minervo* derives it of *taila*, Gr. an End; F. *Junius* of *truncus*, sharp, because it ends in a Point; others of *regenda*, L. from covering the Fundament] the Train of a Beast, Fowl, Fish, &c.

Fee TAIL [in Law] is a Fee appoiled to Fee Simple, and which it is not in the Man's Power to dispose of.

TALL, a Tally or Piece of Wood cut into Notches.

TAIL'AGERS, Tax or Toll-gatherers.

TAIL/BOIS [of *tailleur*, to cut, and *Bois*, a Wood, i. e. a Carpenter] a Surname.

TAIL General [in Law] is that whereby Lands and Tenements are limited to a Man and his Issue by his Wife.

TAIL Special [in Law] is when Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man and his Wife, and his Heirs of their particular Bodies.

TALL, after Possibility of Issue extinct, is, where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies, and one of them overlives the other without Issue begotten between them: In this Case the Survivor shall hold the Land for Term of Life, as Tenant in Tail, after Possibility of Issue extinct.

TAIL of the Trench [Military Term] is the first Work the Besiegers make at the Opening of the Trenches at the Head of the Attack, and is carried on towards the Place.

TAIL/LOR [in Architecture] is the flat Square Stone on the Capital of a Pillar. *F.*

Kentish long TAILS, the *Kentish* Men are said to have had Tails for some Generations; by way of Punishment, as some say, for the *Kentish* Pagans abusing *Austin* the Monk and his Associates, by beating them, and opprobriously tying Fish Tails to their Backsides; in Revenge of which, such Appendants grew to the hind Parts of all that Generation: But the Scene of this lying Wonder was not in *Kent*, but at *Cerne*, in *Dorsetshire*, many Miles off. Others again say it was for cutting off the Tail of Saint Thomas of Canterbury's Horse, who, being out of Favour with King Henry II. riding towards Canterbury upon a poor sorry Horse, was so served by the Common People. *Credat Juleus apella.*

TALLIE, the same as *Tesser*, which see. *1601.*

TAILOR [*tailur*, F.] a Maker of Gar-

ments.

TO TAILOR [of *tailleur*, F. to cut out] to cut out or make Garments.

TAINCT, a small red Spider, troublesome to Cattle in Summer Time.

TAINT [*taire*, F.] attainted, contaminated of a Crime.

TAINT [of *taire*, F.] a Conviction, a Spot or Blotch in Reputation.

To TAIN [of *taindre*, F. to dye or stain, of *tingere*, L.] to corrupt, to spoil, to bribe, to attain.

TAINT [either of *taire*, F. or *taire*, G. *Atticus* *putrefacere*] corrupted a Meat, smelling rank.

TAINT'ED, convicted of a Crime, having an ill smell.

To TAKE [*taquer*, Dan. *taht*, Belg. or of *attaquer*, F. *M. Caf.* derives it of *taque*, Gr.] to lay hold on, to receive.

To TAKE and leave [See *Phrase*] *Silen* say, *A Ship can take and leave upon her own will*, when she sails so well that she can come up with another, or out-run her at pleasure.

TAKEL, a Feather or Arrow. *O.*

TALBOT, [probably of *v-g-l*, a Tal, and *Butin*, Sax.] a Dog with a Turned up Tail.

A TALE [*tales* of *tales*, Sax. to tell, or *tale*, Belg. and Dan. Speech] a Story, a Relation, a Fable.

TALE [*Talet*, Sax. *taht*, Teut.] Number, Reckoning, Computation.

TAL'ENT [*Talentum*, L. of return, Gr.] a Jewish Coin, in Silver, of our Money, worth 342. 13. 9d.

TAL'ENT [of Gold] worth 5475. reckoning Gold at 41. the Ounce.

TAL'ENT of Silver [among the Greeks] worth in our Money, reckoning Silver at 51. the Ounce, 1931. 15s.

TAL'ENT [a Jewish Weight] being reduced to English Troy Weight, contains 189lb. 8oz. 15 Penny-Weights; 17 Ounces, and 1-7th.

Common Attick TAL'ENT, is 56lb. 12oz. and 17 1-7th Grains, Troy Weight.

Egyptian TAL'ENT, equal to 75lb. 12oz. 14 Penny-Weights, 6 Grains.

The TAL'ENT [of *Alexandria*] contains 91lb. 15 Penny-Weights, Troy.

The TAL'ENT [of *Antiochia*] contains 94 1/2 lb. 6oz. 4 Penny-Weights, 6 Grains, Troy.

TAL'ENT, Desire, Inclination. *Cla.*

TAL'ENT, Capacity, Genius.

TALES [in Law] a supply of Jurymen for them that appear not, or have been challenged as not indifferent Persons.

TALION Law [*Lex Talionis*] a punishing the Offender in the same Manner as he served others.

TALISMAN [of *talasman*, Gr. or

TALISMAN [*Chaldean*] a magical Image or Figure made under certain Constellations; according to the keeping or wasting of which, the Person represented by it, is said to be preserved or wasted away.

TALISMANICAL [*talismanique*, F.] belonging to Talismans.

TALISMANIST [*talismaniste*, F.] one who makes or gives credit to Talismans.

To **TALK** [*of yellan*, *Sax.* *talor*, *Dan.* which *Mer. Caf.* derives of *Talpa* or *talpa*, *Gr.*] to speak or discourse.

TALK [*talus*, *Sax.* *talr*, *Dan.* and *Belg.*] Speech, Discourse.

TALK [*salum*, L. *Barb.*] a sort of white and transparent Mineral, of which a curious Preparation is made to beautify the Skin.

TALK'ATIVE, full of Talk.

TALK'ATIVENESS, the being talkative.

TALL [*tal*, *G. Br.* which *Davis* derives of *Tal*, *H.* he elevated; *Mer. Caf.* of *talus*, *Gr.* to great, but *Skinner* rather of *taille*, F. stature, or *teals*, *Sax.* comely] high in Stature.

TALLAGE, Custom or Imposit. F.

TALLA'GIUM *taxare* [*Old Law*] to give up Accounts in the Exchequer.

TALLIARI *de curis tallagie* [*Old Records*] to be assessed at a certain Rate towards the Tallage, or Tax formerly laid by the King on his Barons and Knights.

TALL'NESS, the being of a tall or high Stature.

TALLOW [*talgh*, *Belg.* *talg*, *Dan.* *talch*, *Teut.*] the Fat of Beasts melted.

TALL Wood, a long kind of Shiver given out of the Tree, which shortened is made into Billets.

TALLY [*of taille*, F. to cut or notch, *q. d.* *Bois taille*, i. e. cleft Wood] a Cleft Piece of Wood, to score an Account upon by Notches, such as is given by the *Exchequer*, to those that pay Money there upon Loans.

To **TALLY**, to score on a Tally, to answer easily.

TALLY the Sheets [*See Phrase*] a Word of Command, when the Sheets of the Main Sail, or Fore Sail are to be haled off.

TAL'LEY-Man, one who sells Clothes, &c. to be paid by the Week.

TALMUD [*תלמוד*, H.] a Book in Seven Folio Volumes, containing the Body of the *Jewish Law*, especially the Ceremonious Part, composed by their Rabbins, and of great Authority among them.

TALMUDICAL, of the *Talmud*.

TALMUDIST [*Talmudiste*, F.] one who studies, or is skilled in the *Talmud*.

TAL'ON [*of Talon*, F. a Claw] a Claw of a Bird of Prey.

TALON [*in Architecture*] a small Member made up of a square Fillet, and a straight Cymatium.

TAL'PIA [*in Surgery*] a Tumour that feeds upon the Skull, under the Skin.

TAL'PICIDE [*Talpicide*, L.] a Mole-Catcher or Killer.

TALUS [*Fortific.*] the Slope given to the Rampart or Wall, that it may stand fitter.

TALUS [*in Masonry*] as the *Talus* of a Wall, is when its Thickness is lessened by Degrees.

TALUS Exterior [*in Fortification*] is the Slope given to the Place on the Outside, towards the Country.

TALUS Interior, the Slope of the Inside of the Work next the Town.

TALSHIDE } a long kind of Wood.

TALWOOD } given out of the Tree, which shortened is made into Billets.

TAM'ARIND [*Tamarin*, F. *Tamarinda*, L.] a sort of India Fruit, good to quench Thirst.

TAM'ARISK [*Tamarisc*, F. of *Tamariscus*, L.] a Shrub with a red Bark and Leaves like Heath.

TAMBR'NE, a Musical Instrument.

TAMBOUR, a Drum, a fine Sieve, F.

TAMBOUR [among *Architects*] an Ornament in the Chapters of Palaces of the *Corinthian Order*.

TAME [*tame*, *Sax.* *tam*, *Dan.* *ttam*, L. S. *zähm*, *Teut.*] gentle not wild.

To **TAME** [*tame*; *Sax.* *tämme*, *Belg.* *zähnen*, *Teut.* *domare*, L. of *domare*, *Gr.*] to make gentle, to subdue or bring under.

TAME'LY, [*zähmlich*, *Teut.*] gently without Resistance.

TAMENESS [*zähmigkeit*, *Teut.*] Gentleness, the being tame.

TAM'ERLANE, a *Scythian*, who having vanquished and taken Prisoner *Bojanus*, Emperor of the *Turks*, carried him about in an Iron Cage.

TAM'ERTON [*of the River Tamora*, and *ton*, *Sax.* a Town] in *Corwall*.

TAMMY [*of Tamis*, F.] a sort of a thin transparent Stuff to trace the Out-lines of a Picture through.

To **TAMPER** *with* [probably of *temperare*, L.] to practise upon, or endeavour to draw in or bring over to something, &c.

TAMPION } [probably of *Tampoin*, F.]

TAM'KIN } a Bung] a Stopple made

TOM'KIN } for the Mouth of a great Gun.

TAM'POY [*in the Molucca Islands*] a sort of Drink made of Gilliflowers.

TAM'WORTH [*of the River Tam*, and *p* *th*, *Sax.* an Isle, also a Country-Houle] a Town in *Staffordshire*, 89 Miles N. W. from *London*.

To **TAN** [*Tannan*, *Sax.* *taner*, F. *tanner*, *Belg.*] to prepare or consolidate and harden Hides by Tanning.

TAN, the Bark of a young Oak beaten small, used by Carriers, &c.

TAN'ACLES [probably of *Tansil*, F.]

Instruments of Torture like Pincers.

TANE, taken. O.

A TANG [tangh, Belg. sharp, τάγγη, Gr.] a rank Taste.

TANGENT *Tangente*, F. of *tangens*, L. i. e. touching is a Right Line drawn without a Circle, perpendicular to some Radius or Semi-diameter.

TANGENT [of a *Parabola*, or other *Conick Section*] is a Right Line drawn so as to cut the Axis produced, and touch the Section in one Point without cutting it.

TANGIBILITY, the being tangible. L.

TANGIBLE [tangibilis, L.] that may be touched, sensible to the Touch.

TANGLE, a Sea Weed, such as is on Oysters, and grows on Rocks by the Sea-side, between high-water and low-water Mark.

TANGLED; entangled like Thread, &c.

TANISTRY, an ancient Custom in the Kingdom of Ireland, that a Man of ripe Age is to be preferred before a Child; an Uncle before a Nephew, &c.

TANK [tangue, O. F.] a Cistern to keep Water in; a little Pool or Pond.

TANKARD [Minfrow supposes it to be derived of *Cantharus*, L. Dr. Tb. H. of the Twang or Sound the Lid makes] a drinking Pot with a hinged Cover.

TANNER [Taneur, F. tanner, Belg.] one who tans Hides for Leather.

A TANQUAM [in the *Universities*] a Person of Worth and Learning, that is fit Company for Fellows of Colleges, &c.

TANSY [tansie, F. *tanacetum*, L. of *Adnargia*, Gr. Immortalis] an Herb.

To TANTALIZE [of *Tantalus*, L. of *Ταλάνταος*, Gr. i. e. most unhappy; a King of *Phrygia*, who, as the Poets feign, discovered the Secrets of the Gods to Men, and therefore is said to be thus tormented in Hell: He stands up to the Chin in a pleasant River, and a Tree of fair Fruit hanging over him, and yet is always plagued with Hunger and Thirst; for when he either stoops down to drink, or reaches out his Hand to take an Apple, they both retire that he cannot reach the one, or take the other] To deceive under specious Shew; or to make one eager for a Thing, and yet not suffer him to enjoy it.

TANTAMOUNT [of *tant* so much and *mountant* or *monter*, F. to mount] that amounts, or is worth so much.

TANTIVY, [q. d. *tanta vi*, i. e. with so great Might] a full Gallop, or full Speed.

A TANTIVY, a Nick-name given to a worldly-minded Churchman, who bestirs himself for Preferment.

TANTRELS, idle People. N. C.

To TAP [tæppan, Sax. tappen, L. S. *τᾱπᾱν*, Teut.] to broach a Vessel.

TO TAP ONE [tæper, F. *tappe*, Belg. *tæper*, Gr.] to give a light Blow.

TO TAP [Hæm. Term] a Hare is said to tap or beat, when she makes a Noise.

TO TAP a Tree [among Husbandmen] to open it round about the Root.

A TAP [tæppe, Sax. tæppe, L. S. Dan. *tappa*, Ital.] a Faucet and Spout to draw Liquors out of Vessels.

TAPASSANT [among Hunters] to tap or squatting.

TAPE [Minfrow derives it of *σῆμα*, Gr. but *Stannar* rather from *stap*, a coarse Flax, of which it was formerly made] a Sort of Ribbon made of Flax.

A TAPER [tæpen, Sax. which Minfrow derives of *τᾱπερ*, Gr. a Burial, but used at Funerals] a Torch or Flambeau, also a long large Wax Light.

TAPER ? Brood beneath and tapering towards the Top.

TAPER-Bored [of a Piece of Ordnance] is when it is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech.

TA'PERING [See Term] is when a Rope or any Thing is much bigger at the End than it is at the other.

TAPESTRY [tapissierie, F. *tapissaria*, Ital.] Manufacture in Woollen, Silver and Gold Thread, worked into Figures to adorn a Room by covering its Walls.

TAPINAGE [en tapinois, F.] Stealing, Slyness. Chau.

TAPISTER, a Tapistry-maker, Chap.

TAP'STER, a Tapster. Chau.

TAP'ITE, to hang with Tapetry. Chau.

TAPPY [tæper, F. or *se taper*, F.] to lie hid as a Deer does.

TAPSTER [tæppe or tæppier, Sax. tæppe, Belg. and L. S.] a Dramatic Drink at an Inn or Alehouse.

TAR [tæpe, Sax. tæst, Belg. *tæst*, L. S. tette, Dan.] a sort of liquid Pitch.

TARANTARA [a Song] a Word of Encouragement to Battle, sounded by Trumpets. L.

To TAR, [probably of *τᾱρην*, Teut. to pull or hale] to set on, to provoke, &c.

TARANTA'TI, those that are bit by the *Tarantula*.

TARANTISM, a Dis temper arising from the Bite of a *Tarantula*.

TARANTULA [so called of *Tarentum*, a City of *Naples*, where they abound] a venomous Ash-coloured Spider, speckled with little white and black, or red and white Spots, whose Bite is of such a Nature that it is said to be cured by Music.

TARAXIS [τᾱραξις, Gr.] a Perturbation of the Humours of the Eyes, or the Entrails.

TAR'DIGRADE [tardigrada, L.] a slow-paced.

TARDIL'OUY [*Tardiloquentia*, L.] Slowness of Speech or Discourse.

TAR'DITY [*Tarditas*, F. of *Tarditas*, L.] Slowness, Slackness; also Guiltiness.

TAR'DO [in *Musick Books*] signifies slow; much the same as *Largo*, Ital. which see.

TAR'DY [*Tardif*, F.] dull, slow; also guilty, found tripping in a Fault.

TARE [of *Tarare*, Ital. to subtract] the Weight or Allowance made to the Buyer, for the Weight of the Cask, Chest, Bag, &c. in which Goods are packed up.

TARE [of *Flux*] the finest dressed Part.

TARES [of *teeren*, L. S. *tehren*, Teut. to consume, because they consume the Corn] a sort of Vetches.

TAR'GET [target, Sax. *target*, F. *target*, Ital. *tariche*, Teut. which *Bochartus* derives of *תָּרַח*, Chald. but *Menagius*, of *תָּרַח*, L.] a great Shield or Buckler.

TAR'GUM [תָּרְגוּם, Chald.] the Chaldean Paraphrase of the Old Testament.

TAR'IFF [*tariff*, F.] a Custom Book; a Book of Rates agreed on between Princes or States, for Duties to be laid upon their respective Merchandises.

A **TARN**, a Lake or Pool. N. C.

To **TARNISH** [*ternir*, F. *ternire*, Ital.] to lose its Lustre or Brightness, as Plate does; to grow dull.

TARPAUL'IN ? [of *teppe*, Sax. and **TARPAWLING** [*Pallium*, L. a Cloak, q. d. a tarri'd Garment] a Piece of Canvas well tarri'd over to keep off the Rain from any Place; also a Person bred at the Sea, and skilled in Maritime Affairs; a down-right Seaman.

TAR'RAGON [*Tarragone*, Span. of *Tarragon* in Spain, where it abounds] the Herb Dragon-Wort, a Sallet Herb.

TAR'RAS [*Tarasse*, F. *Skinner* derives it of *Terras*, Belg.] a sort of Plaster or strong Mortar; a rising Place to walk on; the flat Roof of a House.

TAR'RIWAGS, *Membra virilia*.

To **TARRY** [*tarto*, C. Br. *terder*, F. *tardare*, Ital. and L.] to loiter or lag; to abide or continue.

TARS [תָּרָס, Sax. *Teers*, Belg. *terich*, Teut.] a Man's Yard.

TAR'SUS [in *Anatomy*] the Space between the lower End of the two *Fossil* Bones of the Leg, and the Beginning of the five long Bones which bear up the Toes.

TART [תָּרַח, Sax. which *Mer. Caf.* derives of *Αταραχία*, Gr.] sharp, eager in Taste; also sharp in Words.

A **TART** [*tarte*, F. *torta*, Ital. *tartt*, Dou. *toitt*, C. Br.] a Pie made of Fruit.

TARTANE, a Ship of great Bulk used in the Mediterranean Sea. F.

TARTAR [*tartarum*, L.] a Sort of Salt, arising from the Reaking Wines, that

hardens into a Crust, and sticks to the Sides of the Vessel.

TAR'TAR, a Native of *Tartary*.

TARTAR *Vitriolate* [among *Chymists*] is a Preparation made by pouring Spirit of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, and reducing it to a very white Salt.

Cream of **TARTAR** [*Cremor tartari*, L.] a Skin which swims on the Top of Liqueur in which Tartar has been boiled.

Salt of **TARTAR** [among *Chymists*] is made of Tartar washed, purified, and calcined in a Chymical Furnace.

Oil of **TARTAR**, the Salt of Tartar dissolved by setting it in a Cellar in a glass Vessel.

TARTARE, or a *la tartare* [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing Chickens, after they have been breaded and boiled. F.

TARTAREAN [*tartareus*, L.] belonging to *Tartarus*, a deep Place in Hell; also hellish, devilish.

To **TARTARIZE** [*tartariser*, F.] to refine or purify by the Means of Salt of Tartar.

TARTAROUS [*tartareus*, F.] belonging to, or full of Tartar.

TART'LY, sharply.

TART'NESS, Sharpness.

TARTUFE [*tartufe*, F.] an Hypocrite.

TASK [Old *British*] Tribute; and thence probably our Word *Task*, for the Duty or Work imposed upon any Person.

TAS'CO, a sort of Clay, for making Melting-Pots.

A **TASK** [*tasche*, F. of *taxare*, L. of *τελεωω*, Gr.] a determinate Portion of Work laid upon or required of a Person.

TASSEL [*piereolet*, F. *ternolo*, Ital.] a Male Hawk.

TASSEL [*tasette*, F. *tasche*, L. S. and Teut. a sort of Purse or Pouch] a pendant Handle hanging down from a Cushion, or such like Thing; also a small Ribbon or Silk, sewed to a Book to be put between the Leaves.

TAS'SELS, a kind of hard Burr, used by Clothworkers in dressing Cloth.

TAS'SELS [*Archibutei*.] Pieces of Boards that lie under the End of the Mantle-piece.

TAS'SID, fringed. Chauc.

TASTATU'RA, the Keys of Organs and Harpsichords. Ital.

TASSUM, a Mow of Corn. O. L.

To **TASTE** [*taster*, F. *tastare*, Ital. to feel; *tasten*, Teut. to touch lightly] to prove or try the Taste of a Thing by the Palate or Tongue.

To **TASTE**, to smell. N. C.

TASTE [*tast*, Belg.] Savour, Relish; also the Sense of Tasting, a light Touch.

TASTE'LESS, without Taste.

TASTO [in *Musick Books*] to touch, signifies that the Notes must not be held out their full Strength, but only just touched. This chiefly respects the Organ or Harpsichord.

choed, in playing a thorough Bass. *Idl.*

TATCHE [*taccan*, *Sax.* to teach] *Crab.* 0.

A TATCH [*Attache*, *F.* a sort of Fastening, a Loop or Button, &c.]

TATCH [*Old Law*] a Privilege of some Lords of Manors of having their Tenants Sheep folded at Night upon their Ground.

TATOUS, an *American* wild Beast, covered with Scales like Armour.

TATTER - DE - MALLION, a ragged Shabby Fellow.

TATTERS [of *tattoccan*, *Sax.* *tattere*, *Ital.*] Rags, Clothes hanging in Rags. 0.

TO TATTLE [*tattelen* *Du.*] to chat, or prate.

TAT'TOO [*q. d. tattoo*] the Beat of Drums at Night, for Soldiers to repair to their Quarters in a Garrison, or to their Tents in a Camp.

TAU'DRY } [as *Dr. Th. H. Gys*, from
TAW'DRY } certain Knots and Ribbons
bought at the Fair kept in *Audrey's* or *Erbeldred's* Chapel] ridiculously gay.

TO TAVE [*toben*, *Teut.*] to rave as People delirious in a Fever.

TAVERN [*taverna*, *F.* *taverna*, *Ital.* *taverna*, *L.*] a House where Wine is sold.

TAVERNER, one who haunts Taverns; a common Drunkard. *Chauc.*

TAUGHT [*q. d. tight*, or of *teon*, *Sax.* to draw] tight, stiff, or fast. *See Term.*

TAUGHT [of *teach*] instructed.

TAU'YSTOCK [of the River *Tau*, and *St. y*, *Sax.* a Place] a Town in *Devonshire*, 166 Miles W. S. W. from London.

TO TAUNT [*Misprover* derives it of *ta-sare*, *L.* but *Stinner* of *ta-sar*, *F.* to scold at] to jeak sharply upon, revile, rail at.

A TAUNT, a reproachful, abusive or biting Jest.

TAUNT [*Sea Term*] when the Masts of a Ship are too tall for her, the Sailors say, *She is taunt masted.*

TAUNTING, reviling, railing at.

TAUNTINGLY, revilingly.

TAUNTINGNESS, Railiery.

TAURICOR'NOUS [*tauricornis*, *L.*] having Bull's Horns.

TAURIFEROUS [*taurifer*, *L.* *tauriferus*, *Gr.*] bearing or nourishing Bulls.

TAURIFORM [*tauriformis*, *L.*] in the Shape of a Bull.

TAUROCOL'LA [of *ταυρος*, a Bull, and *κόλλα*, *Glew*, *Gr.*] a glewy Substance made of a Bull's Hide.

TAURUS [*Affronomy*] the 2d Sign of the Zodiac, which the Sun enters in *April*.

TAUTOLOGICAL, belonging to, or full of Tautologies.

TAUTOLOGICAL Echoes, are such Echoes as repeat the same Sound or Syllable many Times.

TAUTOLOGY [*tautologia*, *L.* of *tautologia*, of *tautologia* the same Things, and *logos*, *tautologia*, *Gr.* for saying or repeating the same thing over again.]

TO TAW [*ta-pian*, *Sax.* *tawte*, *Belg.*] to tan or dress Leather.

TAW [*Horology*] the Ordinary reckoned among the Crosses, is called from its Figure resembling the Capital T *Crack*.

TAWDRY. *See Tawdry.*

TO TAWM, to swoon. *N. C.*

TAW'NINESS, the being tawny.

TAWNY [*taw*, *F.* *taucy*, *Du.*] of a tanned, yellowish, or dusky Colour.

TAWNEY [*in Horology*] a Colour the same as *tauze*.

TO TAX [*taxe*, *F.* *taxare*, *L.* or *taxo*, *Gr.* *Salmus*] to lay a Tax upon; also to accuse or charge one with.

A TAX [*taxe*, *F.* *taxatio*, *L.* of *taxo*, *Gr.*] a Tribute or Duty rated on Land, &c.

TAX'ABLE, that may be taxed, liable to Taxes.

TAXATIO *Blasphemy* [*Low Term*] an Imposition laid upon Corn. *L.*

TAXATIO *Norwichensis*, the Valuation of Church Livings, anciently made for the Pope, by *Walter* Bishop of *Norwich*.

TAXATION, an Imposition, or laying of Taxes, a Valuation. *F. of L.*

TAXERS [*taxatores*, *L.*] two Officers chosen annually in the University of *Cambridge*, to look after the true Gage of all Weights and Measures.

TEA, a known Liquor made of the Leaves of a Chinese Shrub.

TO TEACH [*tecan*, *Sax.* which *Mor. Cas.* derives of *addere*, *Gr.*] to instruct in Literature, Trade, Mystery, &c.

TEACH'ABLE, capable of being taught, **TEACH'ABLENESS**, Capableness of being taught.

A TEAL [*teeling's*, *Belg.*] a wild Fowl.

A TEAM [*tyne*, *Sax.*] a certain Number of Horses or other Beasts, for drawing a Waggon, Cart, &c. also a Flock of Ducks.

TEAM and **THEAM** [*Old Record*] a Royalty granted by the King's Charter to a Lord of a Manor for the Restraining and judging of Bondsmen and Villains in his Court.

TEAMFUL, brimful. *N. C.*

TO TEAR [*tepan*, *Sax.*] to rend, to pull in Pieces.

TO TEAR and **Roar** [*teerte*, *Belg.*] to make a great Noise in crying.

A TEAR [*tear*, *Sax.* *tearte*, *Teut.* *tearte*, *Dan.*] a watery Drop in the Eye, proceeding from Grief, &c.

TO TEASE } [*tepan*, *Sax.* *tearte*,
TO TEAZE } *Belg.*] to tease or tickle Wool; also to inquiet continually.

TEASE

TEASIL [*teari, Sax.*] a Fuller's Thistle.
A TEAT [*titte, Sax. tupte, Du. tsth, C. Br. tette, L. S. Tette, F. Tette, Ital.*] a Nipple, Breast or Dog.

A TEOH, a Touch. O.

TECHNICAL [*Technicus, L. requirere, Gr. Art*] Artificial, belonging to the Terms and Rules of Arts and Sciences.

TECHNOLOGY [*Technologia, L. or τεχνολογια, Gr.*] a Description of Arts, especially Mechanical.

TECHY [probably of *Touch, q. d. one who cannot bear to be touched*] forward or apt to find Fault with every Thing.

TECTONICK [*tectonicus, L. of τεκτονικη, Gr.*] belonging to a Building.

TECTONICK [*tectonice, L. of τεκτονικη, Gr.*] the Art of Building.

To **TED**. See to *Tede Grafts*.

A TEDDER. See *Teiber*.

TEDE [*Teda, L.*] a Torch. *Spen.*

TE DEUM, a Hymn of Thanksgiving, used in Churches upon solemn Occasions, so called from its first Words in *Latin*.

To **TEDD**. *Graft*, to turn and spread abroad the new mown Grass. *S. and E. C.*

TELIFEROUS [*telifer, L.*] Torch-bearing.

TEDING-PENNY. See *Tebing-Penny*.

TE'DIOUS [*teditiosus, L.*] over-long, long-winded, irksome, wearisome.

TE'DIOUSLY, irksomely.

TE'DIOUSNESS, Irksomeness.

To **TEEM** [of *team, Sax. an Offspring*] to bring forth, or produce plentifully.

To **TEEM** out [*tømmet, Dan.*] to pour out. *Lincolnsb.*

TEEMING, frequently pregnant.

TEEN [of *tyuan, Sax. to exurge*] angry. *F. C. Sorrow. Spene.*

TEEN, Trouble. Mischiefs.

To **TEEN** [of *tyuan, Sax.*] to excite or provoke. *Spene.*

TEEN'AGE, Brush-wood for Hedges, &c. *C.*

TEES [called by *Ptolemy Tētic, Gr.*] a River in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

TEETH [*teȝ, Sax.*] See *Tooth*.

TEGG [among *Hunters*] a Doe in the second Year of her Age.

TE'GUMENT [*Tegumentum, L.*] a Covering.

TEIGUEMOTH [*i. e. the Mouth of the River Teigue*] in *Downshire*.

BISHOPS TEIGUETON, a Place of Refuge or Sanctuary in former Times, a Village upon the River *Teigumoth*.

TEIL Tree [of *Tih, L.*] the same as *Linden-Tree*.

TEINE [in *Hawke*] a Disease which makes them pant, and lose their Breath.

TEINT [*Teint, F.*] Complexion, Colour of one's Face.

TEINT [in *Painting*] an artful or common Colour.

TELAMONES [*Architectura*] Images of Men, which seem to bear up the Out-jettings of Cornices in the *Roman Buildings*.

TEL'EPHIUM [among *Surgeons*] a great Ulcer, and of difficult Cure; so named from *Telephus*, who received a Wound from *Achilles*, which proved incurable.

TEL'ESCOPE [of *τελεσ, of τελειο, to perfect, and σκοπε, a Looking-Glass, Gr.*] an Optical Instrument, consisting of two or more Glasses, placed in Tubes of various Lengths, for observing Objects at a Distance; its chief Use is for *Astronomical Observations*.

Aerial TELESCOPE, an Instrument, made for the Night, and to be used without a close Table. *F.*

Reflecting TELESCOPE, a sort of Telescope invented by Sir *Isaac Newton*.

TELESCOPICAL Stars, are those which are not visible to the naked Eye, and can be discovered only by a Telescope.

TELIFEROUS [*Telifer, L.*] Dart-bearing.

To **TELL** [*tellan, or tyllan, Sax. tellan, Dan. tællæn, Teut.*] to count or number.

To **TELL** [*tellan, Sax. tællan, Dan.*] to relate, to make known.

To **TELL** no Store [*Old Phrase*] to account as nothing.

TELL'ERS [in the *Exchequer*] 4 Officers whose Business it is to receive and pay all the Monies on the King's Account.

To **TEMEN** [of *tæmen, Teut.*] to tame; to bind or lay. *O.*

TEMENTALE [*Old Law*] a Tax of 2s. upon every ploughed Land.

TEMERARIOUS [*temerarius, F. temerarius, L.*] rash, hasty, unadvised.

TEMERITY [*Temeritas, F. Temeritas, L.*] Rashness, Unadvisedness.

TEMESE [*tamit, F.*] a small fine sieve. *N. C.*

TEMESFORD [the Ford of the *Tamet and Ouse*] in *Bedfordshire*.

TEMPER [*Temperia, L.*] Constitution of Body, natural Disposition, Humour.

To **TEMPER** [*temperare, F. temperare, L.*] to moderate or qualify, to mingle.

TEMPERAMENT [*temperamentum, L.*] a proportional Mixture of any Thing, but more especially of the Humours of the Body; the Habitude or natural Constitution of the Body; also a Medium or Means found out in a Business of Controversy.

TEMPERANCE [*temperantia, L.*] Moderation, Soberness, Restraint of Affections or Passions. *F.*

TEMPERANT'IA [*Physical Term*] Medicines which allay sharp Humours; either Sweeteners or Correctors, and such as bring the Body to a due Temperament. *L.*

TEMP'ERATE [*temperans, F. temperans, L.*] that is in good Temper, neither too hot nor too cold; moderate, sober.

TEMPERATURE [*temperatura, L.*]

the same as *Temperament*: It is frequently applied to the Air, and signifies the Quality of it, as to Heat, Cold, Moistness, Dryness, its Gravity, Elasticity, &c. F.

TEMPERIES [with *Physicians*] that Diversity in the Blood of different Persons, whereby it is more apt to fall into some different Combinations in one Body than another. L.

A TEM'PEST [*tempeste*, F. *tempestas*, L.] a Wind accompanied with Rain or Hail, over-blowing so violently, that it is not possible for a Ship to bear any Sail.

TEMPESTIVE [*tempestivus*, L.] seasonably, timely, done in time.

TEMPESTIVITY [*tempestivitas*, L.] convenient Time. Seasonableness.

TEMPESTUOUS [*tempestuosus*, F. *tempestuosus*, L.] stormy, boisterous.

TEMPESTUOUSLY, boisterously.

TEMPESTUOUSNESS, Storminess, Boisterousness.

TEMPLARS. See *Knights Templars*.

TEM'PLE [*Templum*, L.] antiently a public Building erected for the Service of a false Deity: A Church or Place set apart for the Worship of the True God.

The TEMPLE, a famous Collage of the Students of the Law in *Fleet-street*, London; formerly the Residence of the Knights Templars in England.

TEMPLE Bruer [of *Temple* and *Bruyer*, F. a Place where Heath, Briars, &c. grow] in *Lincolnshire*.

The TEMPLES [*tempora*, L.] a lateral Part of the Skull, in the middle between the Ears and the Eyes. F.

TEMPORAL [*temporel*, F. *temporalis*, L.] that continues for a certain Time; secular in Opposition to spiritual; also belonging to the Temples of the Head.

TEMPORALE *Augmentum* [in *Grammar*] an Increase or Alteration of the Quantity of the first Vowel or Diphthong in several Tenses in a *Greek Verb*.

TEMPORALIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the upper Jaw, which together with its Partner draws the lower Jaw upwards.

TEMPORALITIES [of *temporalitez*, F.] the Temporal State of the Church, or Churchmen.

TEMPORALITIES [of *Bishops*] the Temporal Revenues, viz. Lands, Tenements, and Lay Fees belonging to them, as they are Lords and Barons of Parliament.

TEMPORARY [*temporarius*, L.] that lasts but for a Time, fleeting, perishable.

To TEM'PORISE [*temporiser*, F.] to observe or comply with the Time.

A TEM'PORISER [*temporiseur*, F.] a Time-server, one who alters his Principles or Practices according to the Times.

TEM'PORUM *Offa* [among *Anat:omists*] the Bones of the Temples. L.

To TEMPT [*tempter*, F. *tentare*, L.] to allure or entice.

TEMPTATIO, an Essay or Trial. O. L.

TEMPTATION [*temptation*, F. *temptatio*, L.] a tempting, an alluring or enticement, a prying or trying.

TEMPTATION [among *Divines*] the Means which the Devil makes 'use of to tempt Mankind.

TEMPT'INGLY, by way of enticement.

TEMPUS *Pinguetudinis* & *Firmationis*, the Season of the Buck and Doe. O. L.

A TEMSE [temis, Belg. *tamis*, F.] a fine Sieve, a small Sieve. N. C.

TEMSE BREAD, sifted Bread. S. C.

TEM'ULENCY [*temulentia*, L.] Drunkenness.

TEM'ULENT [*temulentus*, L.] drunken.

TEN [ryn or rien, Sax. *tien*, Belg. *zehn*, Teut.] X, 10 in Number.

TE'NABLE, holdable or capable of Defence, when applied to a Town or Place of Defence; also that may be maintained or held, in speaking of an Opinion; that may be held or kept. F.

TENA'CIOUS [*tenace*, F. *tenax*, L.] holding fast; close-fisted, covetous; also said of Liquors which stick fast or are clammy.

TENA'CIOUSLY, closely, covetously.

TENA'CIOUSNESS, Closeness, Covetousness; also Clamminess.

TENA'CITY [*tenacite*, F. *tenacitas*, L.] a Stiffness in Opinion; Niggardliness.

TENA'CITY [among *Physicians*] that Property in viscid Substances, by which they adhere together.

TENAILLE [in *Fortification*] a kind of Out-Work, longer than broad, whose long Sides are parallel.

TENAILLE *Single* [in *Fortification*] is a Work whose Front consists of two Faces, and makes a re-entering Angle. F.

TENAILLE *Double*, is a Work the Front thereof having four Faces, forming two Re-entering, and three salient Angles. F.

TENAILLE in the Foss [in *Fortification*] is a low Work, raised before the Curtain, in the middle of the Foss.

TENAILLE of the Place [in *Fortification*] is what is comprehended between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions, as the Faces, the Flanks and the Curtain.

TENANCIES [Low Term] Dwelling-Houses held of others.

TENANT } [*tenant*, F. *tenant*, L.] one who holds or possesses Lands, &c. by any kind of Right, either in Fee, for Life, Years, or at Will.

TENANT by Charter [Low Term] is he that hold Lands by Feodment or Donation in Writing.

TENANT by Copy } one admitted
TENANT by Court Roll } Tenant of Land, &c. in a Manour, demised, accord-

ing to the Custom of that Manour.

TENANT in *Demesn*, is he who holdeth *Demeses* of a Manour for a Rent without Service.

TENANT in *Dower*, is a Woman possessing Land by Virtue of her Marriage Portion or Jointure.

TENANT of the King, is he who holds of the King's Person, or as some Honour.

TENANT by the *Verge* (in *Antient Demesns*) is he who is admitted by the Rod in the Court of antient *Demesns*.

TENANT Particular, is one who holds Lands, &c. only for a Term.

VERY TENANT, is one who holds immediately of his Lord.

TENANTABLE, fit to be occupied by a Tenant.

TENAR [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle which draws the Thumb from the Fingers.

TENAUNCE, to enhance, advance or help; also Tenants. *Chauc.*

TENCH [since, *Sax. tancbe*, F.] a delicious Fresh-Water Fish.

To **TENDE** [*tendere*, L.] to incline or move towards, to draw or aim at, to look to, to take care of, or wait upon.

To **TEND** [in *Law*] to endeavour, offer or shew forth.

TENDEHEVED, the Head of ten Families. *O.*

TENDENCY [of *tendens*, L.] Inclination, Aim, Drift.

TENDER [*tendre*, F. *tener*, L.] soft, feeble, nice, scrupulous; kind, good natured.

A TENDER [of *attendre*, F. to wait upon] a Vessel that attends upon others of a larger Size; also a Nurse which looks to sick Persons.

A TENDER [of *tendere*, L. to hold out, &c.] an Offer.

To **TENDER** [of *tendere*, L.] to offer, or endeavour the Performance of any Thing.

To **TENDER** a *Person* [probably of *attendre*, or *tendre*, F.] to treat with great Tendernefs, to make much of.

TENDERING [among *Hunters*] the soft Tops of a Deer's Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

TENDERLY, softly, kindly, scrupulously.

TENDEREMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies tenderly or gently; that is, to sing or play after a sweet, gentle, or affecting Manner. *Ital.*

TENDERNESS [*tendresse*, F. *teneritas*, L.] Softnefs, Delicacy; also Endearingnefs, or making much of.

TENDON [*Tendon*, F. of *tendo*, to stretch out, L.] the Extremity of a Muscle, where its Fibres run into a strong springy Chord. *L.*

TENDREL [*tendron*, or *tendrillon*, F.] a little Griffe; also a young Shoot or Sprig of a Tree.

TENE, Sorrow. *O.*

TENE'BRÆ ? [i. e. Darknefs] a Service **TENE'BDES** performed in the Church of *Rome*, on *Wednesday*, *Thursday*, and *Friday* before *Easter* in Representation of the Agony of Christ in the Garden. *F.* and *L.*

TENEBROSITY [*tenebrositas*, L.] Obscurity, Darknefs.

TENE'BROVS [*tenebreux*, F. *tenebrosus*, L.] full of Darknefs, gloomy.

TENEMENT [of *tenendo*, L.] properly a House or Homestall.

TENEMENT [in a *Law Sense*] a House or Land which a Man holds of another. *F.*

TENEMENTARY Lands, Lands that the *Saxon Thanes*, or Noblemen let out to Tenants for arbitrary Rents and Services.

TENEMENTIS Legatis, a Writ for a Corporation to hear Controversies touching Tenements devised by Will.

TENEN'TIBUS in *Assises*, &c. a Writ lying for him to whom a Disseisor has made over Land which he disseised of another, that he be not disturbed for the Damages awarded.

TENERITY [*teneritas*, L.] Tendernefs.

TENES'MUS [*Tenesmus*, Gr.] a continual Inclination to go to stool, attended with an Inability of voiding any thing.

TENET [i. e. he holdeth] a Doctrine or Opinion. *L.*

TENNE ? [in *Heraldry*] tawney; a **TEN'NEY** } Colour made of red and yellow mixed in the Coats of Gentry.

TENNIS, a sort of playing at Ball.

TENON [*Architect.*] the square End of a Piece of Timber fitted into a Mortoise. *F.*

TENOR [in *Law*] the Substance or true Intent or Meaning of a Writing, &c. *L.*

TENO'RE [in *Musick*] the first Mean or middle Part next the *Bass*.

TENORE, a Part of *Musick* called *Tenor*, *Ital.* thus *Tenore Viola*, is a Tenor Viol; *Tenore Violino*, a Tenor Violin; *Tenore Ripieno*, the Tenor that plays in some part only; *Tenore Concertante*, the Tenor that plays throughout. *Ital.*

TENORE Indijmentis mittendo, a Writ whereby the Recorder of an Indictment, and the Process upon it, is called out of another Court into Chancery. *L.*

TENORIS'IA, one that has a Tenor Voice, i. e. a Voice proper for a Tenor, *Ital.*

TENSARE [*Old Law*] to fence or hedge in.

TENSES [q. d. *tempus*, of *tempora*, L.] the Distinctions of Time in a Verb.

TENSION [among *Philosophers*] a bending or stretching out. *F.* of *L.*

TEN'SORS [q. d. *Extensores*, L.] those Muscles which serve to extend the Toes.

TENT [*tenr*, F. *tentorium*, L.] a sort of Booth for Soldiers to lie in.

TENT [either of *tendere* to stretch, L. or

tentare, to try, *L.*] a Roll of Lint to be put into a Wound.

TENT [among *Lapidaries*] is what they put under Table Diamonds when they set them in Work.

To TENT, to tend or look to. *N. C.*

TENT, Intent. *Cbauc.*

TENTA'TION, an essaying or trying. *F.*

TEN'ER [*τετρεν*, *Sax.* of *tendendo*, *L.*] a Stretcher, or Frame, for stretching Cloth, used by Clothiers.

TENTHS, a yearly Tribute that all Ecclesiastical Livings pay to the King.

TENTIFF, careful. *O.*

TENTIFELY, diligently. *Cbauc.*

TENU'IOUS [*tenuis*, *L.*] slender, thin,

TENUOUS } subtle, fine.

TENU'ITY [*tenuité*, *F.* of *tenuitas*, *L.*] Smallness, Slenderness, Thinness.

TENURE [of *tenendo*, *L.*] the Manner whereby the Lands or Tenements are held of their respective Lords.

TEPEFACTION, a making warm. *L.*

TEPID [*tepidus*, *L.*] lukewarm, cold and slack, indifferent.

TEPID'ITY [*tepiditas*, *L.*] Lukewarmness, Indifferency.

TER'APHIM [תרפים, *Heb.*] Images or Idols.

TERAT'ICAL [*teratialis*, *Gr.*] monstrous, prodigious.

A TERCE [*sters*, *F.*] a Wine Vessel, containing 84 Gallons.

TER'CET [in *Musick*] a Third.

TER'E'BINTH [*terebintus*, *L.* of *terebinthos*, *Gr.*] the Turpentine Tree.

TEREBINTHINE [*terebinthinus*, *L.* of *terebinthos*, *Gr.*] of or like, relating to, or yielding Turpentine.

TERE'BRA [among *Surgeons*] a Trepan.

TEREBRA'TION, a boring or piercing. *L.*

TERES Major [*Anatomy*] a round smooth Muscle of the Arm, arising from the lower Corner of the Shoulder-Blade. *L.*

TERES Minor, a Muscle of the Arm, arising from the lower Part of the inferior *Costa* of the Shoulder-blade. *L.*

TERGIFOETOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as bear their Seeds on the Back-sides of their Leaves. *F.*

To TERGIVER'SATE [*tergiverfer*, *F.* *tergiversatum*, *L.*] to boggle, shuffle, to use Fetches or Shifts.

TERGIVERSA'TION, a Boggle, Shuffling or Flinching, a Fetch or Shift. *F.*

TERGIVERSA'TOR [*tergiversateur*, *F.*] a Boggler, Shifter, &c. *L.*

TERM [*terminus*, *F.* *terminus*, *L.*] a particular Word or Expression; a Bound or Limit; a limited or set Time.

TERM [in *Geometry*] is the Extremity or Bound of a Magnitude.

TERM [in *Law*] a fixed and limited

Time, when the Courts of Judicature are open for all Law Suits; and there are four of those in a Year.

HILARY-TERM, begins *January* the 13th (except it be *Sunday*) and ends *February* the 12th.

EASTER-TERM, begins the *Wednesday* Fortnight after *Easter Day*, and ends the *Monday* after *Ascension Day*.

TRINITY-TERM, begins the *Friday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ends the *Wednesday* Fortnight after.

MICHAELMAS-TERM, begins *October* the 29th (except it be *Sunday*) and ends *November* the 28th.

TERM of a Progression [in *Mathematics*] every Member of that Progression.

TERMS of an Equation [in *Algebra*] are the several Names or Members of which it is composed.

TERMS [among *Astrologers*] certain Degrees of the Signs in which Planets are observed to have their Virtues increased.

TERMS [among *Physicians*] are Women Monthly Courses.

TERMS, are Articles and Conditions; the State or Pass of an Affair.

TERMS of Proportion [in *Mathematics*] are such Numbers, Quantities or Letters, as are compared with one another.

To TERM, to call or name.

TER'MAGANT [probably of *ter magna*, *L.* thrice great] a ranting, lusty, bold Woman.

A TERMER, he who holds for a Term of Years or Life.

To TER'MINATE [*terminus*, *F.* *terminatum*, *L.*] to limit or bound; to determine or decide.

TERMINATION [among *Grammarians*] the last Syllable of a Word.

TERMINER [of *terminus*, *F.* to determine or decide] as a Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer, i. e. of hearing and determining, on the Trial of Malefactors.

TERMINI *Conuales* [Old Law] Rent Terms, the Four Quarterly Festivals on which Rent is usually paid. *L.*

TER'MINTHUS [*terebinthos*, *Gr.*] a Swelling in the Thigh, with a Black Ring at the Top. *L.*

TER'MON Land, Glebe Land, or Land belonging to the Church. *O. R.*

TERMOR [Law Term] one who holds Lands or Tenements for Term of Life.

TERNARY [*ternaire*, *F.* *ternarius*, *L.*] of or belonging to three, threefold.

A TERNARY [*ternaire*, *F.* *ternarius*, *L.*] the Number Three.

TER'NION [*ternio*, *L.*] the Number Terns, large Ponds. *N. C.*

TERPSICHORE [*τερψιχורה*, *Gr.*] one of the Nine Muses, to whom is ascribed the Invention of Dancing and Ball.

TERRA [in *Doomsday Register*] arable or ploughed Land.

TERRA Damnata } [among *Chymists*]

TERRA Mortua } that earthly Part, or thick drossy Matter, which remains after the Distillation of Minerals. *L.*

TERRA incultabilis [Old Law] Land that may be tilled or ploughed. *L.*

TERRA extendenda, a Writ for the Escheator to find the true Value of Lands.

TERRA firma [among *Geographers*] the Continent or Main Land. *L.*

TERRA frusca, [Old Law] such Land as hath not been lately ploughed.

TERRA gilliflorata, Land held by the Treasure of paying a Gilliflower. *L.*

TERRA lucrabilis, Land that may be gained from the Sea, or inclosed out of a Waste to a particular Use.

TERRA Magellanica [so called from *Ferdinand Magellanus* the Discoverer] the Southern Part of *America*. *L.*

TERRA Normannorum, Lands in *England*, antiently fortified by *Norman* Noblemen, who took part with the *French King* in the Time of *Henry III.* *L.*

TERRA scyllata, Earth of *Lemnos*, that comes to us sealed, good against Wounds, Fluxes, &c. *Lat.*

TERRA Vestita, Land sown with Corn. *Lat.*

TERRÆ Filius [i. e. a Son of the Earth] a Scholar in the University of *Oxford*, appointed to make jesting and satirical Speeches.

TERRÆ testamentales [Law Term] Lands which were held free from Feodal Services, and devisable by Will.

TERRA a TERRA [in *Horsemanship*] a short and press'd Gallop, with the Croup in; in which a Horse's Legs move more quick than in a common Gallop.

TERRAGE, a Freedom from the Service of Ploughing, Reaping, &c. for the Lord or from all Land-Taxes.

TERRAQUEOUS [of *terra* and *aqua*, *L.*] belonging to the Earth and Water, mixed, as the *Terraqueous Globe*.

TERRAR } [Old Law] a Book or

TERRIER } Roll in which the several Lands of a single Manour, &c. are particularly set down.

TERRARIUS [Old Law] a Land-holder or Tenant.

TERRARIUS Canobialis, an Officer in a Religious House, whose Office was to keep a Terrar of all their Estates.

TERRASS } *terraccia, terraxia*, Ital.

TERRASE } of *turris* or *terra*, *L.*] a Bank of Earth, an open raised Walk or Gallery in a Garden. *F.*

TERRE-Plain, [in *Fortification*] the plain Space or Walk upon the Ramparts, even with the Level of the Ground. *F.*

TERRER Tenant [Law Term] a Land Tenant, he that hath the natural and actual Possession of the Land.

TERR'ENE [*terrenus*, *L.*] earthly.

TERR'EL'LA, a Load Stone turned into a Spherical Figure, and so placed, that its Poles and Equator, &c. correspond to the Poles and Equator of the World.

TERR'ESTRIAL [*terrestre*, *F.* *terrestris*, *L.*] earthly, belonging to the Earth.

TERR'IBLE [*terribilis*, *L.*] dreadful fearful. *F.*

TERRIB'ILITY [*terribilitas*, *L.*] great Fear or Dread.

TERR'IBLY, dreadfully.

TERR'IBLENESS, Dreadfulness.

TERR'IER, a kind of Hunting Dog; also an Auger to bore with.

To **TERR'IFY** } [*terrificare*, *L.*] to
To **TERR'REFY** } fright or make a-
fraid.

TERRIL'LOUOUS [*terrilocus*, *L.*] that speaketh terribly, that talketh of dreadful Things.

TERR'INE [in *Cookery*] a Breast of Mutton stewed with Quails, Pigeons and Chickens, &c. between two Fires. *F.*

TERRIS Banis & Catallis, &c. a Writ for a Clerk to recover his Lands, &c. having cleared himself of Felony, &c. *L.*

TERRIS & Catallis'tentis, &c. a Writ for the recovering hands or Goods, to a Debtor, who is distrained above the Quantity of a Debt. *L.*

TERRIS liberandis, a Writ which lies for a Man convicted by Attaint, to take a Fine for his Imprisonment, and to deliver from his Lands, &c. again.

TERRISONOUS [*terrisonus*, *L.*] that soundeth terribly.

TERR'ITORY [*territoire*, *F.* *territorium*, *L.*] a certain Compass of Land, lying within the Bounds, or belonging to the Jurisdiction of any State, City, &c.

TERR'OUR [*terreur*, *F.* *terror*, *L.*] Dread, great Fear or Frigh.

TERR'ULENCY [*terrulentia*, *L.*] an Earthiness, a Fulness of Earth.

TERR'ULENT [*terrulentus*, *L.*] full of Earth.

TERR'RY [of *Thiery*, *F.* probably contracted of *Theodoric*, *Ger.*] a Surname.

TERSE [*terfus*, *L.*] exact, neat.

TERR'SION, a cleansing or wiping. *L.*

TERR'IAN, [*tertiana*, *L.*] a Tertian Ague and Fever; one which intermits entirely, and returns again every Third Day.

To **TERTIATE a Piece** [in *Gunnery*] is to round the Thickest of the Metal of a Cannon at the Touch-hole, Trunnions, and Muzzle.

TERTIA'TION, a doing of a thing the third time,

TERTIUM

TERTIUM *Quid* [among *Chymists*] the Result of the Mixture of some two Things which form something very different from both. *L.*

TERY, all in Tears. *Chauc.*

TERZA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a third; also the Number 3. as *Terza Opera*, the 3d Opera; *Terza Violina*, the third Violin. *Ital.*

IN TERZA ? [in *Musick Books*] signifies **INTERZO** } Songs or Tunes in 3 Parts, the same as *Trio*; which see. *Ital.*

TERZETTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies little Airs in three Parts.

TESSERACOSTA [*τεσσαράκωστος*, Gr.] the Forty Days between *Easter* and *Holy Thursday*: Also the Time of *Lent*.

TEST [*testimonium*, L.] an Oath appointed by Act of Parliament, for renouncing the Pope's Supremacy, &c.

TEST [with *Chymists* and *Refiners*] a broad Instrument made of Bone Ashes, hooped with Iron, for purifying Gold and Silver, a Furnace for melting down Iron, &c.

TESTABLE [*testabilis*, L.] that by the Law may bear Witness.

TESTACEOUS [*testaceus*, F. *testaceus*, L.] Shelly, or that has a Shell.

TESTACEOUS *Fishes*, are such whose strong and thick Shells are entire and all of one Piece.

TESTAMENT [*Testamentum*, L.] the last Will of a Person concerning the Disposal of his Estate after his Death.

TESTAMENT [in a *Scriptural Sense*] a Covenant.

TESTAMENTARIOUS } *testementaire*,
TESTAMENTARY } F. *testamentarius*, L.] belonging to a Testament.

TESTATOR [*Testateur*, F.] he that makes or has made his last Will. *L.*

TESTATRIX [*Testatrix*, F.] a Woman who makes a Will. *L.*

TESTATUM [in *Law*] is a Writ after a *Capias*, when a Man is not found in the County where the Action was laid.

TESTER [*Teste*, F. a Head] the value of Sixpence in Money.

A TESTER [*Testiera*, Ital. the Head] the Tester, or upper Part of a Bed; also a Head-piece. *Chauc.*

TESTES [among *Anatomists*] the Testicles of a Male Female.

TESTES *Cerebri* [*Anatomy*] the two lower and lesser Knobs of the Brain. *L.*

TESTICLES [*Testiculus*, F. *Testiculi*, L.] the Organs of Seed in Men and Women.

TESTICULAR [*testicularis*, L.] belonging to the Testicles.

TESTICULOUS [*testiculosus*, L.] that hath great Cods.

TESTIFF, wild, hair brained. *O.*

TESTIFICATION, an evidencing or proving by Witnesses.

To **TESTIFY** [*testificare*, L.] to witness or certify; to make appear or known.

TESTIMONIAL [*testimonialis*, L.] belonging to Testimony. *F.*

A TESTIMONIAL [*testimoniale*, L.] a Certificate under the Hand of a Justice of Peace, the Master and Fellows of a College, or some other Person in Authority. *F.*

TESTIMONY [*testimonium*, L.] Witnessing, Evidence, Proof, Token; a Quotation from an Author.

TESTIMONY [in the *Holy Scriptures*] signifies a Law or Ordinance.

TESTO, signifies the Text or Words of a Song. *Ital.*

TESTON, an old Silver Coin formerly worth 12d.

TESTUDINOUS [*testudineus*, L.] belonging to a *Tortoise*.

TESTUDO [among *Surgeons*] a soft large Swelling in the Head, in Form of an arched Dome, or the Back of a *Tortoise*, from whence it takes its Name.

TESTILY, peevishly.

TESTINESS, *Peevishness*.

TESTY [*testardo*, Ital. of *testa* the Head, Ital.] peevish, apt to take pet, morose, snappish.

TETAN'OTHR [*τετανόθηρα*, Gr.] a Medicine to smooth the Skin. *L.*

TETANUS [*τέτανος*, Gr.] a constant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows rigid and inflexible. *L.*

TETARTÆUS [*τεταρταῖος*, Gr.] a Quartan Ague.

TETCHES, Frowardness. *O.*

A TETHER [q. *tenor*, of *tenere*, L. to hold] a Band for Horses.

TETRACHORD [*tetrachordus*, L. of *τετραχόρδον*, Gr.] a Concord, or Interval, of three Tones.

TETRACHORDO, the same as *Tetrachord* above. *Ital.*

TETRACHYMACOGON [of *τετρας* four, *χυμος* a Humour, and *αγογις*, a Leader, Gr.] a Medicine which purges four sorts of Humours.

TETRA'COLON [*τετρακόλον*, Gr.] a Stanza or Division in *Lyric* Poetry, consisting of Four Verses.

TETRADIAPASON [in *Musick*] a Quadruple Diapason, is a Musical Chord, otherwise called a Musical Eighth, or nine and twentieth. *Gr.*

TETRAE'DRON [*τετραέδρον*, Gr.] one of the five regular Bodies, comprehended under four equal and equilateral Triangles.

A TETRAETERID [*τετραετηρίς*, Gr.] the Space of Four Years.

TETRAGLOT'TICK [of *τέσσα*, and *γλωσσα*, the Tongue, Gr.] consisting of Four Languages.

TETRAGON [*tetragonus*, L. of *τετραγωνος*, of *τετρας*, and *γωνια*, a Corner, Gr.] a Square.

TETRA-

TETRAGON [with *Astrologers*] a square *Alph.*

TETRAGONAL [*tetragone*, F. *tetragonus*, L. of *τετράγωνος*, Gr.] belonging to a Tetragon.

TETRAGONISM [among *Geometricians*] the squaring of a Circle.

TETRAGONUS [in *Anatomy*] a large square Muscle, called *Quadratus Genæ*.

TETRAGRAMMATON [*τετραγράμματον*, of *τετράς* and *γράμμα*, a Letter, Gr.] the Great Name of God (*viz.* יהוה) so called because consisting of four Letters.

TETRA'LOGY [of *τετράς* and *λόγος*, a Word, Gr.] a Discourse in four Parts.

TETRAM'ETRUM [*τετραμέτρον*, of *τετράς*, and *μέτρον*, a Measure, Gr.] a Measure in Verse, consisting of four Metres or eight Feet.

TETRAPET'ALOUS Flower of a Plant [of *τετράς*, and *πέταλον*, a Leaf, Gr.] is that which consists of only four single coloured Leaves called *Petala*.

TETRAPHAR'MACUM [*τετραφάρμακον*, of *τετράς* and *φάρμακον*, a Medicine, Gr.] a Medicine consisting of 4 Ingredients.

TETRAPTOTON [*τετραπύπτον*, of *τετράς*, and *πίπτει*, Gr. a Case] a Noun that has only four Cases.

TE'TRARCH [*Tetrarque*, F. *Tetrarcha*, L. of *τετραρχος*, Gr.] a Governor of four Provinces.

TE'TRARCHY [*Tetrarchia*, L. of *τετραρχία*, of *τετράς*, and *ἀρχή*, Dominion, Gr.] the Jurisdiction and Government of a Tetrarch.

TE'TRAS [*τετράς*, Gr.] the Number Four.

TETRAS'TICH [*τετραστιχον*, of *τετράς*, and *εἶς*, a Verse, Gr.] a Sentence or Epigram comprized in four Verses.

TETRAS'FYLE [*τέτραςυλον*, of *τετράς* and *σῦλον*, a Pillar, Gr.] a Building which has four Columns in the Faces before and behind.

TETRASYLLABICAL [*tetrasyllabus*, L. of *τετρασυλλαβος*, of *τετράς*, and *συλλαβος*, a Syllable, Gr.] consisting of four Syllables.

TETRI'CITY [*tetricitas*, L. Severity, Harshness, Crabbedness of Countenance.

TETRON'YMAL [*tetronymus*, L. of *τετρονυμος*, of *τετράς*, and *ονομα*, a Name, Gr.] of four Names.

A TET'TER [*ε τερ*, Sax. *Dartre*, F.] a Humour accompanied with Redness and Itching, a Ringworm.

TETTER [in *Horses*] a Disease called a *Flying Worm*.

TEWK'S'BURY [of *Teuk*, and *Bij's*, Sax. *g. d.* the Church of St. Teuk, an Hermit] a Town in *Gloucestershire*, 73 Miles N. W. from London.

TEUTON'ICK [of *Teutones*] belonging

to the *Germans*, antiently called *Teutones*.

TEUTONICK Order, an Order of religious Knights, founded A. C. 1191, in favour of the *German Nation*.

To **TEW** [*τερν*, Sax. *zicthen*, Teut. to tug or pull; also to beat Mortar.

To **TEW Hemp** [*τερν*, Sax.] to beat or dress it.

TEWEL, a Chimney. O.

TEWLY, tender, sick. S. C.

TEXT [*texte*, F. *textus*, L.] the very Words of an Author, without any Exposition, also a Portion of the Sacred Writ, chosen for the Subject of a Sermon.

TEXT-Letters, the Capital Letters in all sorts of Hands.

TEXT'ILE [*textilis*, L.] woven, embroidered.

TEXTORIAN [*textorius*, L.] belonging to weaving.

A **TEXT'UARY** [*textuaire*, F.] one skilled in Texts of Scripture; also a Book which contains only the bare Text, without any Gloss or Comment upon it.

TEXT'URE [*textura*, L.] Compofure; the ordering or framing a Discourse.

TEXTURE [among *Naturalists*] is that peculiar Disposition of the Particles of any natural Body, which makes it to have such a Form, Nature or Quality.

TEYNTE [*tinctus*, L.] tainted, dipped. O.

THACK Tile, that sort of Tile which is laid upon the Side of an House.

THAKKID, trumped. Chauc.

THALAS'IARCH [*thalassarcha*, L. of *θαλασσιάρχης*, of *θαλασσα*, the Sea and *αρχος*, a Kuier, Gr.] the Office of an Admiral.

THAL'AMI Nervorum, &c. [with *Anatomists*] are two Prominences of the lateral Ventricles of the *Cerebrum*; out of which the Optick Nerves rise. L.

TMA'LIA [*θαλία*, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the Inventress of *Geometry* and *Husbandry*.

THA'MES [*Thamesis*, L. so called from the meeting together of the Rivers *Tame* and *Isis* or *Ouse*] the chief River of Great Britain.

THA'NAGE of the King, a Part of the King's Land of which the Governor was stiled *Thane*. O. R.

THA'NET } [*Solinus* calls it *Albanaton*;
THE'NET } hence *Thanaton* from the Gr. *θάνατος*, Death; because, as he relates, it killeth Serpents that are brought into it] an Island in *Kent*.

THANE [*ῥαγιν*, of *Kenian*, Sax. to serve, because they were the King's Attendants] a Nobleman, a Magistrate, a Freeman.

THANE Lands, Lands granted by Characters of *Saxon* Kings to the *Thames*.

To **THANK** [*ῥανκιαν*, Sax. *Dancke*, Belg.

Belg. *Datcken*, Teut. *ibanken*, F. Theot.] to give one Thanks.

THANKFUL [Sancfull, Sax.] full of Thanks.

THANKFULLY, gratefully.

THANKFULNESS, Gratefulness.

THANKS [Sancor, Sax. *Danck*, Teut. and L. S.] Acknowledgment of a Benefit or Kindness received.

THARKY, dark. Suff.

THARM ? [Searm, Sax. *Darmte*, Teut.

THARN } Guts wash'd for making Hog's Puddings. *Lincolnsh.*

THASSARE [Old Law] to lay up Hay or Corn, into a Tals or Mow.

THAT [Sæt, Sax. *Dat*, L. S. and Belg. *Dafy*, Teut.] that a Conjunction.

THATCH [Sæc, Sax.] Straw, &c. for covering Houses.

To THATCH [Sæcian, Sax. of *Becken* to cover, Teut.] to cover Houses with Thatch.

THAVIES Inn [in Holborn] one of the Inns of Chancery, formerly the House of *John Thawie*, an Armourer.

THAUMATUR'GICKS [Θαυματουργία, of Θάμα, a Miracle, and αὐτουργία, I myself work, Gr.] a Mathematical Science giving Rules for making of strange Works; any Art that does or seems to do Wonders.

To THAW [Døpe, Belg. *tawen*, Teut.] to give or melt after a Frost.

A THAW [Dauwte, Belg. *taw*, Teut. Dew] a giving or melting after a Frost.

THE [te, Belg.] an Article used before Nouns, &c.

THEAT [spoken of *Barreb*] firm, stanch, not leaky. N. C.

THEAT'ER ? [theatre, F. *theatrum*, L.

THEAT'RE [Sætror, of Sæo-Dæi, to behold, Gr.] a Playhouse; also the Stage in it; also any Scaffold raised for the beholding any publick Sight or Ceremony.

The THEATRE at Oxford, a noble Edifice in that City, founded by *D^e. Gilbert Sheldon*, Archbishop of Canterbury.

THEAT'INES, an Order of religious Persons, established by *J. Caraffa*, Bishop of *Theate*, in the Kingdom of Naples. F.

THEAT'RAL [theatralis, L. belonging to a Theatre or Stage. F.

THEATRICAL [theatricalis, L. Sæp-
næ, Gr.] belonging to a Theatre or Stage.

THEAVE, a Ewe-Lamb of the first Year. C.

THECA, a Case or Covering. L.

THECH, plain, smooth. O.

CHECK, such. O.

THEDOM, thriving, success. O.

THEE [Sæ, Sax. *Dy*, Du.] thou.

THEEVO, a young Plant or Set; also any Branch or Bough of a Tree. O. L.

THEFT [Theofte, Sax. *Diebreye*, Belg. *Diebreye*, Teut. and L. S.] the Act of Stealing; an unlawful or felonious taking

away another Man's Goods.

THEFT-BOTE [Theofte bote, Sax.] the maintaining of abetting a Thief by receiving stolen Goods from him.

THEIRS [Sopa, Sax.] of them.

THELONIO *rationabili*, &c. a Writ lying for one who has the King's Demefne in Fee Farm, to recover reasonable Toll for his Majesty's Tenants there. L.

THELONIUM *offendi quiete*, &c. a Writ to free Citizens, &c. from paying Toll. L.

THELON'MANNUS [Old Law] the Tollman who receives the Toll.

THELY'GONA [among *Berastis*] a general Name given to all Feminine Plants.

THELY'GONUM [Θελύγον, Gr.] an Herb, which steeped in Drink is said to make a Woman conceive a Girl.

THEM *Deom*, Sax. *Deuten*, Teut.] the Pronoun *They* in an oblique Case.

A THEME [Thema, L. of Θίμα, Gr.] a Subject to write or speak upon. F.

THEME [with *Astrologers*] the Position of the Heavenly Bodies at any Moment, when they require the Success of any thing either begun or proposed.

THEMMA'GIUM [Old Law] a Duty anciently paid by inferior Tenants upon account of Team; which see.

THEN [Senne, Sab. *Dan*, Belg. *Dann*, Teut.] at that time.

THE'NAR [Θήναρ, Gr.] an adductor Muscle which draws away the Thumb.

THENCE, from that Place.

THENCEFORTH, from that Time.

THENCEFORWARD, from that Time and afterwards.

THE'OBALD [of *Deob*, the People, and Balb, bold Sax. *Camden*; or *Therubald* Du. early virtuous or valiant, *Verfagen*] a proper Name.

THEOCRACY [Θεοκρατία, Gr.] Government by God himself; such as the Jews Form of Government before they had an earthly King.

THEOCRATICAL, of Theocracy.

THEODEN, an under Thane, Husbandman, or inferior Tenant. Sax.

THEODOLITE, an Instrument used in Surveying, and taking Heights and Distances.

THEODOM, Servitude. Sax.

THEODORE [Theodorus, L. Θεόδωρος, of Θεός, God, and δωρε, a Gift, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

THEODORICK [of *Deob*, the People, and ric, rich, *Camden*] a Christian Name.

THEODOSIA [Θεοδωρία, of Θεός, and δωρε, a Gift, Gr. the Gift of God] a Christian Name of Women.

THEOGONIA [theogenia, F. *Θεογονία*, of Θεός and γένεσις, Gr. Offspring] the Generation of the Gods. L.

THEOLOGER ? [theologus, L. *θεολόγος*, Gr.]

THEOLOGIAN } *en*, F. *théologien*, Gr.]

Divine, a Professor of Divinity.

THEOLOGICAL [theologique, F. theologicus, L. of θεολογικός, Gr.] belonging to Divinity, divine.

THEOLOGICALLY, Divinely.

THEOLOGY [theologie, F. theologia, L. of θεολογία, of Θεός, God, and λόγος, a Word, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of God and divine Things.

THEOMACHY [θεμαχία, of Θεός, and μάχη a Fight, Gr.] a fighting against or resisting God.

THEOMAGICAL [θεῖον, divine, and μαγία, Magick, Gr.] belonging to divine Magick, or the Wisdom of God.

THEOMANCY [θεομαντία, of Θεός, and μαντία, Divination, Gr.] a kind of Divination, by calling upon the Names of God.

THEOPHILUS [θεόφιλος, of Θεός, and φίλος, a Friend, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

THEOPHRASTICI, the Disciples of Theophrastus Paracelsus.

THEORBO [teorbe, F. tiorba, Ital.] a Musical Instrument; a large Lute made use of by the Italians, for playing a thorough Base, much the same as Archlute, or Arch Lute. Ital.

THEOREM [theorem, F. theorema, L. of θεωρημα, Gr.] a Mathematical Declaration of certain Properties, Proportions or Equalities duly inferred from some Suppositions about Quantity.

A plain **THEOREM** [in Mathematics] is such as has a Relation either to a Right-lined Surface, or to one bounded by the Circumference of a Circle.

A Solid **THEOREM** [in Mathematics] is one which treats about a Space bounded by a solid Line, i. e. by one of the three Conick Sections.

A Reciprocal **THEOREM** [in Mathematics] is a Theorem whose Converse or Contrary is true.

THEOREMATICK [theorematikus, L. of θεωρηματικός, Gr.] consisting of or belonging to Theorems.

THEORETICK [theorique, F. theoricus, L. of θεωρητικός, Gr.] belonging to Theory; Speculative.

THEORETICKS [θεωρητικά, Gr.] those Things which belong to the speculative Part of Physick.

THEORIST, one who forms or maintains a particular Theory.

THEORY [theoria, F. theoria, L. of θεωρία, of θεωρέω, to contemplate, Gr.] the Contemplation or Study of an Art or Science, without Practice.

THEORIES of the Planets [in Astronomy] are Hypotheses, according to which they explain the Reason of the Phenomena, and Appearances of the Planets.

THERAPEUTICKS [therapeutique, F.] therapeutica, L. θεραπεύτικα, of θεραπεύω, to heal, Gr.] that Part of Physick which shews the Method of curing Diseases.

THERAPHIM [תְּרָפִים, H.] certain TERAPHIM } Idols or Images made in the Shape of Men.

THERE [dær, Sax. dær, Belg. dær, Teut. and L. S. dær, Dan.] in that Place.

THEREABOUT, near that Place or Number.

THEREAFTER [dæræftær, Sax. dæræchter, Belg.] according as.

THEREFORE [dærfoor, Belg. dærfor, Teut.] for that Cause.

THEREN'ABIN } Oriental Manna.

TENER'ABIN }
THEREON [dærion, Sax. dæran, Teut.] upon that Thing.

THEREWITH, [dæmit, Teut.] with that Thing.

THERIACA } [theriaque, F. theriaca; L. of θηριακόν, of θηρ, a Beast, and αἰσθάνω, to cure, Gr.] Treacle;

THERI'ACE } any Medicines against Poisons, or for the curing the Bites of poisonous Animals.

THERIACAL [theriacus, L. of θηριακός, Gr.] that belongs to or has the Virtue of Treacle.

THERIO'MA [θηρίωμα, Gr.] a wild raging Ulcer; a Symptom of the venereal Disease, a Shanker.

THERMÆ [thermes, F. Sippias, of θερμαίνω, to make warm, Gr.] hot Baths.

THERMAN'TICK [thermanica, L. of θερμαίνω, Gr. to warm] Medicines which cause Heat.

THERMOMETER [of θερμός, Warmth, and μέτρον, a Measure, Gr.] a Tube of Glass, filled with Spirit of Wine, or other proper Liquors; an Instrument to shew the several Degrees of Heat and Cold of a Stove for Plants, or any Room where it stands.

THERMOMETRON [Physical Term] that natural Heat which is measured or perceived by the Pulse.

TER'MOSCOPE [θερμ, and σκοπεύω, Gr.] the same as Thermometer.

THESE [dese, Belg. dese, Teut.] the Things spoken of last, those, the Things spoken of before.

THE'SIS [thesis, F. thesis, Gr.] any short Sentence, a Position, a Proposition advanced and to be made good, a Subject to dispute upon. L.

To **THESAURIZE** [thesauriser, F. of θησαυρίζω, Gr.] to gather up or lay up Treasure.

THET'FORD [of the River Ther, and ford] a Town in Norfolk, 70 Miles N. N. E. from London, formerly a Bishop's See.

THETHINGA [Dethinga, Sax. settung, Teut.] a Tithing.

A **THEW**, a Ducking-Stool. O.

TH

ang, Sax.] a Strap of

ers out of another
her.

levelled at a
es not con-

ather to
all those

of
of

as
jcare

ape large
the Greek,

an Idol of great
nt Saxons and Teu-

ter of the Romans. It

action of Thunder, because

od of Thunder; or of tepan,

because he may be said to rend

ads.
AOKACICA [of thorax, L. the Breast]

THORACICA inferior [in Anatomy] a
Branch of the Subclavian Vein, spreading

itself upon the Sides of the Breast. L.

THORACICA superior [in Anatomy] a
Branch of the Subclavian Vein, passing to

the Paps and Muscles of the Breast.

THORACICK, belonging to, or proper in
Disorders of the Breast.

THORAL-LINE [in Palmistry] a Mark
in the Hand called also the Line of Venus.

THORAK [Thorax, Gr.] the Chest, all
that Cavity circumscribed above by the

Neck-bone, below by the Diaphragm, before
by the Breast-bone, behind by the Back-

bones, on the Sides by the Ribs. L.

A THORN [θρῖς, Sax. toþn, Dan.
børn, Belg. dorn, Teut. draen, C. Br.]

a Prickle of a Bush; also a Shrub of two
sorts, a black and a white.

THORN-Apple, a Plant bearing white
Flowers, succeeded by round prickly green

Flews. Stramonium, L.

THORN-Back, a Fish.

THORNY [of θρῖς-Ige, Sax. the
Thorney-Isle] in *Hampshire*.

THORNINESS, the abounding with
Thorns.

THORNY [thornich, T.] full of Thorns.

THOROUGH [θρῖς, Sax. burch, Teu.]
thru'.

THOROUGH-BASS [in Music] that
which goes quite through the Composition.

THOROUGH Toll, a Duty anciently paid
to the Earls of Richmond.

THORP [Thorpe, Sax. thorpe, F. thort.
dorp, Belg. L. S. Dorff, Teut.] a Village or
Cottary-Town; also a Surname.

TH

THORUCK, an Heap. O.

THOSE [θῆς, Sax. die(z, Belg.) Per-
sons or Things at a Distance from one, these,
Things near one.

THOU [ðu, Sax. du, L. S. and Teut.
tu, C. Br. tu, Lat.] You when applied to
one Person.

THOUGH [ðeah, Sax.] altho'.

A THOUGHT [ðohc, Sax.] an Opera-
tion of the Mind, an Opinion.

THOUGHTFUL, full of Thoughts,
pensive.

THOUGHTFULLY, pensively.

THOUGHTFULNESS, Pensiveness.

THOUGHTS, the Rowers Seats in a
Boat.

THOUGHTY, thoughtful. *Gbauc*,

A THOUSAND [þusend, of tien, 10,
and send, 100, Sax. þusent, Belg. tausent,
Teut. M. Lat.] or 1000.

THOWLS [tholus, L. Stoa, Gr.]
Wooden Pins in a Boat, thro' which the

Rowers put their Oars or Sculls, when they
row.

THRACKSAT [Chymical Term] the
Metal which is put in the Mine,

THRAGES, busy Matter. O.

THRALL [θρῶλ, Sax. which
THRALLDOM } Minstrel derives of
δουλαβ, Gr.] Servitude, Bondage.

THRALLED, enslaved. *Spenc*.

THRALLS, Slaves. *Spenc*.

THRAP'PLE, the Wind-pipe of a Horse.

THRASONICAL [of Thraso, a notori-
ous Braggadochio in *Terence*] insolently
boasting, full of Ostentation.

THRAST, thrust, crowded. *Gbauc*.

To THRAVE [of θρῖς pian, Sax.] to
urge. *Lincolnsb*.

A THRAVE, 24 Sheaves or 2 Shocks of
Corn set up together. N. C.

THREAD [θρᾶν, Sax. draat, L. S.
draedt, Belg. traed, Dan.] Twine made of
Flax, Wool, Silk, &c.

To THREAP } [θρεῖπῖαν, or
To THREAP } θρεῖπῖαν, Sax.]
To THREAP-PEF } to affirm posi-
tively; to insist upon a Thing obstinately,
N. C.

To THREAT'EN [θρεῖπῖαν, Sax.
tregher, Dan. brøsten, Teut.] to use
Threats.

THREATENINGLY, by way of Threat.

THREE [θρῖς, Sax. tri, C. Br. drep,
Teut. tres, L. tres, Gr.] III, or 3.

THREEFOLD [θρεῖπολς, Sax. drey-
faltig, Teut.] threefold.

THREKE, to thrust. O.

THREMOTE, the Blast of a Horn. *Cb*.

THRENO'DY [threnodia, L. of θρῆνῳδία,
Gr.] a mournful or funeral Song.

To THREPE [θρεῖπῖαν, Sax.] to af-
firm, to blame. *Gbauc*.

To **THRESH** [*ῥῆσαν, Sax. trefchen, Teut.*] to beat the Grain of Corn out of the Ear; also to beat a Person.

A **THRESHER** [*ῥῆσερ, Sax. trefcher, Teut.*] one that threshes Corn; also a Fish with a broad and thick Tail which serves to beat the Head of a Whale.

THRESH'OLD [*ῥῆ-πολδ, Sax.*] the Ground Timber of a Door.

To **THREST**, to oppose.

To **THRESTEN**, to thrust. *Chauc.*

THRICE, three Times.

THRIDBOROUGH. See *Thirdborough*.

THRIFT, Savingness or Sparingness.

THRIFTILY, sparingly.

THRIFTINESS, Sparingness.

THRIFTY, sparing.

To **THRILL** [*ῥίλλαν, Sax. drillen, Du.*] to drill or bore, to thrust thro'.

To **THRILL**, to kill; also to run, as the Blood in the Heart. *Sax.*

THRILLING } piercing. *Spenc.*

THRIL'LANT }

THRIST'A, a Piece of ancient Money, in value 3 Shillings.

To **THRING** [*ῥρίγγαν, Sax.*] to thrust. *O.*

THRIP, to beat. *N. C.*

THRI'PLES, the same in an Ox Team as Cart Ladders.

THRI'HING, the third Part of a County or Shire; also a Court held within that Circuit.

THRI'THING *Reve*, the Governor of a Thiring.

To **THRIVE** [*q. d. to drive on*] to grow or increase mightily; to become rich or prosperous.

THRIVINGLY, in a thriving Manner.

THRIVINGNESS, prosperity.

THRO', through.

THROAT [*ῥοτ, Sax. troffel, Teut.*] the Windpipe, &c.

To **THROB** [*ῥοβω deriues it of ῥοβω, Gr.*] to beat, pant or ache, as the Heart sometimes does, or a Swelling.

THROCK MORTON [*q. d. the Rock-Moor-Town*] a Surname.

To **THRO'D'DEN**, to grow, to thrive, to wax, to flourish. *C.*

THROFF, thrive. *Cbsuc.*

THROM'BUS [among *Physicians*] the Coagulation of Blood into Clots. *L.*

A **THRONE** [*ῥρονος, L. of ῥωνος, Gr.*] a Chair of State raised two or three Steps from the Ground, richly adorned, and covered with a Canopy, for Kings and Princes to sit on at Times of publick Ceremonies. *F.*

To **THRONE**, to place on a Throne, to inthronize. *Shakspeare.*

THRONES, the third Rank of Angels in the Celestial Hierarchy.

A **THRONG** [*ῥρῶγγ, Sax. geseunge, Teut.*] a crowd or press of People.

Very **THRONG**, busily employed. *N. C.*

To **THRONG** [*ῥρίγγαν, Sax. strengen. Teut. trenger, Dan.*] to crowd, press close, to get together in great Numbers.

THRONG'INGLY, crowdingly.

A **THROP**, a Sign. *Sp.* a Village. *Cb.*

To **THROP'PLE**, to throttle or strangle. *Yorksb.*

The **TROP'PLE** [*ῥροππλεν, Teut.*] the Wind-pipe. *Yorksb.*

THROSH'ERE, Quails. *O.*

A **THROSTLE** [*ῥροστε, Sax. trostel, L. S. and Teut.*] a Thrush.

To **THROW** [*ῥρῡπαν, Sax.*] to hurl or sling; or turn as Throwsters do. *N. C.*

The **THROT'TLE** [*troffel, Teut.*] the Throat.

THROUGH [*ῥruht, Teut.*] for thorough.

To **THROW**, to work at the Tin Mines. *N. C.*

THROWS of Women [*ῥροπιαν, Sax.*] the Pains of Child-birth.

THROW'STER [*of ῥρῡπαν, Sax.*] a Twister of Silk, Thread, &c.

THRU'CHT, thrust. *N. C.*

A **THRUM** [*ῥrum, Sax.*] the End of a Weaver's Warp, &c.

A **THRUSH** [*ῥρῡrc, Sax.*] a singing Bird.

To **THRUST** [*of ῥrudere, or ῥrustare, L.*] to push at, to push forwards.

A **THUMB** [*ῥums, Sax.*] *Dupm, Belg. duum, L. S. duum, Teut.*] the largest, first and shortest of the Fingers.

THUM'MIM [*ῥῥῥ, H. i. e. Perfection*] what it was and of what made, it is very hard to find out; it was not reckoned among the Things wrought by Art, but given by God to *Moses*, to put in the Breast-plate of *Aaron*. See *Urim*.

A **THUMP** [*ῥumbo, Ital.*] a Blow with the Hand.

To **THUMP**, to beat with the Hand.

THUMP'ING, beating; also large, great.

To **THUNDER** [*ῥυναν, Sax. ῥoth Detter, Dan. ῥunneth, Teut. tonner, F. of tonare, L.*] to make a thundering Noise.

THUNDER [*Dunber, Sax. ῥonner, Belg. ῥonner, Teut. and L. S. tonner, F. of tonitru, L.*] a Noise known by Persons not deaf.

THU'NDRINGLY, like Thunder.

THURIF'EROUS [*ῥurifer, L.*] bearing or bringing forth Frankincense.

THURSDAY [*ῥunnersdag, Sax. ῥonne-ῥag, Teut. ῥersdag, Dan.*] the 5th Day of the Week, so named from the Lord *Thor*, which was worshipped by our *Saxons* Ancestors.

THURSE *Loose* [*q. d. Thor's Loose*] an Insect.

THUS [*ῥur, Sax.*] so, after this manner.

To **THWACK** [*ῥwacken, Teut.*] to press close, to law on hard Blows.

A **THWART** [*ῥuert, Dan.*]

TO THWITE, to whittle, to cut, to make white by cutting. *N. C.*

THWITTEN, twitted. *Cbau.*

THYM'AMA [*Thymama*, Gr.] Incense, Perfume. *L.*

THYME [*thym*, *F. thymus*, *L. of Thymus*, Gr. *Thymian*, Teut.] an Herb so called.

THY'MICK Vein [with *Anatomists*] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein.

THYROARYTÆNOIDES [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of large Muscles arising from the Cartilages called *Scutiformis*, and stretching themselves to the Sides of the *Artyrioides* Muscle.

THYROIDEÆ Glandule [*Anatomy*] two Glandules of a clammy solid Substance, seated at the lower Part of the *Larynx*.

THYROIDES [in *Anatomy*] a Cartilage of the *Larynx*.

THYR'SUS [*Thyrus*, Gr.] the tapering Stem or Stalk of any Herb.

TIB, a poor silly Woman.

TIB of the Buttery, a Goose. *Cent.*

TIBIA [*Anatomy*] that Part of the Leg, between the Knee and the Ankle; the Bone of the Leg, called also *Focile Major*. *L.*

TIBIALIS Anticus, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, so called from its Situation on the Fore-part of the *Tibia*; its use is to pull the Foot upwards and forwards directly. *L.*

TIBIALIS Posterior [*Anatomy*] a Muscle seated on the Back-part of the *Tibia*. *L.*

TIC'ING, a setting up of Turf to dry. *N. C.*

TICK [*tique*, *F.*] a small blackish Insect; also a Disease in Horses.

TICK TACK [*tricar*, *F. triacche*, or *tracche*, *Ital.*] a Game at Tables.

A TICK'ET [*etiquette*, *F.*] a small Note, for seeing a Play; Payment of Seamen's Wages; quartering of Soldiers, &c.

To **TICK'ET** [*etiquetter*, *F.*] to put a Note upon any Thing, &c.

To **TICKLE** [of *Cirelas*, or *vinclen*, *Sax. Kitzelen*, *Belg. Kitzellen*, *Teut.*] an Action better known than described.

TICKLE, ticklish, slippery. *Spenc.*

TICK'ISH, [*Kitzlich*, *Teut.*] easily tickled; hazardous.

TICK'ISHLY, in a ticklish manner.

TICK'ISHNESS, Aptness to be tickled; Hazardousness.

TICK'UM, a License. *C.*

The **TIDE** [probably of *tib*, *Sax. tīb*, *Belg.* and *Dan.*] the ebbing and flowing of the Sea.

Windward TIDE [*Sea Term*] is when the Tide runs against the Wind.

Ward TIDE, is when the Wind and Tide run the same Way.

TIDE [*Sea Term*] that is, where very strong.

TIDE and HALF-TIDE [*Sea Term*] as, the *Flow-Tide* and *Half-Tide*, is when the Tide runs three Hours in the *Offing*, or open Sea, later than it does by the Shore.

To **TIDE it over** [*Sea Term*] is to go over to a Place with the Tide of Flood or Ebb, and to stay all the Time the contrary Tide lasts, and afterwards to come back upon the Return of the Tide.

Neap TIDES, are the Tides when the Moon is in the second and last Quarter, which are neither so high nor so swift as the Spring-Tides.

Spring-TIDES, are the Tides at New and Full Moon.

TIDES MEN, certain Custom-House Officers, appointed to attend upon Ships till the Ships are cleared.

TIDE [*zeit*, *Teut.*] Time. *Spenc.*

TIDER, soon, quickly, sooner. *N. C.*

TIDES, Seasons. *Spenc.*

TIDILY, neatly.

TIDINESS, Neatness, Cleanliness.

TIDY [probably of *tight*, *Engl.* tho' *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *Tudic*, *Gr.*] handy, neat, cleanly, tight in Dress.

TIERCE, a Sequence of Cards of the same Colour at the Game of Picket; also a Thrust in Fencing. *F.*

TIERCE [in *Musick*] a Third, the Difference of three Notes. *F.*

TIERCE [among the *Roman Catholics*] one of Canonical Hours.

TIERCE [*tiers*, *F.*] a Liquid Measure containing 24 Gallons.

TIER'CEL [*tiercelet*, *F.*] a Male Hawk.

TIER'CET [*of tierce*, *F.* a third] a Song of three Stanza's; or a Staff of three Verses.

TIES [in a *Ship*] are those Ropes, by which the Yards hang.

TIFFANY [*Skinner* derives it of *teffer*, *O. F.* to adorn] a sort of light Silk used by Painters for the same Purpose as Tammy.

To **TIFLE**, to turn; to stir, to disorder any Thing by tumbling it. *N. C.*

TIGE [*Architecture*] the Shaft of a Column from the Astragal to the Capital.

TIGER [*tigre*, *F. tigris*, *L. of Tigris*, *Gr.*] a fierce wild Beast.

TIGH [*Old Records*] a Close or Intestate closure.

TIGHT [*ticht*, *L. S. and Teut.*] as, a tight Cask, one which will not leak.

TIGHT [in *Dress*] not flatterly.

TIGHT, tied. *Spenc.*

TIGHT, spoken of a Rope] strait, pulled hard.

TIGHTLY, neatly.

TIGHTNES, Neatness, Straitness.

TIGRESS [*tigrisse*, *F.*] a the Tiger.

A TIKE, a small Bullock or Heifer. *C.*

A TILE [*tegula*, *Sax. tigl*, *Dan. tigel*, *Teut. tegel*, *F. of tegula*, *L.*] a square earthen Plate for covering Houses.

TILL [*til*, *Sax.*] until. *Google*

A **TILL** [*tille, Sax.*] a small Drawer in a Counter or Desk.

To **TILL** *the Ground* [*tilian, Sax. tuipe, Belg.*] is to dig or turn it up with a Spade, Plough, &c.

TIL'LAGE, the Tilling, digging, or ploughing of Land.

TIL'LER [*or a Ship*] a strong Piece of Wood fastened to a Ships Rudder; also that which serves for a Helm in a Boat.

TIL'LER } a small Tree left to grow
TEL'LAR } till it is sellable.

TILLS, Lentils, a sort of Pulse.

To **TILT** *Beer* [*of tolle, Belg. to tilt up*] to raise a Cask of Beer, &c. that is near out, to set it sloping.

To **TILT** [*Skinner derives it of vacillan, Sax. to vacillate*] to run at Tilts, to thrust with Swords or Foils.

TILT [*yelt, Teut.*] a Cloth or Tent to cover a Boat to keep off Rain, &c.

TILT-BOAT, a covered Boat for Passengers, such as that which carries Passengers between *London and Gravesend*.

TILTH, tilling or improving of Land.

TILTS, an Exercise when two armed Persons on Horse-back run against one another with Spears or Lances.

TIMARIOTS [among the *Turks*] those who out of Conquered Lands, have a certain Portion allowed them to serve on Horse-back, and find Arms, Ammunition, &c. at their own Charge, as often and as long as it shall be required.

TIMBER [*timbre, Sax. timber, B. timmer, L. S. zimmer, Teut.*] Wood for Building.

A **TIM'BER** of *Skinn* or *Furr* [among *Furriers*] is a Number of 40.

TIMBER Measure, 43 solid Feet make a Tun of Timber, and 50 Feet a Load.

TIM'BERS of *Ermine* [*Heraldry*] the Ranks or Rows of Ermine in Noblemens Robes.

To **TIMBER** [among *Falconers*] to nestle or make a Nest, as Birds of Prey do.

TIMBER, slender.

TIMBESTERS, Players on Timbrels. O.

TIM'BRE [*in Heraldry*] the Crest which in any Attainment stands a Top of the Helmet.

TIMBREL [*tympannum, L. of tympanon, Gr.*] a Musical Instrument.

TIMBURINS, a Musical Instrument, Sp.

TIME [*thymus, L. thymian, Teut.*] a sweet Herb.

TIME [*tama, Sax. time, Dan. tempo, F. temps, L.*] a certain Measure depending on the Motion of the Luminaries, by which the Distance and Duration of Things are measured.

TIME absolute [*in Philosophy*] flows equally in-itself, without Relation to any Thing external; and is the same with Duration.

TIME relative [*in Philosophy*] is the sensible and external Measure of Duration, estimated by Motion.

TIME [*in Music*] that Quantity or Length by which is assigned to every particular Note its due Measure, without making it either longer or shorter than it ought to be.

Duple TIME [*Music*] is when all the Notes are increased by 2; as a Long makes a Large; 2 Breves a Long, &c.

Tripple TIME [*in Music*] is that wherein the Measure is counted by threes; as one Semibreve is equivalent to three Minims and one Minim to three Crotchets, &c.

TIME/LINESS, Seasonableness.

TIME'LY [*ramlice, Sax.*] opportunist.

TIMID [*timide, F. timidus, L.*] timorous, fearful.

TIMIDITY [*timiditas, F. timiditas, L.*] timorousness, fearfulness.

TIMORO'SO [*in Music Books*] signifies to play with great Fear, or great Care and Caution. *Ital.*

TIM'OROUS [*timorofus, L.*] fearful, bashful.

TIM'OROUSLY, fearfully.

TIM'OROUSNESS, Fearfulness.

TIMO'THEANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who held that Christ was incarnated for the Advantage of our Bodies.

TIMOTHY [*timotheos, Gr. an Honourer of God*] a proper Name of Man.

TIM'OROUSLY, in due Time, seasonably.

TIN [*tin, Dan. and Belg. zinn, Teut. of Stannum, L.*] a Metal of which Pewter, &c. is made.

TIN GLASS, a Metallick Substance, smooth and like Tin.

TIN-WORM, an Insect.

TINKER MEN, Fisher-men who used to destroy the young Fry in the River of *Thames*.

TINCT [*tinct, F. tinctor, L.*] a Colouring, dyed or Coloured. *Spenc.*

TINCTURE [*teinture, F. tinctor, L.*] a Colouring, Stain or Dye; also an imperfect Knowledge or Smattering of an Art or Science.

TINCTURE [*among Chymists*] is a Dissolution of the more fine and more volatile Parts of a mixed Body in Spirit of Wine, or some such proper Menstruum.

TINCTURE [*in Heraldry*] signifies the Colours in an Escutcheon.

TINCTURE of the Moon [*in Chymistry*] a Dissolution of some of the more volatile Parts of Silver made into Wine.

TINCTURED [*tinctor, L.*] dyed.

To **TIND** [*tyndan, Sax. senden, Teut.*] to light, as to tind a Candle, Fire, &c.

TINDER [*tyndus, -Sax. tinctor, Teut. under, T.*] fine Linnen burnt, &c. its more ready taking the Fire.

TINE, the Genia of a

To **TINE** an Egg, to di

TINEA, a Sore or Tetter, or a Salt Lympha. *L.*

TINEMAN, an Officer of the Forest, who took Care of Vert or Venison in the Night.

TINETUM [Old Law] Brush-Wood for Fencing and Hedging.

TINWALD [in the Isle of Man] the yearly Meeting of the States.

TIN'GED [of tingers, L.] coloured or dyed lightly.

To **TIN'GLE** [*tinire*, F. *tinire*, L. or *tinician*, C. Br.] to make a Noise as the Ears, or as a small Bell or Vessel of Metal.

A **TINK'ER** [among *Chymists*] Borax or Gold Solder.

A **TINK'ER** [a *tinnicando*, L.] a Maker or Mender of Vessels of Brass, Copper, &c.

TIN'MAN, a Dealer in Tin Wares.

TIN-PENNY, a certain customary Duty antiently paid to the Tithing-Men.

TIN'SEL [of *Espinelle*, F. a Spark] a glittering Stuff made of Silk and Copper.

TINTAMAR! [probably, q. d. *Tinnitus Martius*, L.] a confused Noise, a hideous Outcry. F.

TIN-WORM, a small red Worm, round and having many Legs much like a Hog-louse, which creeps in the Grass, and poisons the Beasts that eat it.

TIPNY [*tyne*, Dan.] small, slender.

The **TIP** [*tip*, Belg.] the End or utmost Point of any Thing.

TIP-STAVES [so called from their Staves being tipped with Silver] Officers who take into Custody such Persons as are committed by the Court.

TIPPET [*zappet*, Sax.] a kind of Kerchief for Womens Necks, commonly of Furs; also a long Scarf which Doctors of Divinity wear over their Gowns.

To **TIPPLE** [probably, q. d. *Sippa* of Sip] to drink often or much.

TIPSY, a little in drink, fuddled.

TIRE [*Atars*, F. but *Minibero* derives it of *tiage*, Gr.] a Woman's Head-dress; also the Iron-band of a Cart Wheel.

TIRE of Guns [*typer*, Belg.] a Row of **TIRE** great Guns placed along

the Ship's Side, either above, upon Deck or below.

To **TIRE**, to dress.

To **TIRE** [*tipian*, Sax.] to weary; to be or grow weary.

TIRIN, to tear. *Chauc.*

TIR'ING [in *Falconry*] is giving a Hawk a Leg or Wing of a Pullet to pluck at.

TIR'WHIT, a Bird otherwise called a Lapwing.

TISSICK. See *Phthisick*.

TIS'SUE of *tissu*, part. of *tissre*, F.] rich Stuff made of Silk and Silver, or Gold, we

T Bird admired for his whist-chirping, singing most of

T Bird.

also a little Horse.

TITE [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be tite or tight, when she is so staunch as to let in but very little Water.

TITHABLE, that may be tithed, or is liable to yield Tithes.

TITHE [*teoba*, Sax.] the Tenth Part of all Fruits, &c. the Revenue that is generally due to the Parson of the Parish.

To **TITHE** [*teobing*, Sax.] to take the Tenth Part.

TITHEN, to pay tithes. *Chauc.*

A **TITHING** [*teobing*, Sax.] a Company of Ten Men with their Families, all bound to the King for the peaceful Behaviour of each other.

TITHING-MEN, in the *Saxon* Time every Hundred was divided into Ten Districts or Tithings, every Tithing made up of Ten Friburges, each Friburg, of ten Families, and within every such Tithing there were Tithing Men to examine and determine all lesser Causes between Villagers and Neighbours, but to refer all greater Matters to the superior Courts.

TITHING-Penny, a customary Duty paid to the Sheriff by the Tithing Court.

TITIRING, persuading, courting, tit-tering. *Chauc.*

TITILLATION, a tickling, a pleasing Itch, a Sensation of Pleasure from the Touch of some Parts.

TITINILK [*Old Writ*] a Tale-bearer.

TITILE [*titre*, F. *titulus*, L.] the Inscription of a Book or Act; also a Name of Honour given to Persons according to their Rank or Quality.

TITLE [in *Law*] a Right, a Claim; a just Cause for possessing or enjoying any thing according to their Rank or Quality.

TITLE of Entry [*Law Term*] is when a Person makes a Feoffment of Land upon a certain Condition, and the Condition is broken; after which the Feoffor has Title to enter upon the Land again.

TITS [probably of *titus*, Gr. small] small Cattle.

TITTER, soon, quickly. *W. C.*

To **TITTER** [probably of *titetren*, to shake or tremble, Teut.] to giggle or laugh by Fits.

TITUBATION, a stumbling, faltering, or nodding. L.

TITULAR [*titulaire*, F. of L.] that bears a Title.

TITTYRE, a Nick-name for the Liquor called *Geneva*, probably so called, because it makes Persons merry, laugh, and titter.

TIMESIS [*τμήσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, by which a compound Word is divided into two Parts, by some other Word which is put between them.

To [*to*, Sax. to, R. S. *zu*, T.] unto.

TOAD [*tao*, Sax.] a known Reptile.

TOAD *Flax*, Plant.

TOAST

TOAST [of *tsfum*, L.] Bread baked or roasted before the Fire; a Person proposed whose Health is to be drank. See *Toff*.

TOBACCO [so called of *Tobago*, one of the *Caribbee* Islands in *America*, from whence it was brought into *England* by Sir *Francis Drake*, Anno 1585] an *American* Plant well known.

TOBACCONIST, a Tobacco Seller.

TOBIAH [תוביה, H. i. e. the Goodness of God] a proper Name of Men.

TOCCA'TA } [in *M.-ick Books*] signi-
TOCCA'TO } fies the same as *Ricercate*, which is a kind of extempore Prelude or Overture, called in *English* a Voluntary.

TOD of *Wool*, the Quantity of 28 lb.

TO DAY [ט דאג, *Sax.* of *zu* and *tag*, Teut.] this Day.

To MORROW [טו מורגן, *Sax.* morgen, Teut.] the Day after the present.

A TOE [ט, *Sax.* teen, L. S. *zēhe*, Teut. which *F. Junius* derives of *Taw*, Gr. to extend] a Finger of the Foot.

A TOFT [q. d. a Tuft, as *touffe du Bois*, F.] a Grove of Trees.

TOFT, a Messuage or House, or rather a Place where a Messuage once stood that is fallen or pulled down. L. T.

TOFT-MAN, the Owner of a Toft.

TOGETHER [זאגסאם, *Sax.*] in Company with.

To TOIL [tilian, *Sax.* tole?, *Dan.*] to labour, to drudge.

TOILES [*Minsbew* derives it of *togen*, Belg.] Play-things, Trifles.

TOILES [toiles, F.] Snares or Nets for the catching of wild Beasts.

TOPLET [toilette, F.] a fine Cloth spread upon a Table in a Bed-Chamber, or in a Lady's Dressing-Room.

TOISE [toise, F.] a Measure containing six Foot in Length, a Fathom.

TOISON d'Or [in *Heraldry*] a Golden Fleece. F.

A TOKEN [טאקן, *Sax.* teetken, L. S. *zetchen*, Teut.] a Sign, or Mark.

To TOKEN } [taenian, *Sax.* bette-
To BETOKEN } tenen, L. S. *bezeich-*
ten, Teut.] to shew or give some Token.

TOKININ, a Token. *Cbauc.*

TOLE, a Clout, a Toy. *Cbauc.*

TOLEDO, a Sword made at *Toledo* in *Spain*.

TOLERABLE [*tolerabilis*, L.] that may be indured or born with; also indifferent, passible. F.

TOLERABLY, indifferently well.

To TOLERATE [*tolerare*, F. *toleratum*, L.] to suffer, to bear with, to permit, to connive at.

TOLERA'TION [*tolerance*, F.] a suffering, permitting, or allowing of. L.

TOLL [toll, *Sax.* toll, C. Br. toll, L. S. *zell*, Teut. toll, *Dan.* tollie, F. *tebium*,

L.] a Tribute or Custom paid for a Passenger; also Liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of such a Manour.

To TOLL [of *tollere*, F.] to bar, defeat, or take away. L. T.

To TOLL a Bell, is to ring it after a particular Manner, to give Notice of the Death or Funeral of some Person.

TOLL-BOOTH [of *toll* and *Booth*, *Sax.* or *Switz*, C. Br. toll-booth, Teut.] a Custom-house, or Place where Toll is paid.

TOLL-Corn, Toll taken at a Mill for grinding Corn.

TOLL-Hop, a small Measure, by which Toll was taken for Corn sold in an open Market.

TOLD-Through, Money paid for Passage in or through some Highways, &c.

TOLL-Travelle, an Acknowledgment given for passing thro' a private Man's Ground.

TOLL-Tray, Toll taken by the Tray or Dish.

TOLL-Turn, a Toll paid at the Return of Cattle from Fairs or Markets, tho' they were not sold.

TOL/ASTER } a Tribute heretofore
TOL/ESTER } paid to the Lord of the Manour for Liberty to brew and sell Ale.

TOL/SEY, a kind of Exchange or Place where Merchants meet in *Bristol*, &c.

TOLT [in *Law*, q. d. *tollere legem*] a Writ whereby a Cause depending in a Court Baron is removed to the County-Court.

TOL'TA [*Old Law*] Extortion, Rapine, Wrong; any Thing impeded or castled contrary to Right and Justice.

A TOMB [Tombe, F. Tomba, Ital. of *τόμα*, Gr.] a Sepulchre of Stone, &c.

TOMBLESTERES, Tumblers. *Cbauc.*

TOMBOY, a wanton, frolicksome Girl.

TOMBYSTERE, a Woman Tumbler. *Cbauc.*

A TOME [Tomé, F. *Tomus*, L. of *τόμος*, Gr.] a separate Part or distinct Volume of a large Book.

TOMELIS, to boot, into the Bargain. *Ch.*

TOMENT/OSE [*tomentosus*, L.] made of, or like Flocks of Wool.

TOMEN/TUM, Flocks, Shear-Wool, such as is used in stuffing Beds, &c. L.

TOMEN/TUM [among *Botanists*] is that soft downy Substance which grows on the Tops of some Plants.

TO'MIN [among *Jewellers*] a Weight about three Carrats.

TOM/KIN } [among *Gunnery*] the

TOM/PION } ple of a great Gun or

tar, made to keep out Rain.

TON, Contradiction of The

TON, a Tone or Sound.

A TON } [Tonne, F.]

A TUN } containing

Hundred Weight.

TONDINO, the same as *Affragal*.

TONE [*tonus*, L. of *τῶν*, Gr.] a certain Degree of Elevation or Depression of the Voice or some other Sound.

TONGS [*tonge*, Sax. *tanah*, Du. *tang*, Dan. *zange*, Teut.] an Utensil belonging to a Fire-hearth.

A TONGUE [*tong*, Sax. *tunge*, L. S. and Dan. *zungt*, Teut. *tonght*, Belg.] the Instrument of Speech.

TONGUE-LESS, without a Tongue.

TONGUE PAD, a talkative Person.

TONGUING [with *Gardeners*] a particular Way of Grafting, by making a Slit with a Knife in the bare Part of the Stock downwards; and is also called *Shipping*.

TONICA [*tonad*, Gr.] those Things which, being externally applied to the Limbs, strengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

TONIC [among *Anatomists*] that tremulous Motion or Vibration of the Nerves and Fibres in an human Body, which is much altered in their different Tension.

TONNAGE } a Duty paid to the King

TUNNAGE } for Goods exported or imported in Ships, &c. at a certain Rate for every Tun.

TONNETIGHT the Quantity of a Tun in a Ship's Freight or Bulk. O. R.

TONN, a Tone or Sound.

TONSILE [*tonsilis*, L.] that may be swarmed, shorn, or clipped, &c.

TONSILS [*tonsilæ*, L.] the Almonds of the Ears, two Glands at the Root of the Tongue, on each Side the *Uvula*.

TONSURE [*tonsura*, L.] a shaving or cutting off the Hair.

TOO [*to*, Sax.] overmuch.

Too much of one Thing, is good for nothing.

This Proverb is an Apophthegm of one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. Some attribute it to *Thales* and some to *Solon*, *Μαθησάγας*, Gr. It is generally applied by way of *Reprehension* to such Persons who, when by some witty Drollery or *Banter*, they find they have diverted the Company, pleased with the Conceit of their own Wit, they either draw it to that Length, 'tis so fine that No-body can perceive it but themselves; or they carry on the Jest till it grows *troublesome* and *nauseous*, forgetting that tho' a little Wit in Company, like *Salt* at a Table, makes Conversation *lightning*, yet they must love *savoury Bits* very well, that can dine out of a *Salt-Seller*. *Modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.*

TOOM, cool, of *toelean*, Sax. *tuylic*, Belg.

TOO, an Instrument of any Sort.

TOO, Belg.] to blow a

TOO, Belg.] to blow a

TOO, Belg.] to blow a

TOO, Belg.] to blow a

TOO, Belg.] to blow a

TOO, Belg.] to blow a

TOO, Belg.] to blow a

TOOTH-ACHE [*to* Sect, *Sax*] a Pain in the Teeth.

TOOTHLESS [*toothless*, Sax] having no Teeth.

TOOTHING, a Corner Stone left for more Building.

TOOTH-WORT, an Herb. *Dentaria*, L.

TOOTH WREST, an Instrument to draw Teeth.

TOOTHING, prying, peeping, searching narrowly. *Sperc.*

TOP [*top*, Sax. *toppe*, C. Ev.] the Height, the uppermost end of a Thing.

A TOP [*top*, Belg. and Dan. *toppie*, F. *toppe*, Teut.] a Play-thing for Boys.

To TOP the Sail Yards [*Sea Phrase*] is to make them hand even.

TOP [of a *Sail*] is a round Frame of Boards lying upon the Cross trees, near the Head of the Mast.

TOP Arming [in a *Ship*] are a Sort of Cloaths hung about the round Tops of the Masts for Show.

TOP-Masts [in a *Ship*] small Masts fixed to the Heads of all the Masts aloft.

TOP-Gallant-Masts [in a *Ship*] are those Masts which are over the Top-Masts of the Main and Fore-Masts.

TOPARCH [*toparcha*, L. of *τοπάρχης*, of *τοπ*, a Place, and *ἀρχ*, a Governor, Gr.] a Governor of any Place.

TOPAZ [*topaze*, F. *topazeus*, L. of *τοπάζιον*, Gr.] a precious Stone of the Colour of fine Gold.

TOPAZ [in *Heraldry*] the Golden Colour in the Coats of Nobility.

To TOPE [*tope*, F. *Skinner* chuses to derive it from *toppe*, Belg. to rag, *q. d.* to drink till he rave] to drink lustily.

TOPH [among *Surgeons*] a kind of Swelling in the Bones.

TOPHAECIOUS [of *τοφ*, Gr.] gritty, sandy, stony.

TOPHET [*תפת*, Heb. i. e. a Drum] a Valley where the *Ammonites* sacrificed their Children to *Moloch*, and cauled Drums to be beat to hinder their Cries from being heard.

TOPHUS [*τοφ*, Gr.] any gritty or earthy Matter, abounding in some Mineral Waters, and concentering upon the Sides of Vessels they are long contained in, or on hard Bones lying in them; whence also from its Likeness thereunto, it is applied to a chalky Substance, or a stony Concretion in any Part of the Animal Body. L.

TOPIARY Works [*topiaria*, L.] Arbours made of Trees and Twigs cut and planted.

TOPICAL [*topique*, F. *topicus*, L. of *τοπικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or applied to a particular Place.

TOPICE [*topique*, F. of *topicus*, L. of *τοπικός*, Gr.] that Part of Logick which treats of Invention or finding out of Arguments.

TOPICKS [*topiques*, F. *topica*, L. of *τοπικά*, of *τοπος*, Gr. a Place] common Places or Heads of Discourse.

TOPOGRAPHICAL } [*topographique*,
TOPOGRAPHICK } F.] belonging to Topography.

TOPOGRAPHY [*topographie*, F. *topographia*, L. of *τοπογραφία*, Gr. of *τοπος*, a Place, and *γραφω*, a Description] a Description of a Place, or some small Quantity of Land, such as that of a Manour or particular Estate.

TOPPING, eminent, noted, chief.

TOPPING the Lifts [*Sea Term*] is haling the Top-sail Lifts; so that the Term of Art is *Top a Starboard*, or *top a Port*, i. e. hale upon the Starboard or Larboard Lift.

TOPPINGLY, eminently, prosperously.

TOPSY-TURVEY [q. d. *Top*, in *Turves*, i. e. Heads upon the Ground] upside down.

TORCE [in *Heraldry*] a Wreath. F.

TOR'CENCIOUS } using Extortion.
TOR'CIOUS } Cbauc.

A TORCH [*torche*, F. *torchia*, Ital. of *torris*, L.] a Staff of Deal on which Wax Candles are stuck, a Flambeau or Link.

TORCH ROYAL [among *Hunters*] the next Start of a Stag's Head, which grows above the *Royal*.

A TORCHER, a Torch-Light; also the Son. *Shaksp.*

TOR'CULAR *Herophili* [among *Anatomists*] that Place where the four Cavities of the thick Skin of the Brain are joined.

TORCULARIS, a Press or Skrew. L.

TORCULARIS Vena [*Anatomy*] a Vein going up the inside of the Skull to the Brain.

TOROU'ICE [*τορυτινία*, Gr.] the Art of turning, chasing, engraving, or embossing. L.

TOR'MENT [*tormentum*, L.] violent Pain which the Body suffers; great Grief or Trouble of Mind.

To **TORMENT** [*tormentis afficere*, L.] to put to great Pain; to afflict or disquiet, to put to the Rack.

TORMENT'ING, torturing, painful.

TORMENT'INGLY, painfully.

TORMEN'TIL [*tormentilla*, F. *tormentilla*, L.] the Herb Setfoil.

TOR'MINA Alvi, the Gripping of the Guts, or Wind-Cholick. L.

TORMINA Hysterica [among *Physicians*] the Womb-Cholick.

TORMINA post partum [with *Physicians*] the after Pains of Childbed Women. L.

TORN, rent. See *Tear*.

TORNADO, a sudden or violent Storm at Sea. *Span.*

TORPID [*torpidus*, L.] benumbed, slow, heavy.

TOR'RA [*Old Law*] a Mount or Hill.

TORREFACTION, a scorching or parching. L.

TOR'RENT [*torrens*, L.] a strong Stream or Land Flood. F.

TORRICEL'LIAN Instrument [so called of *Toricellus*, an *Indian*, the Inventor of it] the Device of the Quicksilver Weather-Glass.

TORRID [*torride*, F. *torridus*, L.] burning hot, scorching or parching.

TOR'RIFIED [*torrefactus*, L.] roasted, dried, parched.

TORT [*Law Term*] Injury, Wrong. F.

TORT Feafor [*Law Term*] a Treipalier, a Doer of Wrong. F.

TORTEAU XES [in *Heraldry*] a bearing of round coloured Figures like Cakes.

TORTOISE [*testux*, F. *testuga*, *Span.*] a living Creature well known.

TOR'TUOUS [*torueux*, F. *tormentosus*, L.] winding, turning in and out.

TOR'TURABLE, that may be tortured.

TOR'TURE [of *torquere*, L. to torment] Rack, exquisite Torment or Pain. F.

To **TOR'TURE** [*torum*, sup. of *torquere*, L.] to put to great Pain.

TOR'VITY [*toruitas*, L.] Source of Countenance.

TORUS [in *Architecture*] is a round Member encompassing the Base of a Pillar, between the *Plumb* and the *Lift*. L.

TOR'Y, a Word first used by the Protestants in *Ireland*, to signify those Irish common Robbers and Murderers, who stood outlawed for Robbery and Murder; now a Nick-name to such as call themselves *Higb Church Men*, or to the Partisans of the Chevallier de St. George.

To **TOSS**, to throw up.

A TOSS POT, a hard Drinker.

A TOST [of *toſtas*, L.] Bread toasted at the Fire; also the Nomination of a Person whose Health is to be drank.

TOTAL [*totalis*, L.] wholly, intire, utter. F.

TOTAL'ITY [*totalité*, F. of *totalitas*, L.] the Total or whole Sum.

TOTALLY, wholly, utterly.

TOTETH, looketh. *Cbauc.*

TOTOLER, a Prater. *Cbauc.*

TOT'TED [in the *Exchequer*] marked with the Word *Tot*, as a good Debt to the King.

To **TOTTER** [*teeternian*, Sax. *tottett*, Belg.] to shake, to stagger or reel.

TOT'TERAY, a customary Payment, anciently made of 4d. for every Bushel half of Corn sold at *Malden* in *Essex*.

TOT'TERED, shaken, tottering, tumbling, &c. *Shaksp.*

TOT'TERINGLY, staggering, &c.

TOTTIE, wavering, tottering. *Shaksp.*

TOTTY, dizzy. O.

TOTUM, a Whirl that is turned round.

T O

T R

toucher, *F. tocar*, Span. the Finger, Hand, &c.

a Stroke; also a

Organ is said to lie down,

serves to

crase] is when

is bid to keep the

may be.

sort of rotten Wood,

pt to take Offence.

Measure of half a Bushel.

[*tob*, *Sax.* which *Mer. Caf.* de-

τοιδος, *Gr.* hard] hard, strong, not

or apt to break.

TOUGHLY, in a tough Manner.

TOUGHNESS, the being tough.

TOUGHT, tough, tight. *Cbauc.*

TOUKED, ducked. *O.*

TOUR, a Travel or Journey about a Country. *F.*

TOURNIQUET, a Turnstile. *F.*

TOURNIQUET [among *Surgeons*] a Gripe-sick used in stopping the Flux of Blood in Amputations. *F.*

TOURTEE [in *Cookery*] a sort of Pastry Work baked in a Pan.

TOUT, the backside. *Cbauc.*

TOUT *temps pret & ancor est* (i. e. that is always ready, and is so at this present) is a kind of Plea in way of Excuse or Defence to him that is sued for withholding any Debt or Duty belonging to the Plaintiff. *F.*

TOW [*τ-ρ*, *Sax.* *touw*, Belg. *toiw*, Dan. *tope*, *L.* of *τονω*, *Gr.*] the hard or coarser Part of Hemp or Flax.

To TOW [*τεον*, *Sax.* *ton-r*, *F.* *toghe*, Belg.] to hale or drag a Barge, &c. along the Water.

TOWAGE [*τouw*, *F.*] Money paid to the Owner of the Ground next a River, for towing.

TOWARD [*τ-περη*, *Sax.*] inclining to.

TOWARD } [q. d. towards of ready
TOWARDLY } to do a Thing] orderly, obedient.

TOWARDLINESS, obedientness.

A TOWEL [*τouwaille*, *F.*] a Cloth to wipe Hands on.

TOWEL, the Tail. *Cbauc.*

A TOWER [*τ-ρ*, *Sax.* *Thurn*, Teut. *Tur*, *F.* *torre*, Ital. *turris*, *L.* of *τ-ρ*, *Gr.*] a Castle, a Citadel, a Fort.

HOWEY-TOWER [in *Fortification*] a name of the Remainder of a Courtin to the Orillon.

TOWERING, soaring aloft.

TOWERING long fought [in *Cattle*] a Disease which proceeds from Leanness.

A TOWN [*τ-ν*, *Sax.*] a large Space of Ground on which Houses are built close together, and not straggling as in Villages.

TOWNSHIP, the Privilege or Dignity belonging to a Town.

TOWRUS [among *Hunters*] a Roebuck eager for Copulation, is said to go to his *Towrus*.

To TOWZ [prob. of *ruselen*, *L. S.* to shake] to tug or pull about, to tumble.

To TOWZ *Wool*, i. e. to toze it, to card or dress it.

TOXICA [of *τοξικ*, a Bow, *Gr.*] a particular sort of Poison, said to be used by *Indians* to their Arrows, in order to render Wounds made by them incurable. *L.*

A TOY, a Play-thing or Trifle.

To TOY, to trifle or play with.

TOYINGLY, triflingly, wantonly.

TOYLET. See *Toilet*.

TOYLIAR'DUS, a Weather Sheep or Ram. *O. L.*

TOZY, soft, like Wool.

TRABEATION [*Architettura*] the same as *Entablature*, viz. the Projecture on the top of the Walls of Edifices, which supports the Timber-work of the Roof. *F.* of *Lace*.

TRACE, a Footstep, Track or Print, *F.*

TRACE [among *Hunters*] the Foot-print of a Wild Beast.

To TRACE [*tracer*, *F.*] to follow by the Footing, to discover or find out by the Footsteps; to make a Draught of an Edifice, &c. upon Paper.

TRACES [probably q. d. *tirases*, of *tirer*, to draw. *F.* says *Dr. Th. H.*] the Harness of Draught Horses.

The Traceys have always the Wind in their Faces.

This old Saying is founded on a fond and false Tradition, which reporteth, that ever since Sir *William Tracey* was most active among the four Knights that killed *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, it is imposed on the *Traceys* for miraculous Penance that whether they go by Land or Water, the Wind is always in their Faces. If this were so (says *Dr. Fuller*) it was a Favour in a hot Summer to the Females of that Family, and would spare them the use of a Fan.

TRACHOMA [*τράχυμα*, *Gr.*] a Scab or Roughness in the inner Part of the Eye.

TRACHOTOMY. See *Bronchotomy*.

TRACK [of *trace*, *F.*] the Print of a Foot; Rut of a Wheel; Run of a Ship; or any other Mark remaining of a thing.

TRACT [*tractus*, L.] an Extent of Ground, a Space of Time.

TRACT [*tractus*, Sax. *traité*, F. *tractatus*, L.] a small Treatise or Discourse.

TRACT [*Hunting Term*] the Footing of a wild Beast.

TRACTABLE [*tractable*, F. *tractabilis*, L.] that may be handled, easily managed, or order'd; flexible, gentle.

TRACTABLENESS, Gentleness, the being easily managed.

TRACTABLY, gently, easily managed.

TRACTATE [*tractatus*, L.] a Treatise, Discourse or Essay.

TRADE [*tracta*, Ital. *Minstrow* derives it of *tradendi*, L.] a Mechanick Art, Employment, Dealing, Life or way of Living.

TRADES'MAN, a Buyer or Seller by Retail.

TRADE Wind, a Wind which at certain Seasons blows regularly one Way at Sea, very serviceable in a trading Voyage.

TRADITION, the successive delivering or transmitting of Doctrines or Opinions to Posterity. F. of L.

TRADITIONAL } of, or grounded

TRADITIONARY } upon Tradition.

TRADITIONALLY, by way of Tradition.

TRADITIONIST, one who stands for, or follows Tradition.

To **TRADUCE** [*traducere*, L.] to defame, speak ill of, disparage or slander.

TRADUCINGLY, slanderously.

TRADUCTION, translating or turning out of one Language into another; also a defaming. F. of L.

TRAFFICK [*trafique*, F. *traffico*, Ital.] Trade or Commerce, Sale or Exchange of Goods.

To **TRAFFICK** [*traffiquer*, F. *traficare*, Ital.] to buy and sell, to deal as a Merchant or Tradefman.

A **TRAFFICKER** [*traffiquer*, F.] a Trader.

TRAFFINE [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument, of the same Use as a *Trepan*.

TRAGEA, Powders grossly beaten.

TRAGEDIAN [*tragædus*, L. of *τραγῳδός*, Gr.] a Writer or Actor of Tragedies.

TRAGEDY [*tragedie*, F. *tragedia*, L. of *τραγῳδία*, Gr. of *τράγος*, a Goat, and *ᾠδή*, a Song, Gr. because the Actors usually had a Goat given them for a Reward] a lofty sort of a Play, in which great Persons are brought on the Stage; the Subject full of trouble, and the End always mournful.

TRAGICAL } [*tragique*, F. *tragicus*, L.

TRAGICK } of *τραγικός*, Gr.] belonging to Tragedies; sad, disastrous, mournful.

TRAGICALLY, mournfully.

TRAGICALNESS, Mournfulness.

TRAGICK *Writer*, a Writer of Tragedies.

TRAGI-COMEDY [*tragicomedia*, L.] a Play, partly Tragedy and partly Comedy.

TRAGICOMICAL [*tragicomique*, F.] belonging to a Tragi Comedy.

TRAGUS [*τράγος*, Gr.] the Protuberance of the *Auricula*, next the Temple, so called because it is sometimes hairy.

TRAJECTIVIOUS [*trajectivus*, L.] as *trajectivous Money or Ware*, such as is carried over Sea at the Peril of a Creditor.

TRAJECTORY [of a *Planet or Comet*] is that curved Line which it describes by its Motion.

To **TRAIL** [*trayle*, Belg. or of *trainer*, F. to draw along] to draw or drag along; to hang on the Ground.

TRAIL [*treille*, F.] an Harbour. *Cbas*.

TRAILING, hanging on the Ground.

TRAILINGLY, in a trailing Manner.

TRAIL Board [in a *Ship*] is a curved Board on each Sid of the Beak, which reaches from her Main Stem to the Figure or to the Brackets.

TRAIN, the Attendants of a great Person; a Line of Gunpowder; the Trail of a Gown; a Wheedle or Trap. F.

TRAIN [of *Artillery*] the Great Guns and Warlike Stores that belong to an Army in the Field.

To **TRAIN** [*trainer*, F.] to bring up, to instruct.

A **TRAIN**, the Number of Beasts which a Watch makes in an Hour, &c.

A **TRAIN** [among *Falkners*] the Tail of a Hawk.

TRAIN [of *Gunpowder*] a Line of Powder so laid as to convey the Fire to a great Quantity, without hurting him that sets it on Fire.

TRAIN-BANDS, the Foot Soldiers of a City or Country.

TRAINEL-Net. See *Tramel-Net*.

TRAINING a Load [among *Miners*] is searching for, and pursuing a Vein of Ore.

A **TRAITOR** [*traître*, F. *traditor*, L.] a Betrayer of his King and Country, one who is guilty of High Treason.

TRAITEROUS [*traître*, F.] belonging to a Traitor, Traitor like.

TRAITEROUS Position, a Tenet which some held of taking Arms by the King's Authority against his Person and those commissioned by him, which is condemned by Statute 14 of *Charles II*.

TRAITEROUSLY, treasonably.

TRAITERIE, Falseness, Treason. *Ch*.

TRALATITIOUS [*tralatitius*, L.] belonging to a Translation, Metaphorical; also of no Value or Account.

TRALUCENT [*traluens*, L.] shining thro' transparent.

TRAMBLING the *Tin Ore* [among *Miners*] a washing it very clean and in a Frame of Boards

T R

TRAMEL } [*tramail*, F.] a Drag-net.
TRAMMEL } a sort of Fishing-Net;
 also a long Net for catching Fowls by Night.
 Also an Instrument to make a Horse amble.
 Also a Device in a Chimney, for hanging
 Pots over a Fire.

TRAMEL Net, a long Net to catch
 great and small Fowl in the Night, in
 Campaign Countries.

TRAMONTA'NE [q. d. *Trans Montes*,
 L.] the North Wind, so called in *Italy* and
 on the *Mediterranean*, because it comes from
 beyond the Mountains.

To TRAMPLE [*trampeln*, Tent.] to
 tread upon, to tread under Foot.

TRAMPLING, treading under Foot.

TRAMPLINGLY, in a trampling manner.

TRANA'TION, a swimming or flying
 over; a crossing athwart; a piercing. L.

TRANCE [*trans*, F. q. d. *transitus Ani-*
mi, L.] a Rapture, Ecstasy or Transport of
 Mind.

TRANCHE [*Heraldry*] a particular way
 of countercharging in an Escutcheon.

TRANQUIL'ITY [*tranquillité*, F. of
tranquillitas, L.] calmness, stillness, quiet-
 ness of Mind.

TRANQUIL'LOUS [*tranquille*, F. of
tranquillitas, L.] quiet, still, calm.

To TRANSACT [*transactum*, L.] to
 manage or dispatch an Affair.

TRANSACTION, a Negotiation, dis-
 patching of Business; a Passage, or a thing
 in hand. F. of L.

TRANSAL'PINE [*transalpinus*, L.] that
 is on the other side of the Mountains in
Italy, called the *Alps*.

To TRANSCEND [*transcendere*, L.] to
 surpass, to go beyond.

TRANSCEND'ENCY [*transcendentia*,
 L.] Excellency, a surpassing.

TRANSCEND'ENT [*transcendent*, F.
 of *transcendens*, L.] excellent, extraordinary,
 admirable.

TRANSCENDENT [among *Logicians*]
 passing the Predicaments.

TRANSCENDENT'AL Curves [in *Ma-*
thematicis] are such as when their Nature
 comes to be expressed by an Equation, one
 of the flowing Quantities is a Curve Line;
 and if it be a Geometrick Curve, then the
 Transcendent Curve is a Curve of the
 second Degree or Kind.

TRANSCENDENT'ALS, the most uni-
 versal Conceptions of things.

TRANSCENDENTLY, Excellently.

TRANSCENDENTNESS, Excellency.

To TRANSCOLATE [*of trans* and *co-*
latum, L.] to strain thro'.

To TRANSCRIBE [*transcribere*, F. *trans-*
scribere] to write or copy out.

SCRIPT [*transcriptum*, L.] the
 Writing.

ION, the Act of tran-

T R

scribing or copying. F. of L.

TRANSCRIPTIO *Recognitionis*, &c. a
 Writ to certify a Recognition, &c.

TRANSCRIPTIO *pedis finis leuati*, &c.
 a Writ for certifying the Foot of a Fine le-
 uied before Justices in *Eyre*, &c. into the
 Chancery.

TRANSCUR'SION, a running or pas-
 sing from one Place to another. L.

To TRANSFER [*transferre*, F. of *trans-*
ferre, L.] to move or convey from one Place
 to another.

A TRANSFER [among *Stock-jobbers*]
 a passing or making over Stock, &c. from
 the Seller to the Buyer.

TRANSFIGURATION, a Change of
 one Figure or Shape into another. F. of L.

TRANSFIGURED [*transfiguré*, F. of
trans and *figura*, L.] having its Shape
 changed.

To TRANSFIGURE [*transfigurer*, F.]
 to change the Form, &c.

To TRANSFORM [*transformer*, F. of
trans and *forma*, L.] to change from one
 Shape to another.

TRANSFORMATION, a changing out
 of one Form into another. F. of L.

TRANSFORMATION, of an Equation
 [in *Algebra*] is a changing of any Equation
 into one which is more easy.

TRANSFRETATION, a passing over,
 or crossing a River or the Sea. L.

To TRANSFUSE [*transfusum*, L.] to
 pour out of one Vessel into another.

TRANSFUSION, pouring out. F. of L.
TRANSFUSION of the Blood [among
Anatomists] an Invention for conveying the
 Blood of one Living Creature into another.

To TRANSGRESS [*transgresser*, F.
transgressum, L. q. d. *to go beyond due*
Bounds] to trespass upon a Law or Order.

TRANSGRESSION, a going beyond
 due Bounds, a violating or breaking a Law.
 F. of L.

TRANSIENT [*transiens*, L.] passing
 away.

TRANSIENTLY, slightly, by the by.

TRANSIT, [*transitus*, L.] a Pass or
 Liberty to pass.

TRANSIT [among *Astronomers*] denotes
 the passing of any Planet just by or under
 any fixed Star; or the Moon's passing by,
 or covering any other Planet.

TRANSITS [among *Astrologers*] are
 certain Familiarities gained by the Motion
 of the Stars, through the radical Figure of
 a Person's Nativity.

TRANSITION, a passing from one
 Thing to another, or from one Subject or
 Point of Discourse to another. F. of L.

TRANSITION [in *Musick*] when a great-
 er Note is broken into a lesser, to make
 smooth or sweeten the Roughness of a
 Leap.

TRANSITIVE *Verbs*, such as denote the doing of some Action, and govern an Accusative Case.

TRANSITORINESS, Fadingness.

TRANSITORY [*transitoire*, F. of *transivus*, L.] passing away, fleeting, fading.

To **TRANSLATE** [*translatum*, L.] to turn out of one Language into another; to remove from one Place to another.

TRANSLATION, a removal from its Place, a rendring out of one Language into another; that which is so translated.

TRANSLATION [in a *Law Sense*] is the removing of a Bishop from one Diocesis to another.

TRANSLUCID [*translucidus*, L.] shining thro'.

TRANSMARINE, [*transmarinus*, L.] coming from the Parts beyond Sea.

TRANSMEA'TION, a passing thro'.

To **TRANSMEW** [*transmuer*, F.] to transform or change. *Spencer*.

To **TRANSMIGRATE** [*transmigratum*, L.] to pass from one Place or Body to another.

TRANSMIGRATION, a removing a Habitation from one Place to another. F. of L.

TRANSMIGRATION [among *Philosophers*] is the passing of Souls departed out of one Body into another.

TRANSMIS'SABLE, conveyable. F.

TRANSMISSION, a sending forward or delivering over, a conveying. L.

To **TRANSMIT** [*transmittere*, F. *transmittere*, L.] to convey, deliver, or make over.

TRANSMUTABLE [of *trans* and *mutabilis*] capable of being changed.

TRANSMUTATION, the Act of transforming or changing. F. of L.

TRANSMUTATION [*Geometry*] a Science teaching how to reduce one Figure or Body into another of the same Area or Solidity, but of a different form.

TRANSMUTATION [*Chymistry*] the changing the Substance, Quality or Colour of mixed Bodies; there are seven several Degrees or Kinds of Transmutation, viz. *Calcination, Sublimation, Solution, Putrefaction, Distillation, Coagulation and Tincture*.

TRANSMUTATION of Metals [among *Alchymists*] is what is called by them the *Grand Operation, Grand Elixer*, or the *Secret of the Philosopher's Stone*, which they give out to be the Universal Seed of Metals; and which, if a little of this Stone or Powder of Projection be put into a Crucible of any melted Metal, it will (as they pretend) immediately change it into Gold or Silver.

To **TRANSMUTE** [*transmuer*, F. *transmutare*, L.] to change one Matter or Substance into another.

TRANSNATION, [*transnatio*, L.] a swimming a-cross or over.

TRANSNOMINATION, a changing from one Name to another.

TRANSOM [of *transenna*, L.] an overthwart Beam or Brow-post.

TRANSOM [*Mathemat.*] the Vane of an Instrument called a Cross staff; a Wooden-Member to be fixed a-cross it, with a Square Socket upon which it slides, &c.

TRANSOM [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber that lies a-thwart the Stern, between the two Fashion-pieces, directly under the Gun-room Port.

TRANSPARENCY [of *transparent*, L.] a being to be seen thorow, affording a thorow Passage to the Rays of Light; very clear and bright. F.

TRANSPA'RENCY [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Adumbration*.

TRANSPA'RENT [*transparent*, L.] which may be seen thro'. This some *Naturalists* say, proceeds from the Pores of such Bodies being all right and nearly perpendicular to the Plane of their Surface, and so consequently do let the Rays of Light pass freely thro' them, without being refracted.

TRANSPA'RENTLY, clearly.

TRANSPARENTNESS, the being transparent.

To **TRANSPIER'CE** [*transpercer*, F.] to pierce or run thro'.

TRANSPIRATION, breathing of Vapours thro' the Pores of the Skin. F. of L.

To **TRANSPIRE** [*transpirer*, F. *transpirare*, L.] to breathe or come forth by Transpiration.

To **TRANSPANT** [*transplanter*, F. *transplantare*, L.] to plant in another Place, to remove a Colony or Company of People from one Place to another.

TRANSPANTATION, the removing of Plants, Trees, or People, from one Place to another. L.

TRANSPANTATION [in *Natural Magick*] is the removing of a Disease from one living Creature to another, or from a living Creature to a Plant.

To **TRANSPORT** [*transporter*, F. *transportare*, L.] to convey or carry over to another Place, to put besides one's self.

A **TRANSPORT**, an Ecstasy, a Rapture, a violent Motion of the Passions, a sudden Sally. F.

A **TRANSPORT Ship**, a Vessel to convey Provisions, warlike Stores, Soldiers, &c.

TRANSPORTABLE, that may be transported.

TRANSPORTATION, Carriage from one Place to another.

To **TRANSPOSE** [*transposer*, F. of *transpositum*, L.] to put out of its proper Place, to change the Order.

TRANSPPOSITION, a transposing or changing the Order of Things.

TRANSPOSITO [in *Ar-*

position, which is the Writing a Song or Tune in any Key or Cliff different from the Key or Cliff it was first composed in; this is frequently done to the greater Convenience of the Voice, or some particular Instrument, as the Flute, which cannot reach so low as the Violin and other Instruments. *Lat.*

To TRANSPOSE, to turn out of Verse into Prose; or the contrary.

To TRANSVA'SATE [*transvaser*, F.] to pour out of one Vessel into another.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE [*transubstantior*, F. q. d. *transire in Substantium*, L.] to change into another Substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the change of the Sacramental Bread and Wine (according to the Papists) into Christ's real Body and Blood. *F.* of L.

TRANSUBSTANTIATOR, one who transubstantiates, or holds the Doctrine of Transubstantiation.

TRANSUDE [of *trans* and *sudare*, L.] to sweat thro'.

TRANSVERSALIS *Abdominis* [in *Anatomy*] is one of the Muscles of the Abdomen, so called because the Fibres run across the Belly; the Use of it is to press it exactly inward in Expiration. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS *Colli* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Neck, which when it acts moves the Neck obliquely backwards, as when we look over the Shoulder. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Foot, which brings upwards the great Toe that Toe which is next to it. *L.*

TRANSVERSALES *Penis* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles that spring near the *Erectores Penis*. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS *Sutura* [*Anatomy*] a Suture that runs a-cross the Face. *F.*

TRANSVERSE *Muscles* [*Anatomy*] certain Muscles arising from the Transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins.

TRANSVERSE *Diameters* [in *Geometry*] are Lines belonging to an Ellipsis and Hyperbola.

TRANSVOLUTION, a flying beyond. *L.*

TRANTERS, a sort of Fishermen.

TRANTRY, Money arising by Fines laid upon Ale Sellers, &c. for breaking the

Office of Bread and Ale in some Manours.

To TRAP [*trappen*, Sax. *betrappe*, Belg. *attrapper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to ensnare.

A TRAP [*trappe*, Sax. *Trappe*, F.] a Device to catch wild Beasts, Fowls, &c.

TRAPPINGLY, ensnaringly.

To TRAPE [*traben*, *Tur.* *brabben*, Belg.] to go idly up and down.

TRAPES, a meer Slattern, a dirty Slut.

ΤΡΑΠΙΣΑ, Gr.] a Table.
ΤΡΑΠΙΣΙΟΝ, Gr.] a Qua-

drilateral Figure in Geometry, contained under four unequal Right Lines.

TRAPEZIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Shoulder Blade, which serves to move it upwards, backwards, and downwards.

TRAPEZOID [in *Geometry*] a Figure which hath all its Four Sides and Angles unequal, and no Sides parallel.

TRAPURES, Horse Trappings. *Chanc.*

TRAPPINGS [*Minshaw* derives it of *Drap*, F. Cloth] the Harness upon a Horse's Buttocks.

TRASH, sorry Fruit, or any bad Commodity.

To TRASH, to lopp, &c. *Shakspe.*

TRAVA'DO, a sudden Whirl-wind, or impetuous Storm at Sea. *Spenc.*

TRAVER 2 a Place inclos'd with Rails

TRA'VISE } for shoeing an unruly Horse.

TRA'VEL [*travail*, F.] Pains, the Pangs or Labour of a Woman in Childbirth.

To TRAVEL [*travailler*, F.] to journey, to labour, to take Pains; to be in Pain in Childbirth.

TRAV'ELS, Journeys, Voyages. *F.*

TRAV'ERS, a Curtain. *Chanc.*

TRA'VERSE [*traversa*, Ital. q. d. *transversum*, L.] the Way of a Ship when she makes Angles in and out, and cannot keep directly to her true Course. *F.*

TRAVERSE *Board* [with *Navigators*] a Board on which all the Points of the Compass are set down, with Marks for the

Hours a Ship has gone every Point.

TRAVERSE *Table* [among *Navigators*] a Paper upon which are set down the Ship's Traverses or various Courses with the Points of the Compass, &c.

TRAVERSE [in *Fortification*] a Trench with a little Parapet on each Side, which the Besieged make quite a-cross the Mote of the Place; also a Retrenchment or Line fortified with Faggots, Barrels filled with Earth, &c.

TRAVERSE [in *Heraldry*] a Partition made a-cross an Escutcheon.

To TRAVERSE [*traverser*, F.] to go cross or thro' a Country; to cross or thwart.

To TRAVERSE [in *Gunnery*] to turn or remove a Piece of Ordnance this way and that Way, in order to bring it to bear.

To TRAVERSE an *Indictment*, is to contradict or invalidate some Part of it.

To TRAVERSE an *Office* [L. T.] to prove that an Inquisition made of Lands, &c. by the Escheator is defective.

To TRAVERSE one's *Ground* [Military Term] to go this Way and that Way.

TRAVERSED-Horse, a Horse that has two white Feet, one on either Side.

TRAVERSESE, Turnings and Windings, all cross Accidents, Cuslies, Troubles.

TRAVERSES [in *Fortification*] are Lines which return back from the End of the

the Trenches, and run almost parallel with the Place attacked.

TRAVERSING a Piece [*Sea Term*] the removing and laying a great Gun, in order to bring it to be level with the Mark.

TRAVERSLEY, by way of Traverse.

TRAIVES [*of traves, Span.*] Shackles wherewith Horses are tied to teach them to amble or pace.

TRAVESTED ? [*travestie, F. disguised*]

TRAVESTILE } led, q. d. *transvestitus*, L.] is more especially applied to an Author, when his Sense and Style is alter'd; as the Poems of *Virgil* and *Ovid* travestied, i. e. turned into Burlesque Verse.

TRAULISMUS [*τραυλισμος, Gr.*] a hammering Repetition of a first Letter of a Word, as *G G* good.

TRAUMATICK [*τραυματικος, of τραυματιζω, Gr.*] belonging to, or good for the Cure of Wounds.

TRAUMATICKS [*τραυματικά, Gr.*] Vulneraries, viz. Herbs of Drugs good for the Cure of Wounds.

TRAWLER Men, Fishermen who used unlawful Methods of destroying the Fish in the River of *Thames*.

A TRAY [*Minbew* derives it of *tragen*, Teut. or of *straght*, Belg. to carry; *Skinner* rather of *trayer*, F. a Milk-Pail, or of *trabere*, L. to draw] a sort of Trough cut and hollowed out of a Piece of Wood, to carry Meat, &c.

TRE [*of Tres, L.*] the Number Three.

TREACHEROUS [*Skinner* derives it of *tricher*, F. to cheat] full of Treachery.

TREACHEROUSLY, perfidiously, clandestinely.

TREACH'EROUNESS, Perfidiousness.

TREACHERY [*tricherie, F.*] cheating, false, clandestine or traiterous Dealing, Disloyalty.

TREACLE [*triacle, F. triackel, L. S. sberiacs, L. Sapium, of Sapium, Gr.*] a Physical Composition made of Vipers and other Ingredients; also a sort of Syrup drawn from Sogar.

To **TREAD** [*treten, Sax. treten, T. treten, L. S. treader, Dan. trædio, C. Br.* to go a-foot] to set the Feet on, to step, to walk.

A TREAD [*tritt, Teut. tread, C. Br.* a Foot] a Step with the Foot; a small rough Conscience in an Egg, called the Cock's Tread.

TREAF, peevish, froward, peevish, very apt to be angry.

TREA'SON [*trabison, F.*] Disloyalty, Treachery, perfidious Dealing.

HIGH TREASON ? is an Offence

TREASON Paramount } against the Security of the Prince, whether it be by Imagination, Word, or Deed; as to compass or imagine the Death of the King, Queen or Prince; to levy War against them; to adhere to their Enemies; to

coin false Money; to counterfeit the King's Great or Privy Seal.

Petty TREASON [*in Common Law*] is when a Servant kills his Master; a Wife her Husband; a secular or religious Man his Prelate or Superior, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

TREA'SONABLE, belonging to, or full of Treason.

TREA'SONABLY, by way of Treason.

TREA'SONABLENESS, the being guilty of Treason.

TREASURE [*tresor, F. thesauri, L. of θησαυρος, Gr.*] Store of Gold, Silver, Jewels, or Riches hoarded up; also a Thing of great Value or Excellence.

TREASURE-Trove [*in Law*] is Money which being found, and not owned, belongs to the King; but in the *Civil Law* to the Finder.

TREASURER [*tresurier, F. thesaurarius, L.*] an Officer who has the keeping and laying out of the Treasure of a Prince, State or Corporation.

The Lord High TREASURER [*of England*] a great Officer who has the Charge and Management of all the King's Money, &c. in the *Exchequer*, as also the Check of all Officers employed in collecting Imposts, Tributes, or any other Revenues belonging to the Crown.

TREASURER [*of the King's Household*] a Privy Counsellor, who in the Absence of the Steward of the King's Household, has, together with the Comptroller and Steward of the *Marshall's*, Power to hear, and determine Causes about Treason, Misprision of Treason, Murder, &c. committed within the King's Palace.

TREASURY [*thesorerie, F. thesaurarium, L. of θησαυρος, Gr.*] a Place where the Publick Treasure is laid up; also the Treasury Office.

Clerk of the TREASURY, an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas, who has the Charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and makes out all the Copies of Records in the Treasury.

To **TREAT** [*traiter, F. traitor, Span. of trahere, L.*] to handle or discourse of a Subject; to entertain, to give a Treat or Entertainment; to be upon a Treaty or Bargain; to compound for a Debt.

A TREAT, an Entertainment.

TREATE [*Law Term*] taken out or withdrawn.

A TREATISE [*trakt, Sax. Trakt, F. traictatus, L.*] a Discourse upon some particular Subject.

TREATMENT [*traitement, F.*] Entertainment, Usage.

TREATY [*traite, F.*] a Compact or Agreement between several Nations for Peace, Commerce, Navigation,

TREBLE [*triple*, *F. triplus*, *L.*] threefold; also that last or highest of the four Parts in musical Proportion.

TRE'BLY, in a threefold Proportion.

TRE'BUCH } [*terbichetum*, *L. barb.*]

TR'BUCKET } a Ducking-Stool or Tumbrel.

TRECHOUR, treacherous, a Traitor. *Ch.*

TREDE'CILE [in *Astronomy*] an Aspect invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are distant three *Deciles*, or 180 Degrees one from another.

TRED'DLES of *Thread* *Weber*-*Witte*] the Lathes under a Weaver's Loom, which he presses down with his Feet, to raise part of the Warp, and make Room for the Shuttle to pass through.

TREDLES [*q. d. turdles*] the Ordure of Sheep, &c.

TREDEFOULE, a Cock. *Chauc.*

TREE [*tree*, *treep*, and *treep*, *Sax.*] a Thing well known. *Arbor*, *L.*

TREEKS [of a *Cart*] the Iron Hoops about the Nave.

TREEN, of a Tree. *Spenc.*

TREENELS } [in a *Ship*] long wooden
TREN'ELS } Pins with which the Planks are fastened into the Timbers.

TREENWARE [of *terrine*, *F.*] earthen Vessels. *O.*

TREET [*O. Word of triticum*, *L.*] Wheat.

TREFOIL [*treffle*, *F. trifolium*, *L.* of *τριφυλλον*, *Gr.*] three-leav'd Grass.

TREGET [of *triche*, *F.*] Deceit. *O.*

TREGETTRY [*tricherie*, *F.*] imposture, tricking. *Chauc.*

TREKINGHAM [of three *Danish* Kings there slain in Battle] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

TREL'LIS [*treillis*, *F. trell* *merck*, *Teut.*] a Lattice or Grate; a Frame for Wall-Fruit Trees.

TREL'ISED [of *treilliser*, *E.*] wrought like a Lattice or Grate.

TREMA'GIUM } [*Old Law*] the Season
TREMIS'UM } for sowing Summer Corn; Barley, Oats, Beans, &c.

To **TREMBLE** [*trembler*, *F. tremere*, *L.*] to shake with Fear or Cold.

TREMBLING, shaking, fearful.

TREMBLINGLY, fearfully.

TREMEL'LA } [*tremie*, *F.*] the Hopper

TREMENTA } of a Mill into which the Corn is put to fall thence to the Grinding Stones.

TREMENDOUS [*tramendus*, *L.*] that is much to be feared, dreaded.

TREMENDOUSLY, dreadfully.

TREMENDOUSNESS, Dreadfulness.

TREMOLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to tremble; a particular Grace in Musick. *Ital.*

TREMOR, a trembling or shaking as in an Ague. *L.*

TREM'ULOUS [*tremulus*, *L.*] quaking,

TREM'ULOUSLY, quakingly.

TREM'ULOUSNESS, the being tremulous.

TREN, an Instrument wherewith Mariners strike and kill Fish at Sea.

TRENCH [*tranchée*, *F.*] any Ditch or Cut made in the Earth.

To **TRENCH** [of *trancher*, *F.* to cut] to fence with Trenches.

To **TRENCH the Ballast** [*Sea Phrase*] is to divide the Ballast into several Trenches in a Ship's Hold.

TRENCH'ANT Sword, the Sword that cuts a Gap or Wound, Indenture, &c. *Shakep. F.*

TRENCHAUNT [*tranchant*, *F.*] sharp, cutting. *Chauc.*

TRENCH'ATOR [of *trancher*, *F.* to cut] a Carver. *O. L.*

TRENCH'ER [*tranchoir*, *F.*] a sort of wooden Plate to eat Victuals on.

A **TRENCHER-MAN**, a great Eater.

TRENCHES [in *Fortification*] called also *Lines of Approach*, and *Lines of Attack*, are a Way hollowed in the Earth in the Form of a Foss, having a Parapet towards the Place besieged; or else it is a Work raised with Fascines, Gabions, Woolpacks, Bavingins, &c. that can cover the Men; such Lines are cut to defend and cover an Army incamped in the Field.

To *open the TRENCHES*, is to begin to dig or work upon the Line of Approaches.

To *carry on the TRENCHES*, is to advance them towards the Place.

To *TRENCH about*, is to fence with Trenches.

TRENCHIA [*Old Law*] a Trench or Dike newly cut.

TRENCH'ING Plough, an Instrument for the cutting out the Sides of Trenches and Drains, or the Sides of Turf.

TRENCHING Spade, an Instrument for the cutting of Trenches in watry or clayey Ground.

TREN'DEL } [prob. of *trindel*, *Sax.*]

TREN'DLE } a Weight or Post in a Mill; a Vessel called a Keever.

TREN'TAL [among *Roman Catholics*] is an Office for the Dead which lasts 30 Days, or consists of 30 Masses.

To **TREPAN** [*trepanner*, *F.* of *τρυπάνω*, *Gr.*] to use a Trepan in Fractures of the Skull.

A **TREPAN** [*trepanum*, *L.* *τρυπάνον*, *Gr.*] a Surgeon's Instrument indented like a Saw, to open a broken Skull.

To **TREPAN** [some derive it of *τρυπάνω*, *Gr.* a crafty Beguiler; others derives it of *Trepany* in *Sicily*, where some *English* Ships being friendly invited in, in Sirocco of Weather, were afterwards detained, contrary to the Assurance given them] to en-

Grate or Decoy.

TREPANNINGLY, by way of Trepan.
TREPEGET [*trepeget*, F.] a Military Engine for casting Stones. *Cbauc.*

TREPID [*trepidus*, L.] trembling, quaking for fear.

TREPIDA'TION, trembling. F. of L.

TREPID'ITY, trembling, fearfulness.

To **TRESPASS** [*trespasser*, F. of *trans* and *passus*, L.] to commit a Trespass.

A **TRESPASS**, Offence, Sin, Fault, Injury.

TRESPASS, [in *Law*] any Transgression of the Law, except Felony or Treason.

TRESPASSANTS, Passengers. O.

TRESPASSER, an Offender.

TRESSEL *Trees* [in a *Ship*] are those Timbers of the Cross Trees that stand along at the Heads of the Masts.

TRESSES [*treffen*, F.] Locks of Hair hanging down loosely.

TRESURE [in *Heraldry*] is an Orle flowered.

TRESTLE [*treseau*, F. *M.* *nbew* supposes it to be *qu.* 3 Stools] a three footed Stool; a wooden Frame of a Table. &c.

TRESTORNA'RE [*Old Law*] to divert or turn another Way.

TRET [of *trit* or *atritus*, L. worn] an Allowance for the Waste or Refuse of any Commodity. F.

TRETABLE [*traitable*, F.] tractable. *Cb.*

TRETE, to treat. *Cbauc.*

TRE'LES, the Dung of a Rabbit.

TREVET ? [*Spieker*, *Sax.* *trepif*, F.

TRIVET } [*trips*, L. *trypsis*, of *trypsis*, Gr. of three Feet] an Iron Instrument to set a Pot or Saucepan on over the Fire.

TREVIA } [*Old Law*] a Truce or

TREUVIA } treaty of Peace.

TREWANS, Men of base Quality, Cowards. O.

TREY [of *tres*, L.] the Number three at Cards or Dice.

TRIA [in *Musick Books*] is a Name given to three Parts of Musick, either for Voices or Instruments, or both together. *Isal.*

TRIA Prima [among *Chymists*] the three Hypothetical Principles, viz. *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*, of which they say all mixed Bodies are made, and into which they may be resolved by means of Fire. F.

TRIAD [*τριας*, Gr.] the Trinity.

TRIAL. See *Trial*.

TRIANGLE [*triangulum*, L.] a Figure that hath three Angles, and as many Sides. F.

TRIANGULAR [*triangulaire*, F. *triangularis*, L.] belonging to, or made in the Form of a Triangle.

TRIANGULAR Compasses, a Mathematical Instrument with three Legs, to take off any Triangle at once.

TRIANGULAR Quadrant, a Sector with a loose Piece, to make it an Equilateral Triangle.

TRIANGULARE Officulum [in *Anatomy*] a small Triangular Bone which is placed between the *Lambdoidal* and *Sagittal Sutures* of the Skull. L.

TRIANGULA'RI [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle of the Breast, which lies on each Side the Gristle called *Cartilago costarum*.

TRIANGULAR Muscle, one which arises from the Top of the *Cubitus*, and ends narrow about the Middle of the *humerus*.

TRIANGULARIS Pectoris [in *Anat.*] a Muscle arising from the lower Part of the Inside of the *Sternum*, and is inserted into the Cartilages, where they join the Bones of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and sometimes 7th Ribs; it helps to contract the Cavity of the Breast in Expiration. L.

TRIANGULAR'ITY [*triangularitas*, L.] one of the Triplicities of the Zodiac.

TRIANGULUS Septentrionalis [in *Astronomy*] a Northern Constellation consisting of six Stars. L.

TRIBE [*tribus*, F. *tribus*, L.] a Company of People dwelling together in the same Ward or Liberty, a Race or Family.

TRIBES, were the twelve distinct Families of the *Israelites*, descended from the Patriarch *Jacob's* Twelve Sons.

TRIBLET [with *Goldsmiths*] a Tool used in working Rings.

TRIBULATION, great Trouble or Anguish, Affliction. L.

TRIBUNAL, a Judgment Seat, a Court of Justice. F. of L.

TRIBUNE, a Magistrate among the *Romans*, having considerable Jurisdiction.

TRIBUNI Ocrarii, the Officers or Receivers General, who kept the Money designed for the Use of War. L.

TRIBUNI Celerum [among the *Romans*] the Captains of the Guards.

TRIBUNI Plebis [among the *Romans*] Magistrates who were chosen from among the People, to defend their Liberties against the Power of the Nobility. L.

TRIBUNUS Cohortium Prætorianorum [among the *Romans*] the Tribune of the Prætorian Bands, whose Office was to attend upon and guard the Emperor's Person. L.

TRIBUNUS Militum [among the *Romans*] an Officer who commanded in Chief over a Body of Soldiers, or a Master of Camp of a Legion. L.

TRIBUS [among the *Romans*] a certain Number of People distributed into several Divisions. L.

TRIBUTARY [*tributaire*, F. *tributarius*, L.] that pays Tribute, Tax, Toll, &c.

TRIBUTE [*tribut*, F. *tributum*, L.] what one Prince or State pays

a Token of Dependance; an Affirmant or Tax.

TRIBUTION, Retribution. *Chauc.*

A TRICE [as, in a Trile] in a Moment.

To TRICE [Spicean, Sax.] to thrust. *Chauc.*

TRICENNA'LIA [Old Law] Masses said for the Dead, during the first 30 Days after their Decease.

TRICENNIAL [triccennalis, L.] belonging to the Term of 30 Years.

TRICEPS [among Anatomists] a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its three Heads or Beginnings. *L.*

TRICHIASIS [τριχιασις, Gr.] the same as *Phalaropsis*; also heavy Urine, such as by reason of puituous Humours, Hairs seem to swim in. *L.*

TRICHISMUS [among Surgeons] a very small Fracture of a Bone like a Hair.

A TRICK [trickerie, F.] a Wile, a deceitful Action.

A TRICK [tricker, F.] to cheat or deceive by a Wile.

To TRICK up [Minshew derives it of *τριξ*, Gr. the Hair; but Skinner rather of *intricare*, L.] to adorn, to dress trimly.

TRICKING, wily, deceitful.

TRICKINGLY, deceitfully.

To TRICK'LE [Minshew derives it of *τριξω*, Gr. to run; but Skinner of *trickle*, Belg.] to run down by Drops, as Blood from a Cut.

TRICK'STER, a wily and deceitful Person.

An old Dog will learn no Tricks.

This Proverb intimates, that Old Age is *indecile* and *untractable*; that if ancient Persons have been put in a *Wrong Way* at first, the Force of a long *contrasted Habit* is so strong, and their *Indisposition* to learn, and *Aversion* to be taught, so violent, that there is no Hopes of reducing them to the Right. *Seneca* *fittacus negligit ferulam*, say the Romans; and *Να ἐν ληστειῳ καὶ γέροντα νοστρεῖν δύνανται*, say the Greeks.

TRICKSEY, brisk, active, nimble, &c. *Shakspeare.*

TRICUSPIDES [Anatomy] three Valves placed at the Mouth of the right Ventricle of the Heart, of a Triangular Form. *L.*

TRIDENT [tridentis, L.] the three pronged Mace of Neptune, the Fabulous Deity of the Sea; also any Tool or Instrument with three Fangs or Prongs. *F.*

TRIDENT [among Mathematicians] is that kind of Parabola by which Des Cartes constructed Equations of six Dimensions.

TRIDENTINE, belonging to the City or Council of Trent in Germany.

TRYPING [tripping, Sax.] the third Part of a County or Shire.

TRYPINGMOTE, the Court held for a Tryding, a Court-leet,

TRIDUAN [triduannus, L.] of three Days Continuance.

TRIEMMERIS [in Prosodia] a Figure, when after the first Foot of a Verse there remains an *ææ* Syllable, which helps to make, the next Foot.

TRIENNIAL [triennal, F. triennis, L.] that continues three Years, or that happens every third Year.

TRIENS, the third Part of a Physical Pound, containing four Ounces. *L.*

To TRIFAL/OW, to till or plough Land the third Time.

To TRIFLE [trepfèle, Belg. *tricare*, It.] to spend Time or Pains to little Purpose.

TRIFLES [Minshew derives it of *trick*, L.] Gewgaws, Things of little Value.

TRIFLING, spending Time about Trifles, or to little Purpose.

TRIFLINGLY, in a trifling manner.

TRIFLINGNESS, the spending Time in Things of no moment.

TRIFORM [triformis, L.] having three Forms or Shapes.

To TRIG [tricker, Dan. *tracken*, T. to press] to set a Mark to stand at in Playing at Nine pins; to stop or catch a Wheel.

TRIGAMY [τριγαμία, Gr.] the having three Husbands or three Wives.

TRIGEM'INUM ? [in Anatomy] a Mus-

TRIGEM'INUS } cle of the Head, having a threefold Beginning, and which seems to be made of three distinct Muscles.

TRIGEN, a Pole to stop a Waggon, &c. from going down a Hill.

TRIG'GER [Minshew derives it of *Triga*, L. of Dregge, Belg. a Hook] an Iron to trig or stay a Wheel; also a Hook which holds the Spring of a Gun-Lock.

TRIGLYPH [trigliphe, F. *trygliphas*, L. of *τριγλυφον*, Gr.] a Member of a Frieze of the Dorick Order.

TRIGON [trigonus, L. *τριγωνος*, of *τρις* three, and *γωνία*, a Corner, Gr.] a Triangle or Figure consisting of three Angles; also a triangular Instrument used in Dialling.

TRIGON [in Astrology] a Triplicity, the joining together of three Signs of the same Nature and Quality, beholding one another in a Trine Aspect, and counted according to the four Elements.

TRIGON, a Pole to stop the Wheel of a Cart, where it goes too fast down a steep Place.

TRIGONAL [trigonalis, L. of *τριγωνος*, Gr.] belonging to a Trigon.

TRIGONOCRATORIES [τριγωνοκράτειον, Gr. Power] a Name given to the Planets in respect to their being the Lords or Governors of those Trignons.

TRIGONOMETRY [trigonometrie, F. of *τριγωνος*, a Triangle, and *μέτρον*, a Measure, Gr.] the Art of measuring Triangles.

TRIPHING [triphinga, Sax.] contains three or four Hundreds, or the third Part of a Shire or Province; also a Court held within the Circuit, which is that we now call a *Court leet*.

TRIPUDGUM [Old Law] a Trithing or Jurisdiction of three Hundreds.

TRILATERAL [of *tres* and *lateralis*, L.] that has three Sides.

TRILL [trillo, Ital.] a quivering or shaking with Voice or Instrument, a common Grace in Musick.

To **TRILL down** [trilber, Dan.] to drop or trickle down.

To **TRILL**, to turn, or thrust. *Chauc.*

TRILETTO [in Musick] a short or little Trill. *Ital.*

TRILLS [in a Cart] the Sides of it, that a Horse is to stand between.

TRIM [probably of *Trimman*, Sax.] neat in Cloaths, spruce, fine.

To **TRIM** [trimman, Sax. to build, but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *trimman*, Gr.] to dress up, or set off, to shave the Beard; also to carry it fair between two Parties.

TRIM [of a Ship] her best Posture, Proportion of Ballast, hanging of her Masts, &c. which conduce most to her good Sailing.

To **TRIM a Boat** [among Watermen] is to set the Passengers so as to keep the Boat even on both Sides.

TRIM'LY, sprucely, neatly.

TRIM'NESS, Spruceness, Neatness.

TRIMACRUS [τριμακρος, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, consisting of three long Syllables, as *doctores*.

TRIME'TER [in Grammar] a Verse consisting of three Measures.

TRIMILCHI [Tepi Milci, Sax.] the English Saxons called the Month of May by this Name, because they milked their Cattle three Times a Day in that Month.

A **TRIM'MER**, one that trims or carries it fair with both Parties.

TRIM'MERS [Architects] Pieces of Timber framed at Right Angles to the Joists against the Wall for Chimneys, &c.

TRIM'MINGS, Ornaments to set off Clothes, &c.

TRIMORION [τριμωριον, Gr.] the joining together of three Astrological Signs that are very near one to another.

TRINE [trin, F. *trinum*, L. *τριων* of *τρεῖς*, G.] belonging to the Number Three.

TRINE Aspect of two Planets [among Astrologers] is when they are distant from one another 120 Degrees, or a third Part of the Zodiack.

TRINE Dimensions, its Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

TRINGLE, a Curtain Rod, a Lath, that reaches from one Bed-post to another. *L.*

TRINGLE [in Architecture] a little Member fixed exactly upon every Triglyph

under the Flat-band of the Architrave from whence hang down the *Gutta* or pendent Drops, in the *Dorick Order*. *F.*

TRINITARIANS [trinitarius, F.] an Order of Monks, who hold that all their Churches ought to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, &c. Also those Christians who strenuously contend for the Trinity of Persons in the Godhead.

The **TRINITY** [trinite, F. *trinitas*, L. of *τρεῖς*, Gr.] one only God in three Persons in the Godhead being one and the Self-same for Essence, and for Personality Three, viz. Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

TRINITY-House, a kind of College at Deptford, belonging to a Company or Corporation of Sea-faring Men, who have Power by the King's Charter to take knowledge of those who destroy Sea-marks and to redress their Doings; as also to correct the Faults of Sailors, &c. and to take care of divers other Things belonging to Navigation and the Seas; as the examining of young Officers, &c.

TRINITY-Sunday, the first Sunday after Whit Sunday.

TRINITY, the Herb Heart's Ease, *Viola tricolor*. *L.*

TRINIUMGELD [Dni-nigongib, Sax.] a Compensation for great Crimes, which were not absolved, but by paying a Fine three Nine Times.

TRINK, kind of Fish Net. *O.*

TRINKET [tringuet, F. *trincetto*, Ital.] the Top-gallant or highest Sail of any Mast in a Ship.

TRINKETS, Gewgaws, Toys.

TRINO'BANTES, [not from *Troja Nova* as some will have it, but rather as *Camden* thinks from *trē-nant*, *C. Br.* a Town in a Valley; for that the Country is lower and lower, as it draws nearer to the Thames, in the manner of a Valley.] The Name of a People who antiently inhabited the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Essex*.

TRINOCTIAL [trinoctialis, L. of *τρινοκτιος*, Gr.] belonging to, or of three Nights.

TRINO'DIA Necessitas, a Three-fold imposition, to which all Lands were subject in the *Saxons* Time, viz. towards repairing of Bridges, maintaining of Castles, and repelling of invading Enemies. *L.*

TRINO'DIA Terræ, the Quantity of Land containing three Perches. *L.*

TRINOMIAL [trinomial, L. *τρινομιος*, Gr.] that consists of three Names or Parts.

TRIONES [Βρετ. *apirugus*, Gr. i. e. ploughing Oxen] a Constellation of seven Stars in *Ursa Minor*, called *Charles's Wain*.

TRIOURS [Law Term] such as are chosen by a Court of Justice, to examine whether a Challenge made to any of the Pannel of Jorymen be just, or no.

To **TRIP** [*tripper*, Dan. probably of *tripadiare*, L.] to walk nimbly or lightly upon the Toes; also to stumble with the Feet, or falter with the Tongue.

A **TRIP**, a stumbling, a false Step; also a short Journey or Voyage.

TRIP [*Hunting Term*] a Herd or Company of Goats.

A **TRIP** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to *bear her Top-sails a Trip*, when she carries them hoisted up to the highest.

TRIPARTIENT [*tripartiens*, L.] any Number which divides another into three equal Parts, without any remainder; as four divides twelve just into three Parts.

TRIPARTITE [*tripartitus*, L.] divided into three Parts, or made by three Parties.

TRIPARTITION [*in Mathematicks*] is Division by three, or taking the Third Part of any Number or Quantity.

TRIPLE, part of the Entrails of Neat Cattle, parboiled and cleansed for eating. F.

TRIPLE-Madam, a Sallet Herb.

TRIPEDAL [*tripedalis*, L.] three Foot long, wide or deep.

TRIPERY [*triperie*, F.] a Tripe House or Market.

TRIPETALOUS [of *τρεῖς* three, and *πτελον*, a Leaf, Gr.] as *Tripetalous Plants*, those Plants whose Flowers consist of three Leaves called *Pistals*.

TRIPH/THONGUE [*Grammar*] three Vowels joined together, and making one Sound.

TRIPLE [*triplex*, L. *τριπλῆς*, Gr.] Three-fold.

To **TRIPLE** [*tripler*, F. *triplicare*, L.] to fold three Times, or make Three-fold.

TRIPPLICATE [*triplicatus*, L.] tripled.

TRIPPLICATE Ratio [*in Mathematicks*] is the Ratio or Reason of Cubes one to another in Terms geometrically proportional; the Ratio of the first to the last is said to be *TriPLICATE* of the Ratio of the first to the second.

TRIPPLICATION, a making a Tripple, Trebling. L.

TRIPPLICATION [*Civil Law*] is the same as *Surjoinder* in the *Common Law*.

TRIPPLICITY [*triplicité*, F. of *triplicitas*, L.] the Quality of that which is Triple or Three-fold.

TRIPPLICITY [among *Astrologers*] is the Division of the Signs according to the Number of the Elements, each Division consisting of three Signs.

TRIPLOIDES [of *τριπλῆς*, Gr.] a Surgeons Instrument with a Three-fold Basis, used for a great Depression of the Skull.

TRIPPLY, in a Three-fold Manner.

TRIPPING [*in Heraldry*] is when a Deer is represented in a walking Posture in any Escutcheon.

TRIPPING, faltering, stumbling.

TRIPPINGLY, stumblingly.

TRIPOD } [*tripodium*, L. of *τριπῶδον*, Gr.] a three footed Stool used by the Priestesses of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. The *Prevaricator* in the University of *Cambridge*.

TRIPOLA [*in Musick*] a Triple; one of the sorts of Time or Movement of which there are several. *Ital*.

TRIPOLY [*tripoli*, F.] a Stone used by Lapidaries to polish their Jewels; also a sort of Stone used in polishing Metals.

A **TRIP/TOTE** [*tripoton*, of *τριπῶτον*, of *τρεῖς* three and *πῶτος*; a Case, Gr.] a defective Noun in *Grammar*, which has but three Cases.

TRIPUDIATION, a tripping on the Toes in a Dance. L.

TRIQUETRA, a Triangle, or three corner'd Figure.

TRIREME [*triremis*, L.] a Galley with three Ranks of Oars on a Side.

TRISAGIUM [*τρισάγιον*, of *τρεῖς* three times, and *αγιος* holy, Gr.] a kind of Hymn in the *Greek Church*.

TRISDIAPASON [*in Musick*] a Chord, otherwise called a Triple 8th or 15th.

To **TRISE** [probably, q. d. to truss up, or of *deixazare*, Ital.] to hale up any Thing by a dead Rope; that is, one not running in a Pulley.

TRISMEGISTUS [*τρεῖς Μαιγιστος*, Gr. i. e. three times the greatest] a famous Egyptian Philosopher called *Hermes*, who lived in the Times of *Moses* and *Pharaoh*, and was a Ruler in *Egypt*, surnamed *Trismegistus*, for being accounted the greatest Philosopher, the chiefest Priest, and the most prudent Prince or King.

TRISOS [of *τριζω*, Gr.] a Convulsion of the Muscles of the Temples, which causes the Teeth to gnash. L.

TRISPAST [*trispastus*, L. of *τρισμαστος*, Gr.] an Engine consisting of three Pullies.

TRIST, a Mark.

TRIST, to thrust. *Chauc*.

TRISTA [*Law Term*] a Station or Post in Hunting.

TRISTA } [*Old Law*] an Immunity

TRISTIS } whereby a Man was freed from his Attendance on a Lord of a Forest when he went a Hunting, so as not to be oblig'd to hold a Dog, follow the Chace, or stand at a Place appointed.

TRISYLLABICAL, belonging to a Trisyllable.

TRISYLLABLE [*trisyllabus*, L. *τρισυλλαβος*, Gr.] a word of three Syllables.

TRIP/EOPHYES [of *τριταια*, Gr.] an Ague that comes every third day.

TRITE [*tritus*, L.] thread bare, common.

TRITE [*in Musick*] the third Chord.

TRITELY,

TRITELY, commonly.

TRITENESS, commonness, the being much worn.

TRITHEISM of *τρίθε*, three, and *Θεός*, God, Gr.] the Doctrine of the Tritheites.

TRITHEITES [*tritheitai*, L. of *τρίθε*, Gr.] a sort of Hereticks who held that there were three distinct Godheads in the Trinity of the Persons.

TRITON [of *τῶν τριῶν μαρίνων*, Gr.] a fabulous Sea-Deity, Neptune's Trumpeter; a Fish shaped like a Man; also a Vane or Weather-Cock.

TRITONE [in *Musick*] the greater 4th.

TRIFURATION [in *Pharmacy*] a Pounding in a Mortar.

TRIVIAL [*trivialis*, L.] common, ordinary, mean. F.

TRIVIALLY, in a mean Manner.

TRIVIALNESS, meanness.

To TRIUMPH [*triumpher*, Fr. *triumphare*, L.] to make a solemn and pompous Entry; to glory or take Pride in; to subdue or master one's Passions.

A TRIUMPH [*triumphus*, F. *triumphus*, L.] a solemn Pomp or Shew at the Return of a Victorious General from the Wars.

TRIUMPHAL [*triumphal*, F. *triumphalis*, L.] belonging to a Triumph.

TRIUMPHAL Crown, a Crown which the Cities of the Romans used to send to a Victorious General to wear on the Day of his publick Entry.

TRIUMPHANT [*triumphant*, F. *triumphans*, L.] triumphing, victorious.

TRIUMPHANTLY, like a Conqueror.

TRIUMVIR, one of the three Magistrates that governed the Roman Empire in Chief; or one of any three Officers who had equal Authority. F. of L.

TRIUMVIRATE [*triumvirat*, F. of *triumviratus*, L.] the Office of a Triumvir, or of three in equal Authority.

TRIUMVIRI *Capitales* [among the Romans] Officers appointed to take care of Prisoners, and see Execution done upon Malefactors.

TRIUMVIRI *Menarii* [among the Romans] the three chief Bankers, who had the Charge of the Publick Money.

TRIUMVIRI *Monetales* [among the Romans] three Overseers of the Mint for the Coining of Brass, Gold and Silver Money.

TRIUNE [q. d. *Tres in Uno*, L. i. e. Three in one] a Term applied to God, to express the Unity of the Godhead in a Trinity of Persons.

TRUAD, footing. *Spenc.*

To TROAT [*Hunting Term*] to cry as a Buck does at Rutting Time.

TROCHAI'CK, a sort of Latin Verse consisting of Trochees.

TROCHAN'TER [*τροχαντρον*, Gr.] the same as a Rotator; which see.

TROCHAR [*τροχαιον*, F. with *Sargens*] a Cam or Pipe made of Iron or Steel, with a sharp pointed End, used in tapping those who are afflicted with the Dropsy.

TROCHEE [*trocheus*, L. *τροχαιον*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, consisting of two Syllables, the first long, and the other short.

TROCHLEARIS [*Anatomy*] the upper or greater oblique Muscle of the Eye.

TROCHILE [*Archibolus*] that hollow Ring or Cavity that runs round a Coffin next to the Torse, the same with what is commonly called the *Casemate*.

TROCHILICE [of *τροχίλιον*, Gr.] the Art of Wheel-Work, or a Mathematical Science which demonstrates the properties of all circular Motions.

TROCHILUS [*τροχίλος*, Gr.] that hollow Ring which runs round a Pillar next to the Torse. See *Trochik*.

TROCHINGS [*Hunting Term*] the small Branches on the Top of a Deer's Head.

TROCHISKS [*trochisques*, F. *trochiscae*, L. of *τροχισκος*, Gr.] little round or other figured Medicinal Balls made out of a soft Paste, and then dried to hold in the Mouth to dissolve, as Lozenges, or for the Preservation of Species that would otherwise decay.

TROCHLEA [*τροχλος* of *τροχον*, Gr. to run] is one of the six mechanical Powers, the same as we call a Pulley. L.

TROCHOLICKS [of *τροχλος*, Gr. a Pulley] that Part of Mechanicks that treats of circular Motion.

TROCHUS [*τροχος* *απεναντιον*, Gr. to run] a Wheel; also a little round Lump of any thing. L.

TROCLOID. See *Cycloid*.

TRO'CLUS, an American Bird, the size of a Swallow, which breeds in Chimneys.

A TRODE, a Path. O.

TROGLOTYDES, wild Africans.

To TROLL [*Angling*] to fish for Pikes with a Rod whose Line runs on a Reel.

To TROLL about, to ramble up and down carelessly.

TROLL *Madam*, a Game which is commonly called Pidgeon Holes.

A TROLLOP, a flatteringly Woman.

TROMA [*τρομα*, Gr.] a Wound proceeding from an outward Cause.

TROMO'ESIS [of *τρομος*, Gr.] a tremor, or shaking, or Deprivation of the Voluntary Motion of the Senses.

TROMPERIE, Fraud, Cozenage, Deceit. F.

TRONAGE [of *trona*, O. a Beam to weigh with] a Custom or Toll taken for the weighing of Wool; also the Act of weighing it in a publick Market.

TRONA'TOR, an Officer whose Business is to weigh Wooll brought into the City of London.

TRONE-Weight, Troy-Weight.

A TROOP [*troupe*, F. *troupe*, Span. of *turba*, L.] a Collective, which signifies several Persons gathered together or going in a Company.

TROOP of Horse, is a small Body of Horse under the Command of a Captain.

Independant TROOP, a Troop not imbedded with, or joined to any Regiment.

The **TROOP** [*Military Term*] as, *To beat the Troop*, is the second beat of a Drum when the Foot are to march.

To TROOP, to get or flock together.

To TROOP away } is to get away, or
To TROOP off } to run away.

A TROOPER, a Name given to every Horse Soldier.

A TROPE [*tropus*, L. of *τρεπω*, of *τρεπω*, Gr. to turn] an elegant turning of a Word from its proper and genuine Signification to another. *Rhet.*

TRO'PER, a Book of alternate Turns, or Responses in singing Mass. *O. R.*

TROPHIES [in *Painting, Graving, &c.*] the Representation of Pikes, Halberds, Drums, Corslets, and other Instruments of War.

TROPHY [*trophie*, F. *trophæum*, L. of *τροφαῖον*, Gr.] properly a Monument set up in a Place where Enemies were vanquished, with their Ensigns, warlike Harnes, and other Spoils hanging on it; a Sign or Token of Victory.

TROPHY [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament representing the Trunk of a Tree encompassed all round about with Arms or Military Weapons.

TROPHY-Money, a Duty of 4*d.* paid annually by House-keepers or Landlords, for the Drums, Colours, &c. for their respective Companies of Militia.

TROPICAL [*tropicus*, L. of *τροπικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Tropicks.

TROPICAL Morbi, such Diseases as are most frequent under the Tropicks. *L.*

TROPICKS [*tropiques*, F. *tropici*, L. of *τροπικαὶ κύκλοι*, Gr. of *τρεπω*, to turn] are two Circles of the Sphere, parallel to the Equinoctial Line or Equator, and equally distant from it about 23 Degrees 30 Minutes, to which when the Sun arrives he returns again towards the Equator; so that they are the Bounds of its Motion towards the North and South. *Astronomy.*

TROPICK of Cancer [in *Astronomy*] is that towards the Arctick or North Pole; so called from Cancer, the Sign of the Ecliptick the Sun is in when it comes to this Circle, which is on the 11th of June, and makes our longest Day and shortest Night.

TROPICK of Capricorn [*Astronomy*] that which is towards the Antarctic or South Pole, so called from Capricorn, the Sign the Sun is in when he comes to this Circle, on the 11th of December, and makes our shortest

Day and longest Night.

TROPOLOGICAL [*tropologique*, F. *tropologicus*, L. of *τροπολογική*, Gr.] belonging to Tropology, Moral.

TROPOL'OGY [*tropologia*, L. of *τροπολογία*, of *τροπος*, a Trope, and *λογία*, a Discourse, Gr.] a Figurative Speech; a Moral Discourse tending to the Reformation of Manners.

To TROT [*trotter*, F. *trotter*; Italian. *trotten*, Du. which *Salmafus* derives of *rotulari*, L.] to go a jolting Peace as a Horse.

An old TROT, a forry old Woman.

TROTH [*treotthe*, Sax.] Truth. *O.*

TROTTERS [of *Trot*] Sheep's Feet.

TROTTERS, Curds, &c. *N. C.*

TROUBLE } Troublesome. *Chauc.*
TROUBLOUS }

TROUBLENESS, Trouble. *Chauc.*

To TROUBLE [*trouble*, F. *troubler*, Ital. *trubben*, Teut. *turbare*, L.] to cause Trouble, to imbroil, to confound; also to make Waters thick or muddy.

TROUBLE [*trouble*, F. *turba*, L. of *τρεβή*, or *δυσέως*, Gr. a Tumult] Inconveniency, Misfortune, Cross, Accident, Sorrow, Disquiet of Mind, Disturbance, Confusion; also Labour or Pains.

TROUBLE/SOME, occasioning Trouble or Perplexity.

TROUBLE/SOMELY, vexatiously.

TROUBLE/SOMENESS, Vexatiousness, Perplexity.

TROUBLES [the *Plural Number*] Disorders in the State, Broils, Civil Wars.

TROVER [of *trouwer*, F. to find] an Action which a Man hath against one, who having found any of his Goods, refuses to deliver them upon Demand.

TROUGH [*troog*, Sax. *troch*, Belg. *ttag*, Teut. *trugo*, Ital.] a hollow wooden Vessel to knead Bread in, &c. a Trunk of a Tree made hollow to feed Swine in, &c. a Conveyance for Water.

TROUGH of the Sea [among *Sailors*] the Hollow made between any two Waves in a Rolling Sea.

TROU-MADAM. See *Troll-Madam* or *Pidgeon-Holes*.

To TROUNCE [*Skinner* derives it of *troncon*, F. of *truncus*, L.] to harrass, to punish severely, to sue at Law; also to sharp, bubble, or cheat.

TROUT [*trout*, Sax. *truite*, F. *truite*, L.] a delicious Fish.

A TROUT [*Menagius* takes it q. d. *true Druid*; but *Skinner* rather of *trupa*, Sax. *truff*] a confident Fellow.

TROUTS, Curds taken off the Whey when it is boiled. *N. C.*

To TROW [*trupian*, Sax. *trawen*, Teut.] to believe or trust.

TROWANDISE, trauant. *Chauc.*

A TROW'IL [*truelle*, F. *trouel*, Belg. *trulle*]

trulla, L.] a Tool to spread Mortar with.

To TROWL away [*troller*, F. *trolle*, Belg.] to move or wander about.

TROY, a famous City of the Lesser *Phrygia*, noted for a ten Years Siege in the Writings of *Homer*.

TROY WEIGHT [of *Troyes*, a City in *Champagne* in *France*, a Weight of 12 Ounces to the Pound, for the weighing Gold, Silver, Drugs, &c.

TRUA, a Tray, a wooden Vessel. L.

TRUA [*Old Records*] a Sow or Swine.

TRU'ANT [*truande*, F. *tromant*, Belg. or of *Suph*, thro' and *pendan*, Sax. to turn or wander, *Skinner*] a Vagabond, a lazy, loitering Fellow.

To TRUANT [*truander*, F.] to play the Truant; absent from School; to loiter.

TRU'BRIDGE [*trub-brynig*, Sax. i. e. a secure Town] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 80 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

TRUB-Tail, a little squat Woman.

TRUBS, a sort of Herb.

A TRUCE [*truce*, F. *tregua*, Ital. of *trêve*, Teut. Faith] a Cessation of Arms agreed upon for a Time between two Parties in a State of War.

A TRUCH-MAN [*trucheman*, F.] an Interpreter.

To TRUCIDATE [*trucidatum*, L.] to kill.

TRUCIDA'TION, a cruel murdering or butchering. L.

To TRUCK [*troquer*, F. *truccare*, Ital. *trocar*, Span. which *Mer. Caf.* derives of *τρώγω*, Gr.] to barter or exchange one Commodity for another.

TRUCK, Exchange, bartering of one thing for another.

TRUCK [in a Ship] a square Piece of Wood at the Top of a Mast to put the Flag Staff in.

TRUCKS [*trucca*, Ital. or of *trucken*, Teut. or as *Minsheu* of *τροχα*, or *τροχε*, Gr.] a kind of Billiards, an Italian Game.

TRUCKS [among Gunners] round Pieces of Wood like Wheels fixed on the Axletrees of Carriages to move the Ordnance at Sea.

To TRUCK'LE [of *trochlea*, L. of *τροχίλιον*, Gr.] to submit, yield, or buckle to.

A TRUCK'LE [*trochlea*, L. of *τροχίλιον*, Gr.] a little running Wheel.

TRUCULENT [*truculentus*, L.] of a cruel, stern, or fierce Look or Disposition.

To TRUDGE [*truccare*, *truggiolare*, It.] to trot up and down, to toil and moil about a Business.

TRUDGINGLY, toilingly, slavishly.

TRUE [*επίπε*, or *επεπε*, Sax. *trouw*, Belg. *trêw*, Teut.] natural, certain, sure; faithful, trusty, unfeigned.

TRUE-Loose, [*solanum quadrifolium*, L.] See *Herb Paris*.

TRUE-Place of a Planet [*Astronomy*]

a Place of the Heavens shewn by a right Line down from the Centre of the Earth thro' the Centre of the Planet or Star.

TRUEST [*επιστοτε*, Sax.] the most true.

TRUETS, Patterns for Women. *Suff.*

TRUFFLES, a kind of Mushrooms covered with a blackish Skin, without Stalk or Root, growing within the Ground.

TRUGG, a Milk Tray. *Suffex*. A Hod to carry Mortar in; also an ancient Measure of about two Bushels. C.

TRUGG-Corn, an Allowance of Corn to the Vicar of *Leimster*, for officiating at some Chapels of Ease in that Parish.

TRUFESTIST, truest; sincerest. *Ch.*

To TRULL, to trundle. *Suff.*

A TRULL [*trulla*, Ital. which *Mer. Caf.* derives of *Μαλγύλλα*, Gr.] a sorry Wench, a pitiful Baggage; a vile Strumpet or Camp Whore.

TRULY, sincerely, faithfully.

TRUMP [*trompe*, Du.] a small Trumpet for Children.

A TRUMP [*trionphe*, F. *trumpff*, Teut. of *triumphus*, L.] a winning victorious Card.

TRUMP'ERY [*tromperie*, F.] Trash, old paltry Stuff.

A TRUMP'ET [*une trompette*, F. *trompeta*, Span. *trommet*, Dan.] a warlike musical Instrument.

To TRUMP'ET [*trompeter*, F.] to sound a Trumpet; to publish; to set or spread abroad, to proclaim.

TRUMPET Marine, an Instrument with one String, which being struck with a Hair Bow, sounds like a Trumpet.

Speaking TRUMPET, a large Trumpet used at Sea, which makes the Voice sound so loud that a Man speaking in it may be heard above a Mile.

TRUMPETER [*un trompette*, F.] he who blows or sounds a Trumpet.

TRUNCATED [*truncatus*, L.] cut shorter, maimed, mangled.

TRUNCATED Cone, &c. [in *Geometry*] one whose Top is cut by a Plane parallel to its Base.

TRUNCA'TION, a cutting or chopping off, a maiming. L.

TRUNCHEON [*troncon*, F. of *truncus*, L.] a Battoon or kind of short Staff, used by Kings and great Officers.

TRUNCHEONS [in *Horses*] thick short Worms bred in the Maw.

TRUNCUS [*trunc*, F.] the main Stem or Stock of a Tree, in distinction to Limbs or Branches. L.

TRUNCUS [*Anatomy*] that Part of the great Artery, and *Vena Cava*; which descends from the Heart to the Back Vessels.

TRUNCUS [among Architects] Part of the Pedestal of a Pillar.

To **TRUNDLE** [*trundeler*, F.] to roll along.

A **TRUNDLE** [*trunbel*, Sax.] a Carriage with low Wheels to draw heavy Burdens on.

TRUNDLE-Shot, an Iron Shot about 17 Inches long, sharp pointed at both Ends, with a round Bowl of Lead cast upon it a Hand's Breadth from each End.

TRUNDLE-Tail, a Wench which runs up and down with a dragged Tail.

TRUNDLERS, Pease. *Cont.*

TRUNK [*Minshaw* derives it of *truncus*, L.] a Chest or Box usually covered with Leather; the Stem or Body of a Tree; the Body of a Man, having the Head, Arms, and Legs cut off; a Pipe to shoot Pellets; the Snout of an Elephant, a wooden Pipe for the Conveyance of Water.

TRUNKS, Pidgeon-Holes, a Play.

TRUNK Roots, Roots growing out of the Trunks of Plants.

TRUNK'ED [among *Heralds*] Trees cut off at each End are said to be *trunked*.

TRUN'NIOUS [of *trognons*, F.] Knobs or Bunches of a Gun's Metal, which bear her upon the Cheeks of the Carriage.

TRUN'NION-Ring, the Ring about a Cannon, next before the Trunnions.

TRUPENNY [*Mer. Caf.* derives it of *τροπένος*, Gr. q. d. a crafty Fellow] a Name given by way of Taunt to some sorry Fellow, &c. as an old *Tru-penny*.

To **TRUSS** [*trouffer*, F. *troffe*, Belg.] to tie or gird up; to hang upon a Tree; to snatch up.

A **TRUSS** [*trouffiau*, F. *trof*, Belg.] a Bundle; also a kind of Bandage for Persons that are burthen.

A **TRUSS** [of *Hty*] a Bundle weighing 56 lb.

TRUSS of Flowers [among *Florists*] many Flowers growing together on the Head of a Stalk.

TRUSSES [in a *Ship*] are Ropes made fast to the Parrels of a Yard to bind the Yard to the Mast, when the Ship rolls.

TRUSSING [in *Falconry*] is a Hawk's raising any Fowl or Prey aloft soaring up, and then descending with it to the Ground.

A **TRUSSEL**, a Prop. See *Tressel*.

TRUST [*trupa*, Sax. *trouwe*, Belg.] Confidence, Assurance, Credit, Tick.

To **TRUST** [*trupian*, Sax. *trawen*, Teut.] to depend or rely upon, to credit.

TRUSTE'E, one who has an Estate or Money put into his Hands for the Use of another, a Guardian.

TRUSTILY, faithfully.

TRUSTINESS [*troupe*, Sax.] Fidelity, Faithfulness.

TRUSTY [of *troupe*, Sax. *traw*, Teut.] faithfully, that is true to his Trust.

TRUTH [*tracpfe*, Sax.] *Truths*,

Certainty, Fidelity, Faithfulness.

TRUTH [according to Mr. *Locke*] is the joining or separating of Signs, as the things signified by them do agree or disagree with one another.

TRUTINA *Hermes* [*Aphrology*] an artificial Method of rectifying a Nativity. L.

To **TRUTINATE** [*trutinatum*, L.] to weigh, to examine, to consider, &c.

TRUTINATION [of *trutina*, L.] a palt of Scales] a weighing or ballancing; a considering a thing thoroughly.

To **TRY** [*tentare*, L.] to essay, to prove to examine.

To **TRY** [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to *try*, when she has no more Sails abroad but her Main or Mizen Sail only, she is let alone to lie in the Sea.

If you trust before you try,
You may repent before you die.

Under this Proverbial Distich is couch'd A good Lesson of Caution and Circumspection, not to choose a Friend on a sudden, or make Persons our Intimates, and repose a Confidence in them by entrusting them with our Secrets and private Concerns, before we have experienced their Integrity; it also cautions Persons against too easy a Credulity in buying upon the Credit of Persons unknown, without deliberately weighing in their Mind whether the things are equal in value to the Price of the Purchase. *Πιστις χρησιμωτατα ελθε- σα, αποτις εικασμα, Gr.* therefore it was an ancient Precept, *Μη πιστευω δεικνυς*, and the Hebrews say, אל תמהכל בקונן אלה כתר שישבי

TRYAL [*Triatio*, O. L.] Essay, Endeavour, Temptation.

TRYAL [in *Law*] the Examination of Causes Civil or Criminal before a Judge.

TRYPHE'RA [*τροφειρα*, Gr.] gentle easy Causticks.

TU'ANT, killing, F. as a *taunt* Jest, is a sharp biting Jest.

A **TUB** [probably of *tebbe*, Belg.] a wooden Vessel.

A **TUB of Tea**, about 60 Pounds.

A **TUB of Campfire**, 50 to 60 Pounds.

TUBA *Eustachiana* [in *Anatomy*] is the Canal or Communication between the Mouth and the Barrel of the Ear.

TUBÆ Fallopianæ [among *Anatomists*] two slender Passages proceeding from the Womb; which receive the Eggs from the Testicles, and carry them to the Womb; so named from *Fallopia*, an eminent Physician, who first found them out. L.

TUBAL [*טובל*, Heb. i. e. born or worldly] one of the Sons of *Japhet*.

TUBAL-Cain [*טובל קין*, Heb. i. e. worldly Profession, or Birds Nests of the World] the first Inventor of all curious Smith Work.

TUBE [*tubus*, L.] a Pipe. F.

TUBER [among *Surgeons*] a Bunch or Swelling in a Man's Body. *L.*

TUBER [among *Botanists*] the round branching out of Roots of some Herbs.

TUBER/CULA [among *Surgeons*] little Swellings or Pustles that suppurate and discharge Pus. *L.*

TUCER/CULA [in *Palmistry*] the more eminent Muscles or knobby Parts under the Fingers, called by them also *Manus*.

TUBEROSE, a sort of white, sweet smelling Flowers. *F.*

TUBEROSE } [tuberous, *F. tuberosus*,
TUBEROUS } *L.*] full of Branches or Knots.

TUBEROS/ITY [tuberosité, *F. tuberositas*, *L.*] Knottiness, or being full of Knots and Bunches; also a bunching out of some Parts of the Body.

TUBEROUS Plants [in *Botany*] are Plants full of Bunches or Knots.

TUBERI lactiferi [in *Anatomy*] small Pipes thro' which the Milk flows to the Nipples of Women's Breasts. *L.*

To **TUBICINATE** [tubicinatum, *L.*] to trumpet.

TUBULATION, a making hollow like Pipes. *L.*

TUBULI Vermiculares [among *Naturalists*] small winding Cavities on the out-sides of the Shells of Sea Shell-Fish, in which some small Worms inhabit and breed. *F.*

TUBULOUS [tubulatus, *L.*] hollow like a Pipe, or abounding in hollow Parts.

A TUCK [*Espec.* *F. Stocca*, *Ital.* a long Sword; *tucca*, *C. Br.* a Knife] a Rapier or long Sword.

To **TUCK**, to turn or gather up.

TUCK [of a Ship] is the trussing or gathering in of her Quarter under Water.

A TUCK/ER [of tuck, *Teut.* Cloth] a Fuller of Cloth; also a Slip of Linnen or Lace pinned along the Top of Womens Stays.

TUCK/SELS, the Teeth called Grinders.

TUEL, the Fundament of a Beast.

TU/ESDAY [*Tues. dæg.* *Sax.* *Verstegean* derives it of *Tuisco*, the most ancient and peculiar Idol of the *Teutonicks*, or old *Germanians* and *Saxons*, to whom this Day *Tuesday*, was more especially dedicated; *Skinner* derives it of *tun*, *Mars*, and *dæg*, a Day, *Sax.* which seems to be the aforesaid *Tuisco*] the third Day of the Week.

A TUFT [*Touffe*, *F. touff*, *Teut.* signifies an earthen Pot, also a Boy's Top] a Lock of Hair; a Thicket of Trees; the Crest of a Bird, &c.

TUFTA [*Old Records*] a Cottage.

To **TUG** [*Eutogen*, of *teon*, *Sax.* to draw] to pull and hale, to labour hard.

A TUG [*togung*, *Sax.* tug, *Teut.* of *githen*, to pull] a Pull; also a Waggon to carry Timber, &c.

TUG/OÆ [*Old Law*] Harnels, Traces or Ropes for Drawing.

TUG/GING, pulling, labouring.

TUG/GINGLY, with Difficulty.

TUTULERIES [*i. e.* a Place where Tiles were formerly made, of *tutile*, *F.* a Tile] a stately Fabrick, near the *Louvre* in *Paris*.

TUTION, Care of one's Education, Guardianship, Protection; Patronage. *L.*

TUKE, a Horse-topping or Foretop.

TU/LIP [*tulipe*, *F. tulipa*, *Ital.*] a beautiful Flower brought out of *Turkey*.

TULIPAN/T, a Sash or Wreath worn by the *Indians* instead of a Hat.

To **TULL**, to allure. *Chauc.*

To **TUM Wool**, to mix Wool of divers Colours.

To **TUM/BLE** [*tammele*, *Belg. tumbolare*, *Ital. tumlet*, *Dan. tumber*, *F.* which *Menagius* derives of *τίμα*, *Gr.* a Fall] to throw or roll down; to towze or rumple; to fall down; to roll or wallow about.

A TUMBLER, one who plays tumbling Tricks; also a kind of Hunting Dog; also a kind of drinking Cup.

TUMBLER, a Cart. *Cont.*

TUMBLINGLY, like a Person tumbling.
A TUM/BREL [*tumbercan*, *F.*] a Dung-Cart; also a Ducking-Stool.

TUMEFAC/TION, a swelling, a gisting to swell. *L.*

TU/MID [*tumidas*, *L.*] swollen, rising up, puffed up, lofty.

TUMID/ITY [*tumiditas*, *L.*] swelling.

To **TU/MIFY** [*tumescere*, *F. tumefacere*, *L.*] to cause a Tumour or Swelling; to raise or swell, also to cause to be puffed up.

TU/MOUR [*tumeur*, *F. Tumor*, *L.*] a kind of Swelling, caused by the settling of Humours in any part of the Body.

Natural **TUMOUR** [among *Physicians*] such as arise from the four Humours contained in the Mass of Blood, or else of several at once mingled together.

Bastard **TUMOURS** } those Tumours
Encysted **TUMOURS** } which proceed from a settling of corrupt Humours, whose Matter is contained in several proper Cysts or Skinny Bags.

Critical **TUMOURS**, Imposthumes, or such Tumours as appear at once in acute Diseases, and put an End to them with good or bad Success.

Malignant **TUMOURS**, such Swellings as are accompanied with extraordinary and dangerous Symptoms, whose Consequences are very hazardous, as the *Cervic* in the Plague.

Pestilential **TUMOURS**, Swellings accompanied with a Fever, Swooning, &c. which usually arrives in the Time of a Pestilence or Plague.

Fennel

Veneral TUMOURS, such as appear at the Bottom of the Groin, and proceed from impure Copulation.

TUMPING [among Gardeners] a sort of fencing for Trees.

TUMULATION, burying, interring.

A TUMULT [tumulte, F. of tumultus, L.] a Bufile, Uproar, Stir, Hurlyburly, Riot, Sedition, Mutiny.

TUMULTUARY [tumultaire, F. tumultuarius, L.] done in haste, on a sudden, or in a Tumult; disorderly, confused.

TUMULTUOUS [tumultueux, F. tumultuosus, L.] full of Tumult; riotous.

TUMULTUOUSLY, riotously.

TUN [tun, Sax.] in the End of Words or Names of Places, signifies a Town, Village, a Dwelling-place.

A TUN [tunne, Sax. tönne, Teut. and Belg.] a Measure of Capacity and Liquids, containing 272 Gallons.

TUNWight, 2240 Pounds, whereby the different Sizes and Contents of Ships and Sea-Vessels are usually expressed.

A TUN [of Timber] 40 solid Feet.

To **TUN** up, to put Liquor into a Tun, &c.

TUN-HOOF, an Herb. *Hedera terrestris*, L.

TUNA, an American Tree, on the Leaves of which the costly Worms called *Cochineal* are bred. *Figo de Tunas*, Span.

TUNABLE [of tonus, L.] that may be tuned or put in Tune; harmonious, i. e. agreeable to the Rules of Musick.

TUNABLENESS, Harmoniousness.

TUNABLY, harmoniously.

TUNE [ton, F. tonus, L. of Tonos, Gr.] an Agreement in Sound; an Air or Song.

TUNGRAVE [tungegræva, Sax.] a Bailiff of a Manour.

TUNICA Vaginalis [in Anatomy] is the first of the proper Teguments of the Testicles.

TUNICK [tunique, F. tunica, L.] a sleeveless Coat; as a Vest and Tunick.

TUNICLE [tunicelle, F. tunacula, L.] a little Membrane or Membranous Coat; a Skin covering any Part of the Body.

TUNISIAN Falcon [of Tunis in Barbary] a Hawk that makes her Eyrie there.

TUNNAGE an Impost per Tun on Merchandise exported or imported in Ships, also the Measurement or Content of a Ship.

A TUNNEL [tonelle, F.] a Funnel thro' which Liquors are poured into a Vessel; also the Funnel of a Chimney.

To **TUNNEL** [tonneller, F.] to fill Vessels with Liquor.

A TUNNEL [among Falconers] a Net to catch Partridges.

TUNNELLER [in Falconry] one who goes a Fowling with such a Net.

TUNNELLERS [on Shipboard] Men who fill Casks with Water.

A TUNNEY [tunnin, F. tonnein, Belg. thyanus, L. of Tunos, Gr.] a Sea Fish.

A TUP, a Ram or Male Sheep.

To **TUP**, to cover an Ewe.

TURBANT [turban, F. turbante, Span. and Ital.] a Turkish Ornament for the Head made of fine Linnen wreathed in a Rundle, broad at the bottom, to inclose the Head, and lessening toward the Top.

TURBARIA [Old Law] the Ground where Turves are digged.

TURBARY [Law Term] a Right to dig Turves on the Ground of another.

Common of TURBARY [Law Term] a Liberty which some Tenants have of digging in the Lord's Waste.

TURBID [turbidus, L.] troublesome, disturbed.

To **TURBINATE** [turbinatum, L.] to fashion like a Top; to sharpen at one End.

TURBINATED [among Botanists] those Plants, some of whose Parts resemble a Turbant in Shape, or of a Conical Figure.

TURBITH, an Herb of a violent purging Quality.

TURBITH Mineral [among Chymists] is a yellow Precipitate of Mercury.

TURBOT [turbat, Belg.] a broad Sea Fish.

TURBULENCY, Noisiness, Troubleness, Boisterousness, Blusteringness.

TURBULENT [turbulentus, L.] boisterous, blustering, &c. F.

TURBULENTLY, boisterously.

TURBULENTNESS, Boisterousness.

TURCISM, the Religion, Principles or Opinions of the Turks.

TURCOYSE [turquoise, F.] a precious Stone of an Azure Colour; so called because brought to us from the Turks.

TURD [torus, Sax.] Ordure, Dung.

TURF [turpe, Sax. torff, Teut. turf, L. S.] a sort of Earth dug for Fuel.

TURFING-Spade, an Instrument used to under-cut the Turf, after it is marked out with a Trenching Plough.

TURGESCENCE [of turgescere, L.] a swelling up or growing big.

TURGID [turgidus, L.] swollen, puffed up.

TURGIDLY, swellingly.

TURGIDNESS, the being swelled or puffed up.

TURIONES [in Botany] are the first young tender Shoots which any Plants do annually put forth of the Ground. L.

A TURK, a Native of Turkey.

TURKEY, a large Country in Asia, and also some Part of it in Europe.

A TURKEY, a well known Fowl.

TURKEY-POUT, a young Turkey.

TURKISH, belonging to the Turks.

TURKS-CAP, a Flower.

TURMENTISE, Torment, Chanc.

TUR

TUR'MERICK, the Root of an Herb growing in *India* and *Arabia*. *Curcuma*, L.

TURMOIL, a Bustle or Stir.

To **TURMOIL**, to toil or rant, or make a heavy to do.

TURMOILING, toiling.

TURMOILINGLY, toilingly.

To **TURN** [*turn*, *Sax.* *turner*, F. of *turnare*, Ital. of *topire*, Gr.] to work as Turners do; also to return; also to change Sides, &c. to wind round.

A **TURN** [*tour*, F.] a Walk or Course; a good or bad Office; also a Turner's Lath.

A **TURN** [among *Watchmakers*] a Term which belongs to the Movement of a Watch, signifying the intire Revolution or going about of any Wheel or Pinion.

TURN [in *Law*] is the County Court, or the King's Leet, or the Sheriff's Court, where the Sheriff is Judge, kept every Year twice, after *Easter* and after *Michaelmas*; from this Court, Peers of the Realm, Clergy-men, and such as have Hundreds of their own, are exempted.

One good Turn deserves another.

In this Proverb the Vice of *Ingratitude* is arraigned; it intimates that mutual Offices of Love, and alternate Helps or Assurances, are the Fruits and Issues of true Friendship; that it is both meet and comely, and just and equitable, to requite Kindnesses, and to make them amends who have deserved well of us: *Qui plaisir fait, plaisir requiert*, say the *French*; and *Gratia gratiam parit*, the *Latins*; and *ἡδὴ καὶ χάρις χάριν ποιεῖ*, the *Greeks*; and the *Hebrews*.

יְחִימָח קָרָמָח לֹות אֶת כִּפְּר פִּיחַ

TURN-COAT, one who changes his Religion, or goes over to any other Party.

TURNPIKE, a Gate set up in a Road, in order to stop Travellers, Waggon, Coaches, &c. to take toll of them, towards keeping the Roads in good Repair.

TURNPIKE [in *Fortification*] a Spar of Wood about 14 Foot long, and about 8 Inches Diameter, cut in Form of a Hexagon, every Side being bored full of Holes, thro' which short Pikes are run about six Foot long, pointed with Iron, so that they stand out every Way: Their Use is to stop the Enemy, when set in a Breach, at the Entrance of a Camp, or in a Gap.

TURNSOLE [*turne sol*, F.] a Plant so named, because its Flowers run towards the Course of the Sun, a Sun-Flower.

TURN *ibi* *Up to ride* [Country Phrase] put the Ram to the Ewe to engender.

TURNADO, a Wind which on some Coasts blow all Night from the Shore.

TURNAMENT [*tournoi*, F. *tornameuto*, Ital.] Justing or Titting, a Martial Exercise of armed Knights, &c. encountering one another on Horseback, with Spears or Lances; a Sport much in Use in ancient

Times, but now laid aside.

TUR'NING Strait [in *Horsemanship*] an artificial Motion taught a Horse in the Manège.

TUR'NIP [of turn, and næpe, *Sax.* *napus*, L. q. d. round Naples, to distinguish them from the *Napi*, L. which were generally long] a Root well known.

A **TURN'ER** [*turner*, F. *turnare*, Ital. *turnator*, L. *turnatras*, Gr.] one who turns Vessels or Utensils in Wood or Metal.

TURN'E'TUM, a Duty paid to the Sheriff for holding his Turn or Country-Court. O. L.

TURNEY, Tournament or Tiltting. O.

TURNING Evil [with *Graziers*] a Disease in Cattle called the *Sturdy*.

TURNING [*Confessionary*] a particular Way of paring Oranges and Lemons.

TURNO [*Viccomitum*, a Writ for those who are called out of their own Hundred into the Sheriff's Turn or Court. L.

TUR'PENTINE [*terebinthine*, F. *terebintus*, L. *terebinte*, Gr.] a clear Gum or Resin issuing from several Sorts of Trees.

To **TUR'PIFY** [*turpifcare*, L.] to make unclean; to defile.

TUR'PITUDE [*turpitude*, L.] Filthiness, Baseness, Dishonesty, Villany. F.

TUR'REL, a Tool used by Coopers.

A **TUT'RET** [*tourette*, F. *turricula*, L.] a little Tower.

TURRIBULUM [*Old Law*] a little Pot to burn Intense in.

TURRIFEROUS [*turrisfer*, L.] bearing Towers.

TURTLE [*turtle*, *Sax.* *tourte*, F. *turtur*, L.] a kind of Dove, noted for its kind Disposition and Chastity, living a single Life after the Death of its Mate; also a Sea Tortoise.

TURUN'DA [among *Surgeons*] a Tent put into Wounds or Ulcers.

TURUN'DULA, a small Pellet or Tent.

TUSCAN *Order* [*Architecture*] so called because it was invented in *Tuscany*: Here the Columns, together with Base and Capital, are to be 7 Modules in Length, and to have the upper Part of the Pillar one 4th less in Diameter than the Bottom.

TUSCAN Work, the most simple and rude of the five ancient Orders of Pillars.

TUSH, an Interjection of Slighting or Displeasure.

TUSHES [of a Horse] four particular Teeth.

TUSHES (of a Bear) [*tush*, *Sax.*]

TUSK/S } the great Teeth that stand out.

To **TUSH** [in *Carving*] as, *Tush that Barbel*, i. e. cut it up.

To **TUSTLE**, to strive with or bustle, to tumble, ruffle, or touze.

TTT, an Imperial Esign of a Golden Globe with a Cross on it; a Mound.

TUT Mouthed [*tyte*, *Sax.* a Teat or Nipple, *q. d.* having Lips standing out, like Nipples] that has the Chin or nether Jaw standing out farther than the upper.

TUTELAGE, Guardianship, Protection. *L.*
TUTELE [*tutela*, *L.*] Defence, Protection. *Consecr.*

TUTELAR ? [*tutelaire*, *F.* *tutelar*, *L.*] that protects or performs the Office of a Guardian.

TUTELARY *Angels*, Angels which are said to have the Guardianship or Protection of Kingdoms, Cities and Persons.

TUTOR [*tuteur*, *F.*] one that instructs another in some Art or Science. *L.*

To **TUTOR**, to teach Manners; to chide, to school, to rebuke.

A **TUTOR** [in an *University*] one who takes care to instruct the Youth, who are sent thither from inferior Schools.

A **TUTORESS**, a Female Tutor, a Governess.

TUTSAN or *Tusan*, an Herb. *Hypericum maximum*, *Androsæmum vulgare dictum. L.*

TUTY ? [in *Musick Books*] signifies

TUTTY ? *All or All together*, and is often found in Musick of several Parts, and especially after the Word *Solo* and *Trio*, and signifies that in such Places all the several Parts are to perform together. *Ital.*

TUTY ? [*tutie*, *F.*] the Sparkles or

TUTTY ? Root of Brass sticking to the Furnace.

TUTTY ? a Nonsense; also a

TUZZIMUZZY ? jocular or humorous Name for the *Pudendum Muliebre*.

TWAIN [*tuëgen*, *Sax.* *tweet*, *L. S.*] two, a Couple or Pair.

TWAIN *Nights Guest*, one who has lain at a House two Nights, who, if he did any Mischief, himself, not his Host, was answerable for it; whereas if he staid longer his Host was answerable.

TWAITE [*Old Law*] Wood grubbed, up, and turned into arable Land.

A **TWANG** [*Minstrel* derives it of *tango*, *L.* to touch] a Hogoe or ill Taste; an ill Sound, as of a Bow-string, &c.

To **TWANG**, to sound like the String of a Musical Instrument or Whip.

To **TWATTLE** [of *Schmatzen*, *T.*] to prate, to chatter or talk much; or as young children do.

TWAY-BLADE, an Herb. *Bifolium. L.*

TWEAG ? [of *zwicklen*, *Teut.* to pinch] Perplexity, Trouble, Vexation.

To **TWEAG** ? to put into a Fret or To **TWEAK** ? Perplexity.

To **TWEE'DLE** [*a Sone*] to play on a Fiddle or Bag-pipe.

TWEE'ZERS, a sort of small Pincers put in a Case with other Instruments, and usually worn by Ladies on their Sides.

TWYHENDE-MEN [*Saxon Law Term*]

Husbandmen of the lower Order, who were usually valued at 200s.

TWELFTH [*twelfte*, *Sax.* *zwelft*, *Teut.*] the XIIth, or 12th.

TWELFTH DAY ? [*zwelffter-tag*, *T.*] the Festival of

Epiphany, or Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, so called as being the 12th Day, exclusively from the *Nativity of Christmas-Day*.

TWELVE [*zwelf*, *Sax.* *twælf*, *F.* *zwelft*, *Teut.*] XII, or 12.

TWELVE-MEN [*zwelff-manner*, *T.*] (*Law Term*) a Number of 12 Persons, or upwards, to 24, otherwise called the Jury

or Inquest, by whose Discretion and Oath, as to Matters of Fact, all Trials pass thro' all Courts of the Common Law in this Realm.

TWELVE-MONTH [*zwelff-monathe*, *Teut.*] the Space of a Year according to the Calendar Months.

TWENTY [*twentig*, *Sax.* *twēntig*, *Belg.* *Vingt. F.* *Viginti. L.*] XX, or 20.

To **TWENE**, to twine, to twist. *Cb.*

TWI-BILL [of *twy*, *Sax.* two, and *Bill*] an Iron Tool used by Paviers.

TWICE [of *twy*, *Sax.*] two times.

To **TWIFAL/LOW Ground** [in *Husbandry*] is to roll or plough it a second time.

A **TWIG** [*twiga*, *Sax.* *zweig*, *Teut.*] a small Sprout of a Tree, &c.

TWIGGEN, made of *Twigs*.

TWIHINDI [*twihindi*, *Sav.*] Men valued at 200 Shillings, who were of the lowest Degree; and if such a Man was killed, the Muft was 20 Shillings.

TWIGHT [*gezwicket*, *Teut.*] twitched, pulled. *O.*

TWILIGHT [of *twy*, *Sax.* two and *Lecht*, *Sax.* Light] that dubious or half

Light; in the dawn of the Morning just before the Sun-rising, and in the Dusk of the Evening, a little after Sun-setting.

A **TWILD**, a Quill, a Reed or Spool to wind Yarn on for Weaving. *N. C.*

To **TWINE** [*twinan*, *Sax.* *twīne*, *Belg.*] to twist Thread.

TWINE [*twīn*, *Sax.* *twīne*, *Belg.*] small twisted Thread.

TWININGLY, twistingly.

To **TWINGE** [*twinger*, *Dan.* *zwīngen*, *Teut.*] to torment or gripe.

TWINK'ING, to wink, to twinkle with the Eyes.

TWINK'INGLY, in a twinkling manner.

To **TWINKLE** [*Minstrel* derives it of *Wink*, *q. d.* to wink; or probably of pin-

celian, *Sax.* to move quick, *blincktet*, *Teut.*] to wink often, to sparkle as some Stars do.

TWINS [*twēpin*, and *twēpīra*, *Sax.* *zwilling*, *Teut.*] two Children born at one Birth.

TWINTERS [in *Bedfordshire*] Cattle two Winters old.

To **TWIRE**, to whisper. *Chauc.*

To **TWIRLE** [q. d. to *whirl*, or of *zwtirlen*, Teut.] to turn round about quick.

To **TWIST** [*Uebpigan*, *Sax.* *zwtetst*, Teut.] to complicate several Lines or Threads together; also to wring round.

A **TWIST** [in *Architectare*] a Piece of Timber, otherwise called a Girder.

TWIST, the Complication or folding of a Rope; also the Hollow on the Inside of the Thigh.

To **TWIST**, to fold round.

TWISTING, folding round.

TWISTINGLY, in a twisting Manner.

TWIST, a Twig. *Chauc.*

To **TWIT** [*Uebpigan*, *Sax.*] to upbraid with; to twit or hit in the Teeth.

TWITTINGLY, upbraidingly.

To **TWICH** [*twiccan*, *Sax.*] to pinch or pluck.

TWITTEN, Blame. *Spenc.*

TWICH-Grass, a Weed called also *Quich-Grass*.

To **TWITTER** [*zitteten*, T.] to quake or shiver with Cold; also to sneer or laugh scornfully.

To **TWITTER** *Thread or Yarn*, is to spin it uneven. *N. C.*

TWYVIL [among *Carpenters*] a Tool to make Mortoise holes with.

TWO [*epa*, or *tyy*, *Sax.* *three*, L. S. *tes*, C. Br. *zmo*, Teut. *deux*, F. *duo*, L. of *δύο*, Gr.] II. or 2 in Number.

TWO-FOLD [*twepaold*, *Sax.* *threefoldig*, L. S.] double.

TWYES, twice. *Chauc.*

TYCHONICK *System*, that *System* of *Astronomy* which was advanced by *Tycho Brahe*, a Nobleman of *Denmark*.

To **TYE** [*tan*, *Sax.* *Minshaw* derives it of *Δίω*, Gr.] to bind.

TYHTLAD [*Saxon Low Term*] an Accusation for an Offence.

TY'LUS [with *Anatomists*] the Brawn or Hardness of the Skin by much Labour, Gr.

TYL'WITH, a Tribe or Family branching out of another, which in *English Heraldry* is called the 2d or 3d House. *C. Br.*

TYMBOREL'LA, a Tumbrel or Ducking-Stool.

TYMPAN [*tympanum*, L. of *τύμπανον*, Gr.] a Tumbrel or Drum.

TYMPAN [among *Anatomists*] the Drum of the Ear, i. e. that small round thin transparent dry and nervous Membrane of most exquisite Sense, lying over the hollow of the inner Part of the Ear, and is the Instrument of distinct Hearing.

TYMPAN [in *Architectare*] that Part of the bottom of the *Frontons* or *Pediments* which is inclosed between the *Cornices*, and answers to the naked of the *Frize*.

TYMPAN [with *Joyner*] is attributed to the Panels of *Doors*, and to the Square or *Dic* of *Pedestals*.

TYMPAN [among *Printers*] is a Frame belonging to a *Printing Press*, and covered with *Parchment*, on which every Sheet is placed, in order to be printed off.

TYMPAN of an *Arch* [*Architectare*] a Triangular Table placed in its Corner, and hollowed sometimes with Branches of *Laurel*, *Olive-Tree* or *Oak*, or with *Trophies*, according to the *Isack* or *David Order*. But the Richest are adorned with flying Figures, as *Fame*, &c. or sitting Figures as the *Cardinal Virtues*; proper for the *Corinthian* or *Composite Order*.

TYMPANO [in *Musick Books*] a Pair of Kettle Drums, which are often used in *Concerto's*, as a Base to a Trumpet.

TYMPANUM [*tympanum*, Gr.] a Drum which among the *Antients* was a thin Piece of *Leather* or *Skin* stretched upon a Circle of *Wood* or *Iron*, and beat with the Hand.

TYMPANUM [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of Wheel placed on an *Axis* or *Cylindrical Beam*, on the Top of which are *Levers* or fixed *Staves*, for the more easy turning the *Axis* about, to raise the Weight required, and is much the same with the *Peritrochium*, but that the *Cylinder* or *Axis* of the *Peritrochium* is much shorter and lesser than the *Cylinder*, of the *Tympanum*.

TYMPANY [*tympania*, L. of *τύμπανος*, of *tympanon*, Gr.] to beat or sound like a Drum, Gr.] a hard Swelling of the Belly, or a Disease consisting in a constant, equal hard resisting Tumour of the *Abdomen*, or dry windy Dropsy, so that the Belly being struck, yields a Sound as it were a Drum.

TYNT, shut up. *O.*

TYPE [*typus*, L. of *τύπος*, Gr.] the Figure or mystical Shadow of a Thing; a Model or Pattern; a Letter to print with.

TYPHODES [*τύφος*, Gr.] a continual burning Fever, as it were from an inflammation of the Bowels. *L.*

TYPHOMANIA [*τυφομανία*, Gr.] a Delirium with a Frenzy, a Lethargy.

TYPHON [*τύφον*, Gr.] a violent Whirlwind a Hurricane; also a fiery Meteor or Impression of the Air.

TYPH'Wheat, a kind of Corn much like our Rye.

TYPICAL [*typicus*, L. of *τύπος*, Gr.] belonging to a Type or Figure.

TYPICALLY, in a typical manner.

TYPOCOSMY [of *τύπος*, a Type, and *κόσμος*, the World, Gr.] a Figure of the World.

TYPOGRAPHER [*typographus*, L. of *τυπογράφος*, Gr.] a Printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL [*τυπογραφικός*, Gr.] belonging to Typography.

TYPOGRAPHY [*typographia*, L. of *τυπογραφία*, of *τύπος*, and *γραφία*, Description, Gr.] Printing, or the Art of Printing.

TYRUS [among *Physicians*] the Order which intermitting Fevers observe in their increasing and decreasing.

TYRAN/NICAL } [*tyrannique*, F. *tyran-*
TYRAN/NOUS } *nica*, L. of *tyrannus*, Gr.] belonging to Tyranny, imperious, acting like a Tyrant.

TYRAN/NICALLY, like a Tyrant.

TYRAN/NICIDE [*tyrannicidium*, L. of *tyrannus* and *cado*, to kill] *τυραννοκτονία*, Gr.] the Murder of a Tyrant, or a Tyrant-Killer. F.

TO TYRANNIZE [*tyranniser*, F. of *tyrannus*, Gr.] to play the Tyrant, to oppress or lord it over.

TYRANNY [*tyrannie*, F. *tyrannus*, L. of *tyrannos*, Gr.] cruel and violent Government; Empire, or Dominion unlawfully usurped; outrageous Cruelty or Oppression.

A TYRANT [*tyran*, F. *tyrannus*, L. of *tyrannos*, Gr.] one who has usurped the Sovereign Power in a State; also a Prince tho' lawful, that abuses the Royal Power in oppressing his Subjects; one who governs with Cruelty and Injustice.

TY'RETS, Ornaments for Horse-harness.

TYR'ASIS, the Leprosy.

TYRO, a new Fresh-water Soldier, a Novice, an Apprentice. L.

TYROCINY [*tyrocinium*, L.] the first Exercise of any thing, an Apprenticeship, Unskilfulness, &c.

TYROSIS [of *tyros*, Gr. Cheese] a curdling of Milk in the Stomach into a Substance like Cheese.

A TYE-TOP, a Garland, a Top-knot for the Head of Maids, &c. N. C.

V A

V In Latin Numbers stands for 5.
V, frequently is set for *Vide*, L. i. e. See.

V in the *West of England*, is generally used instead of *F*. as *Vather* for Father, &c.

VACANCY [*vacance*, F. of *vacare*, L.] an empty Space; a void Place or Dignity; also Time or Leisure.

VACANT [*vacans*, L.] void, that is not filled up, at leisure. F.

VACARIOUS [*Old Law*] a Cow-herd or Herdsman, who looks after the common Herd of Cows.

TO VACATE [*vaguer*, F. *vacatum*, L.] to empty, to annul or make void.

VACA/TION, a ceasing from ordinary Business, a being at Leisure.

VACA/TION [in *Common Law*] the time between the End of one Term, and the Beginning of another.

VACA/TION [among *Civilians*] the Time from the Death of a Person till the Benefice be supply'd by another.

VACATURA [*Law Term*] a Vacancy or Voidance of a spiritual Living that shall happen hereafter.

VAC'CARY } [*vaccaria*, L.] a Cow-
VAC'CHARY } House; a Dairy or Milk House. O. L.

VACCHIV'IA [*Old Law*] a Dairy.

TO VACIL/LATE [*vaciller*, F. *vacillatum*, L.] to reel, stagger, waggle, or shake.

VACILLA/TION, a Reeling or Staggering, a Wavering; Uncertainty, Irresolution. F. of L.

VACI'VE [*vacuus*, L.] void, empty.

VACI'VITY [*vacuitas*, L.] Emptiness.

VACUA/TION, an emptying. L.

VACUI Dies [among *Physicians*] are those Days in which an imperfect and ill Crisis of a Distemper often happens. L.

VACUITY [*vacuit*, F. *vacuitas*, L.] Emptiness, void Space.

VACUUM [among *Philosophers*] a Space void of all Body. L. And this they distinguish into.

VACUUM diffeminatum, or *interspersum*, i. e. small void Spaces interspersed about between the Particles of Bodies. L. And

VACUUM Coactervatum, a larger void Space, made by the meeting together of the several interspersed or diffeminated Vacuities. L.

VADARI aliquem [*Civil Law Term*] to oblige one to give Security for his Appearance in Court on a certain Day.

TO VADE [of *vaders*, L.] to decay, to fade or wax weak.

VAD'ED [of *vaders*, L. to go] gone. Sp.

VAD'EMcum [i. e. go along with me] a Title given to any little Epitome or Treatise, which a Man may carry in his Pocket.

VADIARE Duellum [*Old Law*] to wage a Combat.

VADIMON'NIUM [*Civil Law*] a Promise or Bond for Appearance before a Judge at a Day appointed. L.

VADIMON'NIUM deferre [*Old Law*] to make a Default, not to appear in Court according to Order. L.

IN VA'DIO expone [*Law Term*] to pawn or leave a Pledge for returning Money borrowed. L.

VA'DIUM, Wages, Salary. L.

VADUUM Mortuum, Mortgage, Lands or immoveable Goods, so pawned or engaged to the Creditor that he has a Right to the mean Profits for the Use of his Loan or Debt.

PER VADIUM ponere [*Law Term*] to take Bail or Security for the Appearance of an Offender in some Court of Justice. L.

VA'FRITY [*vafritia*, L.] Craftiness.

VA'FROUS [*vafes*, L.] subtle, crafty, sly.

VAG'ABOND [*vagabondus*, L.] a wandering Beggar, or idle Person, who has no certain Place of abode. F.

VACA-

VAGARIES [*vagationes*, L.] Freaks and Pranks of wanton People.

VAGINA *Uteri* [among *Anatomists*] the Neck of the Womb.

VAGINIPEN'NOUS *Animals* [*vagini penes*, L.] such as have their Wings in Sheaths or Cases, as the Beetle hath.

VAG'GRANCY [*vago and errans*, L.] a vagrant, disorderly or ill Course of Life.

A VAG'RANT [*vage errans*, Lat.] a Vagabond, a Stroller, an idle Person.

VAGRANT, wandering, strolling, or roving up and down.

VAG'UE [*vagus*, L.] wandering at random, without any Intent or due Order.

A VAIL [*voile*, F. *Wiele*, Du. *velum*, L.] a Piece of Stuff, Silk, &c. that covers or hides any thing from being seen.

To **VAIL** *the Bonnet* [*avaller le Bonnet*, F.] to put off one's Hat, or shew any Sign of Respect.

To **VAIL** *the Bonnet* [*Sea Phrase*] to strike Sail in token of Submission.

VAI'ABLE, available. *Chauc.*

VAI'LS, Profits that arise to Officers or Servants, besides Salary or Wages.

VAIN [*vanus*, L.] empty, frivolous, useless, foolish. *F.*

VAIN-glorious, full of Vain Glory.

VAIN-Glory [*vana gloria*, L.] boasting in vain, to no Benefit or Purpose.

VAIN'LY, empty, in a useless manner.

VAIN'NESS, Emptiness, Uselessness.

VARY } [in *Heraldry*] is when the
VER'RY } Field of a Coat of Arms, is
chequer'd of two Colours, with the Figure of little Bells.

VAIRY *Coppy* [*Heraldry*] called also *Potent Counter Potent*, is a bearing, when the Field of a Coat of Arms is chequered in the Shape of Hammers or Mallets, or rather Crutches cut off short at the Top.

VALANCE, value. *Chauc.*

VALEN'CES } [*Falenzane*, Ital.] short
VAL'LENS } Curtains for the upper Part of the Furniture of a Bed, Window, &c.

VALE, a Valley; which see.

VALE of a *Red Horse*, in *Warwickshire*, a Valley in *Warwickshire* below *Edge Hill*, in the Brow of which there is cut, out of the Turf, the Figure of a large Horse, which on Account of the red sandy Soil gives the Vale the Name.

VALE of a *Pump* [in a *Ship*] a Trough by which the Water runs from the Pump along the Ship's Side, to the Scupper-Holes.

VALE, Farewell. *L.*

To **VALEDICT** [*valedictum* of *valedicere*, L.] to bid farewell.

VALEDICTION, a bidding Farewell.

VALEDICTORY, belonging to bidding farewell; as a valedictory Speech.

St. VAL'ENTINE, a *Romish* Bishop whose Festival is observed *February 14*.

VAL'ENTINES [in *England*] about this Time of the Year the Birds choose their Mates, and probably thence came the Custom of the young Men and Maidens choosing *Valentines*, or special Loving Friends, on that Day.

VAL'ENTINES [in the Church of *Rome*] Saints chosen on *Saint Valentine's Day*, as Patrons for the Year ensuing.

VALENTINIANS, a sort of Christian Hereticks, so called from *Valentinus* in the 11th Century; he collected Dreams of certain Gods to the Number of 30, whom he called *Bones*, i. e. Ages, out of *Hesiod's* Fables, of whom he would have fifteen to be Male, and the rest Females; and held that our Saviour (like another *Pandora*) sprung out of their Correspondence; dream'd that he pass'd with a Body brought from Heaven thro' the Womb of the Virgin, and that all Men would not rise to Life again.

VALE'RIAN, the Herb *Great Scwall*.

VA'LET, a Servitor or mean Servant. *F.*

VALET de Chambre, one who waits upon a Person of Quality in his Bed-Chamber. *F.*

VALETUDE [*valetudo*, L.] a good State of Health.

VALETUDINARIAN, a sickly Person, or one always anxious about his Health.

VALETUDINARY [*valetudinarius*, L.] sickly, crazy.

A VALETUDINARY [*valetudinarius*, L.] an House or Hospital for the Entertainment of sick People.

VAL'IA'NT [*vaillant*, F.] bold and daring in Fight, stout, brave.

VAL'IA'NTLY, courageously.

VAL'IA'NTNESS [*vaillandise*, F.] Prowess, Courage, Stoutness.

VAL'ID [*valide*, F. *validus*, L.] strong, mighty, most frequently, Authentick, Binding, done in due Form; good in Law.

VALIDITY [*validitas*, F. *validitas*, L.] Strength, Power, Force; the Authentickness or binding Force of a Deed, &c.

VALLEY [*valle*, F. of *valis*, L.] a hollow Place or Space of Ground surrounded with Hills.

VALLEY of a *white Horse* [so called from the Form of a Horse represented upon a white or sunny Bank] a Place in *Berkshire*.

VAL'LOR } a hollow Mould in which
VAL'LOW } a Cheese is pressed, called also a *Pate*. *C.*

VALOMBREUX, an Order of Monks, founded by one *Gaulbert* a *Florentine*, the Name is derived from the Latin *Valis umbrosa*, the Situation where these Regulars had their first Abode.

VALORE

VALORE *Maritæpil*, a Wit that lies for the Lord to recover Value or Marriage professed to an Infant and refused.

VAL'OUR [*Valor*, F.] Courage, Stoutness, Bravery.

VAL'OROUS [*valoureux*, F.] valiant, stout, brave.

VALOROUSLY, stoutly.

VALOROUSNESS, Stoutness, Bravery.

VALUABLE, that is of great Value, weighty, important.

VALUABLENESS, Preciousness.

VALUATION [*Evaluation*, F.] a putting a Value upon, a Price.

VALUE [*value*, F. of *valor*, L.] Worth, Price, Esteem.

To **VALUE**, to set a Price upon, to esteem.

VALVES [*Valvæ*, L.] Folding-Doors.

VALVES [among *Anatomists*] are a little thin Membranous Substance, found in several Vessels of the Body, which like Folding Doors open and give free Passage to the *Fluids* moving one way, but will not suffer them to return the same way, but shut and hinder their Passage.

VALVES [*Valvule*, L.] are found in the *Intestines*; in the small and great Guts, especially in the *Jejunum*, and about the Beginning of the *Ilium*, which are called Semicircular from their Figure. The Use of them is to stop the Meat a little; that it may be the better fermented, the Chyle distributed, the adjacent Parts be cherished with Heat; and lastly, that it ascend not again.

VALVULA *major*, the upper Part of the *Isthmus*, between the *Testis* and foremost Worm-like Process of the *Cerebellum*. L.

VALVULÆ *conventis* [*Anat.*] those Wrinkles which are found in the Guts *Ilium* and *Jejunum*. L.

VANTRACE [*Avantbras*, F.] Armour for the Arm.

To **VAMP** [of *avant*, F. before] to mend or furnish up.

VAMP [of *Avant*, F.] the upper Leather of a Shoe, &c.

VAMPS } a sort of short Stocking or
VAMPAYS } Hose, which come up only to the Ancles.

VAMPLATE [probably of *Avant* and *Platine*, F.] a Gauntlet or Iron Glove.

VAN [of *Avant*, F. before] the Front of an Army.

A **VAN** [*vannes*, L. *Wanne*, Teut.] a Winnowing Fan, a Cribble for Corn. F.

To **VAV** [*vaner*, F. *vannes*, L.] to winnow Corn.

VANDALS, an ancient People of *Scandinavia*, as also *Germany*, famous for their remarkable Conquest even to the Subversion of the *Roman Empire*, who coming from *Sweden* and *Denmark*, extended their Victories over *Spain* and *Mauritania*.

VANCOURIERS [*Avant Couriers*, F.] light armed Soldiers sent before to beat the Road, upon the Approach of an Enemy.

VANE or **FANE** [*vana*, Sax. *bane*, Belg. *fahne*, Teut.] a Weather-cock; a Device erected on the Top of a Pole or Building, to shew the sitting of the Wind.

VANES [among *Navigators*] those Sights made to move and slide upon Fore-Staves, Cross-Staves, Davis Quadrants, &c.

To **VANG** [of *pengan*, Sax.] to take, to undertake for, to undertake for at the Font, as Godfathers, &c. *Somersetsb.*

VANGA, a Spade or Mattock. O. L.

VANGUARD [*Avant Garde*, F.] the first Line of an Army drawn up in Battalia.

VANIL'OQUENCE [*vaniloquentia*, L.] vain Talking.

VANIL'OQUY [*Vaniloquium*, L.] vain Talking.

To **VAN'ISH** [*S'evanair*, F. *Swanir*, It. *vanescere*, L.] to disappear; to go out of sight; to come to nought.

VANITY [*Vanité*, F. of *Vanitas*, L.] Vainness; Emptiness, Unprofitableness; Vain-Glory, Pride, Presumption.

VAN'NED [*vané*, F. *vannatus*, L.] fanned or winnowed.

VANNUS; a Vane or Weather-Cock. O. R.

To **VAN'QUISH** [*vaincre*, F. of *vincere*, L.] to overcome, subdue or conquer; to get the better of, to work.

VAN'TAGE [*Avantage*, F.] that which is given over or above just Weight or Measure.

VANTA'RIOUS [*Old Law*] a Fore-runner or Footman.

VAPID [*vapidus*, L.] pallid or dead, flat, spoken of Liquors.

VAPIDITY [*vapidas*, L.] deadness, flatness, a being pallid.

A **VAPORARY** [*Vaporarium*, L.] a Stove, Stew, Hot-house or Baghio.

A **VAPORARY** [among *Physicians*] a Decoction of Herbs, &c. poured hot into a Vessel, so that the Patient sitting over it may receive its Fumes.

VAPORATION, a sending forth of Vapours or Fumes. L.

VAPORIFEROUS [*vaporifer*, L.] causing or producing Vapours.

VAPOROUS [*vaporeux*, F. *vaporeus*, L.] belonging to, or full of Vapours.

VAPOUR [*Vapeur*, F. *Vapor*, L.] a watry Exhalation raised up either by the Heat of the Sun, or any other Heat.

To **VAPOUR**, to huff, crack, brag or boast.

VAPOURS [among *Physicians*] a Disease, called otherwise *Hysterick* or *Hypochondriack* Fits, Fits of the Mother.

VARIABLE [*variabilis*, L.] subject to Variation, changeable, unconstant. L.

VARIABLE *Quantities* [in *Mathematics*] are such as are supposed to be continually increasing or decreasing.

VARIABLENESS, Changeableness. *V*

VARIABLY, cha^ggeably; increasably

VARIANCE [*Variantia*, *Varia*] *Ermutia*, Difference, Dispute, Quarrel.

VARIANCE [in *Logic*] a Change of Condition after a Thing done; an Alteration of something formerly laid in Plea.

VARIANT [*varians*, *L.*] variable, changeable, fickle, uncertain. *F*

VARIATIO [in *Music*] See *Variatione*.

VARIATION, Change, Alteration. *L.*

VARIATION of the Needle is the Turn-

VARIATION of the Compass is the Variation of the Needle in the Mariners Compass more or less in all Places from the true North; or more properly it is the Angle which the Needle makes with the true Meridian Line, thro' the Center of Motion of that Needle.

VARIATION of Variation [in *Navigation*] is the Variation of the Needle so called, because it is not always the same in the same Place, but varies in Process of Time from what it was.

VARIATION Oriental [in *Navigation*] is when the Point of the Needle does not turn exactly towards the true North, but deviates toward the East.

VARIATION Occidental, is when the Needle deviates towards the West.

VARIATION [in *Music*] See *Variatione*.

VARIAUNT, varying, unconstant. *Cb*.

VARIAZIONE [in *Music Books*] signifies Variation, Variety, or changing. *L.*

VARICIFORMES Prostate [*Anatomy*], two Vessels near the Neck of the Bladder, so called because they have many Turnings, that they may work the Seed the better. *L.*

VARICOSUM Corpus [*Anatomy*] that Contexture or Net-work of Seed Vessels, which is let into the Testicles. *L.*

To **VARIEGATE** [*variatus*, *L.*], to diversify, or make of different Colours.

VARIEGATED [*variatus*, *L.*] speckled, streaked, or diversified with several Colours.

VARIIGATION, a beautifying or diversifying with several Colours.

To **VARIEN**, to vary, Change.

VARIETY: [*varietas*, *F.* *varietas*, *L.*] Diversity, Change.

VARIIFORM [of *varius* and *forma*, *L.*] in divers Forms or Shapes.

VARIOLÆ, the Small Pox, a Disease which consists in a contagious Disorder of the Blood, contracted from the Air or otherwise, accompanied with a continual wandering Fever, a Pain in the Loins and Head, with a breaking forth of Pimples and Wheals which swell and supurate.

VARIOUS [*varius*, *L.*] several, diverse, different, changeable.

VARIOUSLY, diversly, differently.

VARIOUSNESS, Diversity.

VARISSE [in *Horses*] an Imperfection upon the Side of the Ham, a little distant from the Cubit. *F*

VARIX [*Physick*] a crooked Vein swelling with melancholy Blood, especially in the Leg: A little Dilatation in the Veins where the Blood runs in a kind of Eddy, and makes a Knot upon the Part.

A **VARLET**, antiently signifies a Yeoman's Servant.

VARLET [of *Palet*, *F.* *Varlet*, *Ital.*] a sorry Wretch, a Rogue or Rascal. *F. F.*

VARLETS [*Stat.* 20 *Rich.* 2.] Yeomen, or a Yeoman's Servant.

VARNISH [*Vernis*, *F.* *Vernez*, *Span.* *Vernis*, *L.*] a Compound of Gum and other Ingredients for setting a Gloss upon Colours, Pictures, &c.

VARNISH [with *Engravers*] a sort of Ground which they lay upon a Copper-Plate that is to be etched.

To **VARNISH** [*vernir*, *F.*] to do over with Varnish.

VARVELS [*Varvelles*, *F.*] Silver Rings about the Legs of a Hawk, having the Name of the Owner engraven on them.

To **VARY** [*varier*, *F.* *varietas*, *L.*] to diversify, to change or alter, to be undecy or fickle.

VAS breve [in *Anatomy*] a short Vein passing from the Stomach to the Spleen.

VASA [among *Anatomists*] are the Cruties and Pipes in an Animal Body, through which the Humours or Liquors of the Body pass, as a Vein, Artery, &c.

VASA deferentia [in *Anatomy*] those Vessels which convey the Semen from the Testicles to the *Vesicula Seminales*. *L.*

VASA lactea [in *Anatomy*] the milky Vessels in the Mesentery, which serve for conveying the white juice called Chyle. *L.*

VASA lymphatica [in *Anatomy*] slender and pellucid Tubes arising in all Parts of the Body which permit a thin and transparent Liquor called *Lympha* to pass through them towards the Heart, &c. *L.*

VASA preparatoria [*Anatomy*] the Spermatic Veins and Arteries which go to the Testicles and Epididymes. *L.*

VASA seminalia [in *Anatomy*] those **VASA spermatica** Arteries and Veins which pass to the Testicles. *L.*

VASCULIFEROUS Plants [in *Botany*] such as have besides the common Calyx & Flower-Cup, a peculiar Vessel or Cell to contain the Seed, sometimes divided into Cells: These have always a monophyllous Flower, either uniform or dissimilar.

VASE [of war, *S.*] a sort of Flower-Pot set in a Garden. *F.*

VASE [in *Architectura*] a sort of Ornament above the Cornice.

VASIFEROUS [*vassifer*, L.] Vessel-bearing.

VASSAL [*vassallo*, Ital. which *Sp. Lang.* derives of *vas*, *vadis*, L. a Surety] a Slave or mean Servant. F.

VASSAL [in *Common Law*] one who holds Lands of another by Homage and Fealty; also a Tenant or mean Servant. F.

VASSALLAGE [*vassillage*, F.] Subjection, or the Condition of a Vassal.

VASSAL/LEUS [*Law Term*] a Vassal.

VASSALDERIA [*Old Latin*] Vassalage, or the Tenure of a Vassal.

VAST [*vastus*, F. *vastus*, L.] large, huge, great, spacious.

VASTATION, a destroying, spoiling, or laying waste.

VASTELUM, a Walled Bowl. Q.

VASTI Musculi [*Anat.*] Muscles which help to stretch out the Leg. See *Vastus externus* and *internus*. L.

VASTLY, very largely.

VASTNESS [*vastitas*, L.] Largeness, greatness, excessive bigness or hugeness.

VASTO, a Writ which lies for the Heir against the Tenant for Term of Years, or of Life; or for him in the Reversion or Remainder for making waste.

VASTUM, a Waste or Common that lies open to all the Cattle of all Tenants, who have a Right to commoning. O. R.

VASTUM Forestæ vel Bosci [in *Old Records*] is that Part of a Forest or Wood where Trees were so destroyed that it lay in a manner waste or barren. L.

VASTUS externus [in *Anatomy*] a large Muscle of the Leg, which takes its rise from the external Part of the great Trochanter and *Linea aspera* of the Thigh bone. L.

VASTUS internus [in *Anatomy*] is also another Muscle of the Leg, which has a large beginning, continued from the *Linea aspera* of the Thigh bone. L.

A VAT [Fr. Sax. *Uat*, Belg. *Fat*, L. S. *Fals*, Teut.] a Vessel to hold Ale, Beer, Cyder, or other Liqueur, in Brewing, or other Preparation.

VATICAN [of *Vatican*, the Hill where it stands, so called of *vaticinia*, the Responses of Oracles anciently there received] on which stands a famous Palace of the same Name, close by St. Peter's Church, where the Popes use to reside in Winter, in which is the Conclave of all Popes, being a long Gallery big enough to lodge 60 Cardinals, allowing each two Rooms. The middle of this long Place opens into the *Vatican Library*, famed all over Europe, and founded by Sixtus IV. This is but a small Part of the grand Palace, if we credit what they assure us, viz. That this Colossian Edifice contains 5000 Rooms.

VATICINATION, a prophesying, or

divining, a foretelling. L.

VAVASORY [*vavasoric*, F.] Lands held by a Vavassour.

VAVASOUR ? [*Vavassour*, F.] anti-VAVASOUR } [entirely a Nobleman, next in Dignity to a Baron.

VAUDOIS, a certain People who adhered to Peter Valde a Citizen of Lyons in France, who shook off the Superstitions of Rome, A. D. 1060. whose Posterity now inhabit the Valleys of Piedmont.

VAUGHAN [probably of *hachan*, C. Br. letters; final] a Surname.

A VAULT [*Voulte*, or *Voute*, F. *Volta*, Ital.] an arched Building; a Round Roof built like an Arch; a vaulted Cellar for Wines, &c. a Place under Ground to lay dead Bodies in; a House of Easement.

TO VAULT [*vouter*, F.] to cover arch-wise.

TO VAULT [*Pollegg*, F. *Polteggiare*, It.] to leap or carry one's Body cleverly over any thing of a considerable Height, resting one Hand upon the Thing itself.

TO VAUNT [*Vaunt*, F. *Vantare*, Ital. which *Menagius* derives of *vendicare*, L. but Dr. Th. H. of *vaunter*, F.] to boast, brag, glory, or vapour.

VAUNTINGLY, boastingly.

VAUNTINGNESS, boasting, vain-glory.

VAUNT/LAY [of *Vaunt*, F. and Lay] (in *Hunting*) when Hounds are set in a Readiness where a Chase is like to pass, and call off before the rest of the Kennel come in.

VAUNTOUR [*Vanteur*, F.] a Boaster, Cb.

TO VAUNT, the first Beginning. Sba.

VAUX [of *Vaux*, a Town in France] a Surname.

VAWARD, a Vanguard, the Fore-front, Sba.

VAWMURE, a Bulwark or Out work for Defence against an Enemy.

VAYVODE, a Prince or chief Ruler of *Transylvania*, *Polandia*, and *Moldavia*, who are Tributary to the Grand Signior.

U'BACK, U-block, Yew-block. N. C.

UBEROUSITY [*uberofus*, L.] plentifulness, fertility.

UBEROUS [*uberofus*, L.] plentiful.

UBERTY [*ubertas*, L.] plenty, fertility, fruitfulness, store, abundance.

UBICATION [of *ubi*, L. where] the Where, Residence, or Situation; the being in a Place.

UBIQUEST [*ubiquiste*, F.] a Divinity Doctor, who belongs to no particular College in the University of Paris.

UBIQUITARIANS [of *ubique*, L. every where] a Sect who holds that Christ's Body is every where present as well as his Divinity; most *Lutherans* are so called, because they maintain this Point.

UBIQUITARY, belonging to *Ubiquity*.

UBIQUITY [*ubiquite*, F. of *ubique*, L.] a being in all Places at the same Time.

UBSFORD [i. e. the Ford of *Ubba* or *UBFORD* { *Uffa*, the first King of the East *English* } a Village in *Suffolk* so called.

UD'DER [*Ueep*, *Sax.* and *Du. Euter*, Teut. *Uber*, L.] the Milk bag of a Cow, &c.

VEA, VEA, VEA, [*a Seaman's Cry*] when they work or pull strongly together.

VEAL [*Vean*, F. *Veal*, O. F. of *Vitellus*, or *Vitulus*, L.] the Flesh of a Calf.

VEAL Money, an annual Rent paid by Tenants to the Manour of *Bradford*, in *Wiltshire*, to their Lord, instead of a certain Quantity of Veal formerly given in kind; otherwise called *Veal Noble Money*.

VECHONES, Hedge-Hogs. O.

VECKE [*Vecchia*, Ital.] an old Trot, an old Hag. *Chauc.*

VECTIBLE [*Vehibilis*, L.] that is or may be carried.

VECTION, a carrying. L.

VECTIS, a Lever, the first of the *Mechanick* Powers, and by Writers of *Mechanicks* is supposed to be a perfectly inflexible right Line of no Weight at all, to which are applied three Weights or Powers at different Distances, for the raising or sustaining of heavy Bodies.

VECTOR [*Novo Astronomy*] a Line supposed to be drawn from any Planet moving round a Centre, or the Focus of an *Ellipsis* to that Centre; so called as being the Line by which the Planet seems to be carried round its Centre, and by which it describes proportionable Area's in proportionable Times.

VEDETTE [*Military Term*] a Centinel on Horseback detached from the main Body of the Army, to discover and give Notice of the Enemy's Designs.

To **VEER** [of *labere*, Belg.] to traverse.

To **VEER** [of *Virer*, F. to turn about] (*Sea Term*) is when the Wind chaps about, and changes often, sometimes to one Point, sometimes to another.

To **VEER out a Rye** [probably of *virer*, F. q. of *gyrare*, L.] is letting it go by hand, or letting it run out of itself.

VEERING [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said To go *left Veering*, when she sails at large with the Sheet veered out.

VES, Voice. *Chauc.*

VEGETABLE [*vegetabilis*, L.] capable of living after the Manner of Trees, Plants, &c. endower with Moisture, Vigour, Growth, &c.

VEGETABLES [*vegetaux*, F. *vegetabilia*, L.] such natural Bodies as grow and increase from Parts organically formed, but have no proper Life or Sensation.

To **VEGETATE** [*vegeter*, F. *vegetarum*, L.] to grow, to make lively.

VEGETATION, is the way of Growth or Increase of Bulk, Parts and Dimensions, proper to all Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Herbs, and Minerals. F. of L.

VEGETATIVE [*Vegétatif*, F. *Vegetativus*, L.] that quickens, or causes to grow.

VEGETE [*Vegetus*, L.] lively, quick, sound, that has a growing Life.

VEHEMENCE } [*Vehemens*, F. *Fer-*

VEHEMENCY } mentia, L. *Polem.*
Heat; Eagerness, Fierceness, *Restless-*
ness.

VEHEMENT [*Vehemens*, L.] violent, impetuous, fierce, passionate, strong, eager, sharp.

VEHEMENTLY, violently, eagerly.

VEHEMENTNESS, Violence, Eagerness.

VEHICLE [*vehicle*, F. *vehiculum*, L.] a general Name for that which serves to carry or bear any thing along; as the Serum is a Vehicle for the Blood.

VEHICLE [among *Physicians*] is the Liquor in which any Powder or such like Medicine is mixed, to render it more fit to be swallowed.

VEIN [*veyn*, *Sax.* *veine*, F. *vena*, L.] as follows.

TEIN [among *Anatomists*] a sanguiferous Vessel, whose larger Branches is the Habit of the Body, especially in the Limbs, run next under the Skin, and both there, and also in the Ventrals, serve to convey back again towards the Heart that Blood which was sent from the Arteries into the respective Parts.

VEIN [among *Miners*] is the particular Nature or Quality of any Bed of Earth that is digged in Mines; in which Sense *testis*, They *met with a Vein of Gold, Silver, Lead, Coals, &c.*

VEININESS, the being full of Veins.

VEINY [*veineux*, F. *venosus*, L.] belonging to, or full of Veins.

VEJOURS [*Law Term*] such as are sent by the Court to take a View of any Place in Question, for the better Decision of the Right; or Persons sent to view those who *Essoign* or absent themselves *de Meis hui*, whether they be really sick or no: Such as are appointed to view an Offence, as a *Vagabond* ravished, a Man murdered, &c. F.

VELAMEN [in *Surgery*] the Bagkin or Bladder of an Impostume or Swelling.

VELAMENTUM *bombicinum* [in *Anatomy*] the Velvet Membrane or Skin of the Guts. L.

VELIFEROUS [*velifer*, L.] bearing Sail.

VELIFICATION, a sailing forward.

VELITATION, a skirmishing, a quarrelling or bickering in Woods. L.

VELVOLANT [*velivolans*, L.] flying as it were with full Sails.

VEL'LUM [*velin*, F. probably of *vitulinus*, of a Calf, L.] the finest sort of Parchment, made of abortive Calves-Skins dressed.

VELLE'ITY [*vellere*, F. of *velle*, L.] a wishing or wounding. F.

To **VELLICATE** [*vellicatum*, L.] to twitch, pluck, or nip.

VELLICATION, a twitching, or giving a sudden pull. L.

VELLICATIONS [among Physicians] are certain Convulsions that happen to the Fibres of the Muscles.

VEL'LING, the Ploughing of Turf to lay on heaps to burn. W. C.

VELOCE } [in Musick Books]

VELOCEMENT } signifies a quick Movement, and is much of the same Signification with *Presto*. Ital.

VELOCISSIMO } [in Musick

VELOCISSIMAMENTE } Books] signifies extreme fast or quick, and is much the same as *Prestissimo*. Ital.

VELOCITY [*velocitas*, F. of *velocitas*, L.] swiftness, nimbleness.

VELOCITY [in Natural Philosophy and Mechanics] that Swiftness by which a Body passes a certain Space in a certain Time.

VELTRA'RIA [Old Law] the Office of a Dog-leader or Coursier.

VELTRA'RIOUS [*veautre*, F. *vestro*, It.] one who leads Grey-hounds, or Hunting-dogs.

VELVET [*veluto*, Ital. *velours*, F.] a sort of fine shaggy Silk Manufacture.

VELVET-Runner, a Water-Fowl whose Feathers are black and smooth as Velvet.

VELUM [*Quadragesimalis* [in Ancient Records] a Veil or Piece of Hangings formerly drawn before the Altar in Lent, as a Token of Mourning and Sorrow.

VENA Cava [in Anatomy] the largest Vein, so called from its great Cavity or hollow Space.

VENA Porta [in Anatomy] the Port Vein which enters the Liver through two Eminences called *Portae*, i. e. Gates. L.

VENA Pulmonica [Anat.] a small Vein which creeps along upon the *Bronchia* of the *Astera Arteria* in the Lungs. L.

VENÆ Lactææ [Anat. the Lactiferous or Milky Veins, so named from the white Colour of the Chyle which is carried by them. L.

VENÆ Lymphaticæ [Anatomy] certain Veins which receive the *Lympha* from the conglobated Glandules. L.

VENÆ Præputii [Anat.] certain Veins arising from the Capillary Ends of the Artery of the Penis called *Pudenda*. L.

VENÆ Sectio [in Surgery] the opening of a Vein, the letting Blood. L.

VENAL [*venalis*; L.] that is to be sold, that does any thing for Gain; mean, base, F.

VENALITY [*Vendite*, F. *Venditas*. L.] a being Venal; Saleableness.

VENATICK [*Venaticus*, L.] belonging to Hunting or Chasing. L.

VENATIO [in Old Records] the Prey taken in Hunting Venison.

VENATION, the Exercise of Hunting or Chasing.

To **VEND** [*Vendre*, F. *Vendere*, L.] to sell, to set to sale, to put off Commodities.

VENDEE [Law Term] the Person to whom any thing is sold.

VENDIBLE [*vendibilis*, L.] that is to be sold; that may be put off, saleable.

VENDIBLENESS, the being saleable.

To **VENDICATE** [*vendiquer*, F. *vendicatum*, L.] to challenge or claim.

VENDICATION, a challenging to one's self, a claiming. F. of L.

VENDITION, a selling or putting off Commodities, &c. L.

VENDITIONI exponas, a Judicial Writ directed to the Under-Sheriff, enjoining him to sell Goods, which by order he had formerly taken into his Hands, for the satisfying a Judgment given in the King's Court. L.

VENDITOR Regis [Law Term] the King's Seller or Salesman.

VENDOR [Law Term] a Seller.

VENEERE, Hunting. Chauc.

VENEERING [among Joiners, Cabinet-Makers, &c.] a sort of Inlaid work.

VENEFICE a poisoning. F.

VENEFICK [*veneficus*, L.] belonging to the Art of making Poisons, Poisonous.

VENENIFEROUS [*venenifer*, L.] bearing Poison.

VENENOSITY [*venenositas*, L.] fullness of Poison.

VENE'NOUS [*venenoxus*, F. *venenosus*, L.] full of Poison.

VENERABLE [*venerabilis*, L.] worthy of Reverence, Honour, Respect. F.

To **VENERATE** [*venerer*, F. *veneratum*, L.] to Reverence, respect or Honour.

VENERATION, Reverence, great Respect.

VENEREAL } [*Venerian*, F. *Venerous*,
VENERE'OUS } L. of *Venus*, the Goddess of Lust] pertaining to Venerary, lustful.

VENEREAL Disease [among Physicians] a virulent Distemper commonly called the French Pox.

VENERIS Ostrum, the Heat of Love, or the utmost Ecstasy of Enjoyment in Coition. L.

VE'NE.

VENERIS *Ostrum* [in *Anatomy*] the Shape as *Clitoris*. L.

VENERY [*Venerie*, F.] the Act of carnal Copulation, Lustfulness.

VENERY [*Veneria*, F. *Venatura*, L.] the Art or Exercise of Hunting wild Beasts, which are called Beasts of VenerY.

VENEW [*Low Term*] a Neighbouring or near Place.

VENGEANCE, Revenge. F.
VENGEANCE *Wife* goes before *Clengesace* follows after.

The Notion of *Impunity* often animates ill-disposed Persons to the Commission of *flagrant Crimes*, which would never have been perpetrated, had the Verity of this Proverb been impressed in the Minds of those Delinquents; for certain it is, how ever slowly Vengeance may seem to move, it will assuredly overtake the Offender at last; and by how much it is the longer in coming, being once arrived, it will fall on them the heavier, according to that Maxim. *Though Justice has laden Feet, it has iron Bands*; and so, *Raro antequam sceleris desinat pede passus claudere*. Hor.

VENIAL [*Venial*, F. *Venialis*, L.] pardonable, or which may be forgiven, as a *Venial Sin* or *Fault*.

VENIRE *facias*, a Writ which lies for the summoning of twelve Men upon the Jury to try the Cause, where the two Parties plead and come to issue.

VENISON [*Venison*, F. which *Salmastius* derives of *venatorius*, Gr. that which is caught in Hunting] the Flesh of a Buck, or other wild Beasts of Chase.

VENITARIUM [so called of *Venite exultemus Domino*, L.] O come let us sing unto the Lord, &c. which was written with Musical Notes, as it was to be sung in Cathedral Churches, at the beginning of Mattins] a Hymn Book or Psalter.

VENOM [*Venim* or *Venis*, F. of *Venenum*, L.] a certain malignant Quality in some Creatures and Plants which is dangerous and destructive to others; Poison.

VENOMOUS [*venimens*, F. *venenosus*, L.] Full of Venom or Poison, poisonous.

VENOMOUSLY, in a venomous manner.

VENOMOUSNESS, Poisonousness.

VENOUS [*venosus*, L.] full of Veins.

VENT [of *vento*, or *ventus*, F.] a Rime or Chink, or of *ventus*, L. Wind] Air, Wind or Passage out of a Vessel.

VENT [*vente*, F. *venta*, Ital. of *vendere*, L. to sell] the Sale or uttering of Commodities.

VENT [*Gunnery*] the Difference between the Diameter of a Bullet, and the Diameter of the Bore of the Cannon.

To **VENT** [*evantare*, Ital.] to give Vent or Air to a Cask.

To **VENT** [*Hunting Term*] to wind a Spaniel Dog does; to take Breath like an Otter; to disclose one's Thoughts; to let Passions breathe out.

To **VENT** [of *vendere*, L. or *vente*, F.] to sell Commodities.

To **VENT** [among *Glass Plate makers*] is to crack in working.

VENTAIL, that part of a Helmet which is made to lift up *Spore*.

VENTRE [*avant*, F. before] the Forepart. *Chanc.*

VENTER [in *Anatomy*] a considerable Cavity or hollow Space in the Body of a living Creature; and is divided into the *Abdomen*, *Flanks*, and *Chest*.

VENTER [in *Law*] a Mother, as a *Brother* by the same *Father*, is, not by the same Mother.

VENTER, is also one of the four *Stomachs* of Beasts which chew the Cud.

VENTER *inferius* [in *Anatomy*] the lower Part of the Belly. L.

VENTER *equinus*, Horse-dung. L.

VENTESIMO [in *Musick Book*] signifies Twenty. *Ital.*

VENTETH into the Wind, trusts the Wind. *Spore.*

VENTIDUCT [of *ventus* and *ductus*, L.] a Conveyance of Wind by Pipes, &c.

To **VENTILATE** [*ventiler*, F. *ventilator*, L.] to fan or winnow; to gather Wind; to give vent.

VENTILATED [*Ventilatus*, L.] fanned or cooled.

VENTILATION, a fanning or gathering Wind; a winnowing Corn.

VENTORIUM [*Old Law*] a Wind Fan for winnowing of Corn.

VENTOSE [*ventosus*, F. *ventosus*, L.] windy; also empty, bragging, vaunting.

A **VENTOSE** [*ventosus*, F.] a Cupping Glass.

VENTOSTITY [*ventositas*, L.] Windiness, or Wind pent up in an human Body.

VENTOUSING, Cupping. O.

VENTRE *inspicuendo*, a Writ for the Search of a Woman who saith she is with Child; and thereby withholdeth Land from him who is next Heir at Law. L.

VENTRICLE [*ventriculus*, F. *ventriculus*, L.] the Stomach, a Bowel.

VENTRICLE [in *Anatomy*] any round Concavity in the Body.

VENTRICULI *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] the Ventricles of the Brain, 4 Folds in that Part which receive the serous Liquor, and convey it to the Nestrils.

VENTRICULI *Cordis* [*Anatomy*] the Ventracles of the Heart, two large Holes, one on the Right Side, which receives the Blood from the *Vena Cava*, and sends it to the Lungs, and the other on the Left, which receives the Blood from the Lungs, and distributes it thro' the whole Body by the *Aorta*. L.

VENTRILOQUIST [*Ventriloquus*, L.] a Person who speaks inwardly, or as it were from the Belly, as those who are possessed with an Evil-Spirit. L.

TO VENTURE [*s'aventurer*, or *aventurer*, F. *aventurer*, Span.] to hazard, to run a Risk, to expose to Danger.

Nothing venture, nothing have.

This Proverb, tho' it does not licence an inconsiderate Rashness, in running Hazards, maugre all Probability of Success; yet it is a Spur to Industry and Resolution in any Undertaking; it deborts from such a Pusillanimy and Cow-heartedness, as to be inactive at the Apprehension or Appearance of any Danger or Disappointment that may possibly occur, so as to make a Person renounce the very Hopes of succeeding in a Preferment, Profit, or Accommodation of Life, for want of Courage to ask a Favour, to demand a Right, to defend or fight for a Liberty or Property. *Cui non e' arrisctia, non guadagna*, say the Italians; *Qui se s'aventure, merx ibiditling a mile*; and nearer to the English Proverb: *Qui s'aventure rim gains il mure the French*; and *Quid autem tentare accipit?* the Latins.

VENTURESOME [*adventurous*, F.] apt to venture too much, bold, hardy.

VENTURESOMELY, boldly, daringly.

VENTURESOMENESS, Boldness, Daringness.

VENTURINE, Powder made of fine Gold-Wire; to be strewed upon the first Layer or Varnish bid in Japanning.

VENUE [*in Law*] the Place next to that where the Thing in Trial is supposed to have been done.

VENU } [*in Fencing*] a Thrust or
VENY } Push.

VENUS, the Goddess of Love and Beauty; also the Evening Star. L.

VENUS [*with Chymists*] Copper Metal.

VENUS [*in Heraldry*] the green Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

VENUS Comb-Hair, Looking-Glass, Naval-Wort, several sorts of Herbs.

VENUST [*venustus*, L.] beautiful.

VEPRECOSE [*vepricosus*, L.] full of Brambles.

VERACITY [*Veracitas*, L.] a saying Truth; the Quality or Virtue of speaking Truth.

VERAMENT [*verament*, F.] in Truth.

A VERB [*Verbum*, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech in Grammar, which signifies doing, suffering or being, in that Thing or Person to which it is joined.

VERBAL [*verbalis*, L.] of a Verb; delivered in Words, by Word of Mouth.

VERBALITY, a being verbal.

TO VERBALIZE [*verbaliser*, F.] to be tedious in Discourse, to make many Words.

VERBALLY, by Words only.

VERBALS [*in Grammar*] Nouns derived from Verbs.

VERBATIM, in the same Words, or Word by Word. L.

VERBERABLE [*verberabilis*, L.] that may be beaten; worth to be beaten.

TO VERBERATE [*verberatus*, L.] to beat or strike.

VERBERATION, a beating or striking. Lat.

TO VERBERGATE [*verbergatus*, L.] to make broad.

VERBOSE [*verbosus*, L.] full of Words, talkative.

VERBOSITY [*verbositas*, F. *verbositas*, L.] a being verbose, the using many Words.

VERDANT [*verdantus*, F. q. d. *viridans* or *viridis*, L.] Green.

VERDEGREASE [*verdet* or *verdigris*, F. q. d. *viride Arta*, L. the Green of Arts, Dr. F. H.] a green Substance made of the Rust of Copper, contracted by being strained with the Husks of pressed Apples.

VERDEGREASE } [*a Palais*] a Sort of
VERDERBT } Magistery made of the common Verdegrease.

VERDELLO, a sort of green Machine used as a Touch-stone for trying Gold and other Metals. Ital.

VERDERER } a judicial Officer of the
VERDEROR } King's Forest, whose Business is properly to look to the Vert, and see it well maintained; sworn to keep the Affairs of the King's Forest, to enrol the Attachment of all manner of Trespassers committed there.

VERDICT [*q. were dictum*, L. a true Report] the Jury's Answer upon any Cause committed to their Examination by a Court of Judicature: *Verdict* is also commonly taken to signify one's Judgment or Opinion about any thing.

VERDITER [*Verd de terre*, F. of *viridis*, L. green or verdure] one of the three green Colours generally used by Painters.

VERDOUR } [*Verdur*, F.] the Green.

VERDURES } a sort of Trees, Herbs, Leaves, &c.

VERDOY [*Heraldry*] a Border of a Coat of Arms, charged with any Kinds or Parts of Flowers, Branches, Seeds, Plants, &c.

VERBOT

VEREBOT [*Old Records*] a Packet-boat or Transport Vessel.

VERECTUM [*in Doomday-Book*] Fal-low Ground.

VERECUND [*verecundus*, L.] modest, shamefaced, bashful.

VERECUNDIUM [*Old Law*] injury, Trespass, Damage.

VEREDICTUM *Affixe* [*Law Term*] the Verdict of an Assize.

VERENDA [*in Anatomy*] the Privy Parts of a Man. L.

VERETRUM, a Man's Yard. L.

VERGE [*virga*, L.] a Rod, Switch, or Wand, a Sergeant's Mace; also a Stick or Rod whereby a Person is admitted Tenant to a Lord of the Manors; also the Compass of a Man's Power; also the Spindle of the Balance of a Watch. L.

VERGE [among *Botanists*] the Edge or Outside of a Leaf.

VERGE [*of the Court*] the Compass, or Extent of the King's Court, formerly of twelve Miles Extent, within the Jurisdiction of the Lord High Steward of the King's Household, called so from the Vergé or Staff which the Marshal bears.

VERGENCY [*of vergere*, L.] a bending or declining away, from or to, inclining.

VER'GER [*Sergeant a virge*, F. of *virga*, L.] one who carries a white Wand before the Justices of either Bench.

VERGER [*of a Cathedral or Collegiate Church*] an Officer who goes before a Bishop, Dean, &c. and carries a Vergé or Rod tipped with Silver.

VERGERE, an Orchard.

VERIDICAL [*veridique*, F. *veridicus*, L.] speaking the Truth.

To VERIFICATE [*verificatum*, L.] to prove a thing true.

VERIFICATION, a verifying or proving, or making good.

To VERIFY [*verifier*, F. *verificatum*, L.] to prove or make good.

To VERIFY [F. *Law T.*] to record Edicts or Decrees in their Parliaments.

VERILAY, a Roundelay, a Rustick Song or Dance.

VERILOQUENT [*veriloquus*, L.] speaking Truth.

VERILOQUY [*veriloquum*, L.] a speaking Truth.

VER'LY, in Truth; really.

VERISIMILITY ? [*verisimilitudo*, L. the Probability or Likelihood of a Thing.

VERITY [*veritas*, F. *veritas*, L.] Truth.

VERJUICE [*verjus*, F.] the Juice of sour and unripe Grapes, Crabs, &c.

VERMICELLI [*vermiculi*, L.] i. e. little Worms, an Ingredient of Soup made by the *Italians* of fine Flower and Water into a very soft Paste, forced with a Syringe

through a very small Pipe, and coiled up so that it resembles thin Worms.

VERMICULARES [*Anatomy*] certain Muscles of the Body, so named from their resembling Worms by their Figure. L.

VERMICULATED [*Vermiculatus*, L.] Inlaid, embroidered, wrought with Checker-work or Pieces of divers Colours.

VERMICULATION [among *Boanists*] Worm-eating, the breeding of Worms in Herbs, Plants, Trees, &c. L.

VERMICULATION [among *Physicians*] the Gripping of the Guts.

VERMIFORM [*vermiformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Worm.

VERMIFORMIS *Processus* [among *Anatomists*] a bunching Knob of the Cerebellum, so named from its Shape. L.

VERMIFUGE [*of Vermis*, a Worm; and *fuge*, to put to flight, L.] a Medicine that destroys or expels Worms.

VERMILION [*vermiglio*, Ital.] a lively deep red Colour; the natural sort is found under some almost inaccessible Rocks in Spain, the Artificial made of a certain red Sand near *Ephesus*, or of Brimstone mixt with Quicksilver.

VERMILION *Tincture*, a natural Red Dye for the Face.

VERMIN [*vermine*, F. of *vermes*, L.] any kind of hurtful Creatures or Insects; as Rats, Mice, Lice, Fleas, Bugs, &c.

To VERMINATE [*verminatum*, L.] to breed Worms.

To VERMINATE [among *Physicians*] to have a Gripping or wringing in the Belly to breed or void Worms.

VERMINATION; a breeding Worms, or Bots; most properly in Cattle. L.

VERMINATION [among *Physicians*] the wringing of the Guts, as if gnaw'd by Worms; also a voiding of Worms.

VERMINOUS [*verminosus*, L.] full of Worms, Worm-eaten.

VERMIPAROUS [*of vermis and pario*, L.] breeding Worms.

VERMIVOROUS [*of Vermis*, and *vorax*, L.] devouring or feeding on Worms.

VERNA'CIA, a sort of Italian Wine.

VERNACULAR [*Vernaculus*, a, m., L.] proper and peculiar to the Country one lives or was born in, natural.

VER'NAGE [from *Vernus*] sweet Wine.

VER'NAL [*vernalis*, L.] of or belonging to the Spring.

VERNAL *Equinox* [*in Astronomy*] the Time when the Sun enters the Equinox in the Spring of the Year, about the 10th of March, making the Days and Nights of an equal Length.

VER'NICLE [*of St. Veronica*, whose Handkerchief is reported by the *Papists* to have the Impression of Christ's Face upon

upon it, by wiping his Face upon it as he was carrying the Cross] a Cloth or Napkin wherein is represented the Figure of Christ's Face.

VERNILITY [*Vernilias*, L.] servile Carriage, flattering Behaviour.

VER'NIX, the Gum of the Juniper-Tree, or Varnish made of it. L.

VER'NOUS Leaves [*Botany*] such Leaves of Plants that comes up in the Spring.

VER'REL } [*Verrouille*, F. a Bolt] of
VER'RIL } Ferrel, a little Brail or Iron Ring at the End of a Cane, or Handle of a Tool.

VERRICULAR Tunick [*in Anatomy*] a certain Coat of the Eye, the same with *Amblyoptra*.

VERRUCOSE [*verrucosus*, L.] full of Warts.

VER'RY } [*in Heraldry*] is a sort of
VAR'RY } Chequer in the Field of a Coat of Arms.

VERSABILITY [*of versabilis*, L.] an aptness to be turned or wound any way.

VERSABLE [*versabilis*, L.] that may be turned or wound.

VERSATILE [*versatilis*, L.] turning easily, apt to be turned or wound any way.

VERSE [*Vers*, or *Verset*, F. *Versus*, L.] an Order of Words having a certain Cadence, and measured by a determinate Number of Feet; which in modern Languages for the most part end in Rhime; also a small Portion of a Chapter in the Bible; a Sentence or Clause of a Sentence.

VERSED Sign of an Arch [*among Geometricians*] is a Segment of the Diameter of a Circle, which is comprehended between the Foot of the Right Line of the Lower Extremity of the Arch.

VERSESIOUR, a Poet. *Chauc.*

VERSICLE [*versiculus*, L.] a little Verse.

VERSCOLOURED [*versicolor*, L.] changing Colour; of sundry and changeable Colours.

To VERSIFICATE [*versificatum*, L.] to make Verses.

VERSIFICATION, a making of Verses, or the Art of making Verses. F. of L.

VERSIFIER [*versificator*, F.] a Maker of Verses, a Poet; but the World is generally taken in an ill Sense, for a paltry Rhimer.

To VERSIFY [*versifier*, F. *versus facere*, L.] to make Verses.

VERSION, a Translation out of one Language into another. F. of L.

VERST [*of Russia*] three Quarters of an English Mile.

VERSUTILOQUENT [*versutiloquus*, L.] speaking craftily.

VERT [*in Heraldry*] a green Colour in the Coat Armour of the Gentry; in the

Coats of Nobles it is called *Emerald*, in those of Kings, *Vermis*.

VERT [*vert*, F. of *viridis*, L.] every Thing that grows or bears a green Leaf in a Forest; and is capable of covering a Deer; called also *Green Hue*.

Overt VERT, great Woods.

Netter VERT, under Woods.

Special VERT [*Forest Law Term*] is all Trees growing in the King's Woods within the Forest; and also all Trees growing in other Men's Woods, if they are such as bear Fruit to feed Deer.

VERTE [*in Musick Books*] signifies turn over Leaf, as *Verte subito*, turn over quickly. L.

VERTEBRALES [*in Anatomy*] a pair of Muscles serving to stretch out all the Vertebres of the Back.

VERTEBRES & *Vertebrae*, L.] the Joints of the Neck and Back-bone of an Animal; there are seven generally accounted in the Neck, twelve in the Back, five in the Loins, and as many in the *Os Sacrum*. F.

VERT'EX [*in Mathematicks*] the Top of any Line or Figure.

VERTEX [*in Anatomy*] the Crown of the Head or that Part of it where the Hairs turn as it were round a Point.

VERTEX [*in Astronomy*] that Point in the Heavens directly over our Heads.

VERTEX [*of a Cone, Pyramid, &c.*] is the Point of, the utmost Extremity or End of the *Axis*, or the Top of a Figure.

VERTEX [*of a Conick Section*] otherwise called *Zenith*, is the Point of the Curve where the *Axis* cuts it.

VERTEX [*in Geometry*] is the Point of any Angle.

VERTEX of a round Glass [*in Opticks*] is the same as its Pole.

VERT'IBLE [*vertibilis*, L.] that may be turned.

VERTICAL, belonging to the Vertex.

VERTICAL [*Astronomy*] a Star is said to be vertical, when it happens to be in that Point which is just over any Place.

VERTICAL Angles [*Mathemat.*] those Angles which being opposite to one another, touch only in the angular Point.

VERTICAL Circles [*in Astronomy*] are great Circles of the Heavens, intersecting one another in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and consequently are at Right Angles with the Horizon.

VERTICAL Line [*in Conicks*] is a Right Line drawn on the Vertical Plane, and passing through the Vertex of the Cone.

VERTICAL Line [*Dialling*] a Line on any Place perpendicular to the Horizon.

VERTICAL Plane [*Dialling*] a Plane perpendicular to the Horizon.

5 U

VERITI.

VERTICALTY, a being, rightly over one's Head.

VERTICALLY, pointedly, at the Point.

VERTICALURE [in *Astronomy*] the Meridian Circle, so called because it passes thro' the Zenith or Vertical Point.

VERTICILLATE [*verticillatus*, L.] knit together as a Joint; apt to turn.

VERTICILLATE Plants [in *Botany*] are such as have their Flowers intermixed with small Leaves, growing in manner of Whirls about the Joints of the Stalk.

VERTICITY [of *verticula*, L.] the Property of the Loadstone, or a touch'd Needle, to point North and South, or-towards the Poles of the World.

VERTIGINOUS [*vertiginosus*, F. *vertiginosus*, L.] giddy.

VERTIGO, a Giddiness, Dizziness or Swimming in the Head. F. of L.

VERTILLAGE [of *vertere*, L. to turn] a preparing of Ground to receive its Seed; by stirring or turning of it.

VERTUE [*vertus*, F. *virtus*, L.] a Habit of the Soul, by which a Man is inclin'd to be good, and shun Evil; moral Honesty, good Principles.

VERTULESSE, without Vertue. Cb.

VERTUOSO, an accomplished, ingenious and enterprizing Person, one well vers'd in Natural Philosophy.

VERTUOUS [*virtuosus*, F. *virtuosus*, L.] inclined or disposed to Vertue. See *Virtuous*.

VERVACTUM, Land that hath been Fallow, and is ploughed in the Spring, to be sown next Year. L.

VERVAIN [*Verone*, F. *Verbena*, L.] reckoned by the Antients, among the magic Herbs.

VERVISE, a sort of coarse Woollen Cloth, otherwise called *Plonkets*.

VERULAM [perhaps of *Emar*, C. Br. Fatness, and *Loun*, pleasant, from the Pleasantness and Fertility of the Place] a famous City of England in the Time of the *Romans*, out of the Ruins whereof, was raised *St. Alban's* in *Hertfordshire*.

VERY [of *veré*, or *re veré*, L.] truly, indeed, in reality.

VERY LORD and *Very Tenant* [*Lævo Phrasé*] are those who are immediate-Lord and Tenant one to the other.

VESICÆ [*Old Records*] Vetches or Tares.

VESICA [in *Anatomy*] a Bladder, a membranous or skinny Part, in which any Liquor is contained.

VESICA biliaria, [in *Anatomy*] the Gall Bladder, which is a hollow Bag, placed in the under or hollow Side of the Liver, and in Figure resembleth a Peat. L.

VESICA distillatoria [among *Chymists*]

is a large Copper Vessel tinn'd on the Inside, used in distilling ardent Spirits, so called because in Figure it is something like a blown Bladder. L.

VESICA urinaria, the Urine Bladder. L.

A VESICATORY [*vesicatorium*, L.] any Medicine which serves to raise Blisters or Blisters in the Skin. L.

VESICULA Felle [in *Anatomy*] the Gall-Bladder. L.

VESICULÆ seminales [in *Anatomy*] the Seed-Bladder. L.

VESICULARIS [in *Anatomy*] the lowest Part of the Wind-pipe. L.

VESPERIES, the last Act or Exercise for taking the Degree of Doctor among the *Sorborists*.

VESPERS [in the Church of *Rome*] Evening Songs or Evening Prayers.

Sicilian **VESPERS**, Vespers so named on Account of a general Massacre of the *French*, by the Inhabitants of the Island of *Sicily*. A. C. 1582.

VESPERTILIONUM Alæ [among *Anatomists*] two broad membranous Ligaments with which the Bottom of the Womb is tied to the Bones of the Flank, so called because they resemble the Wings of a Bat. L.

VESPERTINE [*vespertinus*, L.] belonging to the Evening.

VESPERTINE [with *Astronomers*] a Planet is said to be *Vespertine*, when it sets after the Sun.

VESPERUGO [*Astronomy*] the Evening Star, the Planet *Venus*, when it shines after Sun-set. L.

A VESSEL [*Vaiselle*, F. *Vasello*, Ital. of *Vasculum*, L.] a general Name of many Sorts of Utensils to put any Thing in.

A VESSEL [*Vaisseau*, F.] a Ship, Bark, Hoy, Lighter, &c.

A VESSEL [among *Anatomists*] a little Conduit or Pipe for conveying the Blood or other Humours of the Body.

A VESSEL of Election } [*Scripture*
A VESSEL of Reprobation } *Term*] is an Elect or Reprobate Person.

VESSEL of Paper, half a Quarter of a Sheet.

VESSELS [among *Architects*] Ornaments generally set over Cornices, so called because they represent several Vessels, which were in Use among the Antients.

VESSES, a sort of Cloth made in *Sesal*.
VESSIGNON [in *Harpes*] a Discant, a kind of Wind-Gall or Swelling. F.

To **VEST** [*vestire*, to cloath, L.] to bestow upon, to admit to the Possession of Lands or Tenements.

To **VEST** [in *Law*] is to incoise, to give Seisin, to put in full Possession of Lands and Tenements.

VESTA

VESTA, a Heathen Goddess of the Earth or Nature, under whose Name the antient Heathens worshipped the Earth and Fire; sometimes considered as the Mother, and at other Times as the Daughter of Saturn, to whom *Numa Pompilius*, the King of Rome, dedicated an everlasting Fire, and appointed the Priestesses called *Vestales* or *Vestal Virgins* to keep it, who were very severely punished whenever they let it go out, in which Case it was not to be lighted again by any earthly Fire, but by the Rays of the Sun; and if even those *Vestal Virgins* transgressed the Rules of Chastity, they were buried alive.

VESTA [in *Old Records*] the Vesture or Crop of Corn, &c. upon the Ground.

VESTAL Virgins, a sort of Nuns appointed for 30 Years to be Priestesses to the Goddess *Vesta*, and to take Care of the *Vestal Fire*.

VESTE [of *vestis*, L.] a sort of Waist coat, a Garment. F.

VESTIARY [*vestiaire*, F. of *vestiarium*, L.] a Place in a Monastery, where the Monks Cloaths are laid up; the Friars Wardrobe.

VESTIBLE [*vestibule*, F. *vestibulum*, L.] a Porch or Entry into a House.

VESTIBULUM [*Anatomy*] a Cavity in the Bone of the Ear, called *Oss petrosus*, L.

To **VESTIGATE** [*vestigatum*, L.] to trace or follow by the Track, to seek out or search diligently.

VESTIGATION, a tracing, a seeking or searching diligently.

VESTIGES [*vestigia*, L.] Foot-steps, Traces. F.

VESTIGIA of Tendons [among *Naturalists*] are the little hollows in the fleshs of Fishes formed for the fastning the Tendons of their Muscles.

VESTIMENT [*vestiment*, F. *vestimentum*, L.] Raiment, Clothing, Habit.

VESTMENT [among *Roman Catholics*] a Priest's upper Garment, worn when he says Mass.

VESTRY [*vestiaria*, Ital. of *vestiarium*, L.] a Room adjoining to a Church where the Priests Vestments and sacred Utensils are kept; an Assembly of the Heads of the Parish usually held in that Place.

VESTRY Clerk, an Officer or Scrivener who keeps the Parish Accounts.

VESTRY Keeper, a Sexton whose Office is to look after the Vestry.

VESTRY Men [of a Parish] a select Number of the principal Inhabitants, who annually choose Officers for the Parish, and take Care of its Affairs; so called because they usually meet in the Vestry of the Church.

VESTURA [*Old Law*] a Crop of Corn or Grass. L.

VESTURA [among the *Fendiffs*] the actual Possessor of an Estate, &c.

VESTURE [*Veture*, F. of *vestis*, L.] a Garment, any Clothing.

VESTURE [in Law] an admittance to a Possession, or the Profit arising from it.

VESTURE of a Acre of Land [*Old Statute Law*] the Profit arising from it.

VET'ATION, a forbidding. L.

VETIVES [*Vesse*, F. *Vezza*, Ital. of *vicia*, L.] Chick peas, a kind of Pulse.

VETCHY BED, a Bed of Peas straw. Sp.

VET'ERAN [*veteran*, F. *veteranus*, L.] serving long in a Place or Office.

VETERAN Soldier, an old Soldier, one who has served long in the Wars; in France an Officer of twenty Years standing.

VETERATORIAN [*veteratorius*, L.] crafty, deceitful.

VETERINARIA Medicine, Physick for Cattle. L.

VETERINARIOUS, a Farrier or Horse-leech; a Horse-Courier, or one who lets out Horses for Hire. L.

VETERNUS a Lethargy or drowsy Disease; a continual Desire of Sleeping; also Drowsiness, Sluggishness, Slothfulness. Cb.

VETITUM Nimum [*Law Term*] an unlawful Name or forbidden District, is when a Bailiff distrains Cattle or Goods, and his Lord forbids him to deliver them to the Sheriff, who comes to replevy them.

VETURINO [in Italy] one who lets out Horses, is a Guide to Travellers, and brings back the Horses.

VETUST [*vetustus*, L.] Old, Ancient.

To **VEX** [*vexer*, F. *vexare*, L. *verieren*, Teut.] to tease, to trouble, to oppress, to torment.

VEXA'TION, Disquiet or Trouble of Mind, Disturbance. F. of L.

VEXA'TIOUS [*vexans*, or *vexabundus*, L.] that causes Trouble or Grief; burdensome, troublesome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY, troublesomely.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS, Troublesomeness.

VEXILLATION, a Company under one Standard. L.

V. G. [a Contraction of *Verbi Gratia*, L. i. e. for instance in a Word] an usual Character for *Namely* or for *Instance*.

UGLY, in an ugly manner.

UGLINESS, Mishapenness.

UGLY [*Mishew* derives it of *hoghen*, but *Skinner* of *Oga*, Horror, q. d. Ogellic, *Vox* horrible, dreadful,] of an ill or deformed Shape, or Countenance.

UGSUMNESS, Terribleness. O.

UGUALE

UGUALEMENT } [in *Musick Books*] signifies equal or equally. Ital.

VI ET ARMIS [i. e. by Force and Arms] a Law Term used in an Indictment

to denote the forcible and violent Commission of any Crime. *L.*

VII *laica removendo*, a Writ lying where Debate being between two Parsons or Provvisors for a Church, one of them makes a forcible Entry into it, with a great Number of Laymen, and holds the other out. *L.*

VI *laica removendo*, a Writ served when a Bishop has certified into the Court of Chancery, that the Parson of any Church within his Jurisdiction is kept out of his Church or Glebe by a Lay Force. *L.*

VIA *Combusta* [among *Astrologers*] is the Space of 45 Degrees, comprehended within the second half of *Libra*, and the whole Sign *Scorpio*, by reason of several ill-boding fixed Stars placed in it. *L.*

VIA *combusta* [in *Palmistry*] is the Line of Saturn when parted. *L.*

VIA *laeta* [in *Astronomy*] is a white Circle which encompasses the whole Firmament, composed of an infinite Number of small Stars (distinguishable by the help of a Telescope, but not by the bare Eye) which may be seen in a clear Night, commonly called the Milky way. *L.*

VIA *laeta* [in *Chiro-mancy*] is a Line running from that which is term'd *Radiata*, to another which is call'd *Ferens*. *L.*

VIE *prima* [among *Physicians*] the Stomach and Intestine *Duodenum* and *Jejunum*. *L.*

VIA *regia* [Law Term] the King's Highway or Common road; call'd the King's Highway, because it is appointed by him and under his Protection. *L.*

VIA *Solis* [among *Astronomers*] the *Ecliptick* Line, so called because the Sun never goes out of it. *L.*

VIA *Solis* [in *Palmistry*] a straight Line which runs downward from the Knob at the Root of the Ring Finger, into the hollow of the Hand. *L.*

A *VIAL* [*Pbial*, *F.* or *φιάλη*, *Gr.*] a small thin Glass Bottle.

VIANDS [*Viandes*, *F.* of *Vie*, *F.* Lift, as *victus* of *Vivendo*, *L.*] Meat, Food, Victuals.

VIARY [*Viarius*, *L.*] belonging to Ways.

VIATICK [*Viaticus*, *L.*] belonging to a Journey.

VIATICUM [*Viaticus*, *F.*] all manner of Provisions for a Journey. *L.*

VIATICUM [among the *Roman Catholics*] the Sacrament given to dying Persons.

VIBEX [with *Physicians*] a black and blue Spot occasioned by a Flux of Blood.

TO VIBRATE [*Vibratum*, *L.*] to shake, to brandish; also to swing to and fro.

VIBR'ATION, a brandishing, a shaking.

VIBRATION [*Mechanicks*] the Swing

or regular Motion of a *Pendulum*, in a Clock, of which there are 3600 in an Hour, or of a Weight hung by a String on a Pin.

VIBRATING Motion [among *Naturalists*] a very quick and short Motion of the solid Parts or Bodies, caused by the Pulse or Stroke of some Bodies upon them.

VIBRISANT [*vibrissans*, *L.*] quavering.

VICAR [*Vicire*, *F.* *Vicarius*, *L.*] properly one that is in another's stead or room, a Deputy; but the Word is chiefly used for the Parson of a Parish where the Tithes are impropriated.

VICAR General, a Title given by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, with full Power to oversee the Clergy, and to regulate all Matters relating to Church Affairs.

GRAND VICAR to the Pope, a Cardinal who has Jurisdiction over all Secular and Regular Priests, and also over the Jews in the City of Rome, &c.

VICARAGE } [*vicarie* or *vicariat*, *F.*
VICARIGE } [*vicaria* or *vicarius*, *F.*
L.] the Spiritual Cure or Benefice of a Vicar.

VICARAGE *endowed*, is one which has a sufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of the Vicar, when the Benefice is impropriated.

VICARIO *deliberando*, *occasione cujusdam Recognitionis*, &c. is a Writ that lies for a Spiritual Person in Prison, upon Forfeiture of a Recognisance, without the King's Writ. *L.*

VICARIOUS [*vicariol*, *F.* *vicarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Vicar; subordinate.

VICE [*virtus*, *L.*] an Habit the contrary to Virtue; Sin, Lewdness, Debauchery. *F.*

A VICE [probably of *vice* or *viciis*, *L.* instead of another, *q. d.* some Instrument which serves instead of, or does the Office of a Person] an Instrument used by Smiths and other Artificers to hold iron or any thing fast, while they file or work it.

A VICE [among *Glassers*] an Instrument with two Wheels, made Use of in drawing their Lead for Glazing-Work.

VICE, the Nuel or Spindle of a winding Stair-Case. *Chanc.*

VICE [of *vice* or *viciis*, *L. i. e.* instead of] in Composition of *English* Words implies a Subordination, or the supplying another's Place; as

VICE Admiral, one of the three principal Officers of the Royal Navy, who commands the second Squadron, and has his Flag set up in the Fore-top of his Ship.

VICE-Chamberlain [of the King's Household] a great Officer at Court next to the Lord-Chamberlain, who, in his Absence, has

has the Comptrol and Comthand of all Officers belonging to that Part of the King's Household, which is called the *Chamber*, or above stairs.

VICE-Chancellor [of an *University*] an eminent Professor, chosen annually to manage Affairs in the Absence of the Chancellor.

VICE-Dominus, a Viscount or Sheriff. *L.*

VICE-Dominus Abbatie seu Ecclesie [*Civil Law Term*] the Law Advocate or Protector of an Abbey or Church. *L.*

VICE-Dominus Episcopi [*Canon Law*] the Official, Commissary, or Vicar General of a Bishop. *L.*

VICE-Gerent [*vice gerens, L.*] one who governs or acts for or under another; a Deputy, a Lieutenant.

VICE-ROY, a Deputy-King, one who governs a State instead of a King. *F.*

VICE-Royalty [*Vice Royauté, F.*] the Place and Dignity of a Vice-Roy.

VICE, a Jester in a Play; and the Spindle in a Press.

VICE Versa, on the contrary. *L.*

To **VICIATE**. See *To Vitiare*.

VICIE'TUM [*Law Word*] the same as *Venus*, which see.

VICINAGE } [*visnage, F. vicinia* or

VICINITY } [*vicinitas, L.*] Neighbourhood, Nearness.

VICINAL [*vicinalis, L.*] of or belonging to Neighbours.

VICIOUS [*vicious, F.*] given to Vice, sinful, wicked, naughty, lewd.

VICIOUSLY, wickedly, faultily.

VICIOUSNESS, Wickedness, Faultiness.

VICIS & vicibus mundandi, a Writ against a Mayor, Bailiff, &c. for not taking care that the Streets be well cleaned.

VICISSITUDE [*vicissitudo, L.*] Change or Turn; succeeding of one thing after another; as *The Vicissitude of the Seasons*, &c. *F.*

VICONTIEL } [*Law Term*] belong-

VICOUNTIEL } ing to the Sheriff, as *Writs Vicontiel, i. e.* such as are triable in the County Court before the Sheriff, and determinable by him without Assize.

VICONTIELS } [*Law Term*] cer-

VICONTIEL Rents } tain Farms for which a Sheriff pays a Rent to the King and makes the best Profit he can of them.

VICOUNT } [*vicomtes, F. viscomes,*

VISCOUNT } *L.*] Originally it signified a Sheriff, or the Governor of a Province, but now a Nobleman next in Dignity to an Earl.

VICOUNTRESS } [*vicomtesse, F. vis-*

VICOUNTRESS } [*countess, L.*] the Wife of a Viscount.

VICTIM, [*victima, F. victima, L.*] a Sacrifice, properly a Beast killed in Sacrifice after a Victory.

To **VICTIMATE** [*victimatum, L.*] to offer a Sacrifice.

VICTORVACUS, a Roman Coin, worth about 3d. 3grs. English, stamped with the Image of Victory.

VICTORIOUS [*victoriosus, F. victoriosus, L.*] that has got a Victory or Conquest.

VICTORIOUSLY, like a Conqueror.

VICTORIOUSNESS, the being Conqueror.

VICTORY [*Victoire, F. Victoria, L.*] the Overthrow or Defeat of an Enemy, getting the upper hand or better of one in any thing.

To **VICTUAL** [*victum præbere, L.*] to furnish with Victuals or Provisions.

VICTUALLER [*victualleur, F.*] one who furnishes with, or provides Victuals; an Ale-house keeper; a small Ship or Vessel that carries Provisions for a Fleet.

VICTUALS [*victualles, F. victus, L.*] Provisions, Food, Things necessary for Life, as Meat, Drink, &c.

VICTUS Ratio [among Physicians] a particular manner of Living for the Preservation of Health, and Prevention of Diseases. *L.*

VIDAM [in France] the Judge of a Bishop's Temporal Jurisdiction.

VIDELICET, *Viz.* to wit, that is. *La*

VIDUITAIRE'S Professo, the making a solemn Profession of being a chaste Widow, a Custom of old observed in England, attended with divers Ceremonies. *L.*

VIDUITY [*Viduité, F. Viduitas, L.*] the State or Condition of a Widow, Widowhood.

VIEN'DED [*viande, F.*] having Plenty of Meat, furnished with Provisions. *O.*

VIEW [*vue, F.*] the Sight, or the Act of Seeing; Prospect, Survey.

VIEW [in *Law*] the Act of Viewers, as when an Action is brought, and the Tenant knows not what Land the Demandant asks, the Tenant shall *pray the View*.

VIEW [among Hunters] the Print of the Feet of a Fallow Deer on the Ground.

VIEW of Frank Pledge [*Law Term*] the Office of the Sheriff, or looking to the King's Peace, and seeing that every Man be in some Pledge.

To **VIEW** [*voir, F.*] to take a view of, to look upon, to examine.

To **VIEW a Place** [*Military Term*] is to ride about it before the laying of a Siege, in order to observe the Strength or weakness of its Situation and Fortifications.

VIEWERS [in *Law*] are such Persons who are sent by a Court to view any Place or Person in Question, as to the Situation of a Place, where a Fact was committed, of a Person, in case of Sickness, &c.

VIGIL

VIGIL [*vigile*, *F. vigilia*, *L.*] the Eve, or Day, next before a Holy Day; so called because in antient Times Christians used then to watch, fast, and pray in Churches.

VIGILANCE ? [*vigilance*, *F. vigilantia*, *VIGILANCY* } *L.*] watchfulness, good heed, Application of Mind.

VIGILANT [*vigilans*, *L.*] watchful, very diligent, careful, circumspect, watry. *F.*

VIGILANTLY, watchfully, carefully.

VIGILANTNESS, watchfulness, carefulness.

VIGILS [*vigiles*, *F. vigilia*, *L.*] are those Fasts which the Church has thought fit to establish before certain Festivals, in order to prepare the Mind for a due Observation of the ensuing Solemnity.

VIGINITI *Viri*, 20 Magistrates of equal Authority.

VIGONE [*vigogne*, *F.*] a sort of Spanish wool, or a Hat made of that wool.

VIGOROSITY [*vigoreftas*, *L.*] Strength, Liveliness.

VIGOROSO ? [*in Musick Books*]
VIGOROSAMENTE } signifies to play or sing with Strength and Vigour. *Ital.*

VIGOROUS [*vigoreux*, *F. vigorousus*, *L.*] lively, lusty, stout, brisk, full of Vigour or Courage, mettlesome.

VIGOUR [*vigour*, *F. of vigor*, *L.*] Strength, Stoutness, Sprightliness.

VIGOROUSLY, lively, stoutly.

VIGOROUSNESS, Liveliness, Stoutness.

VILD, vile. *Spenc.*

VILE [*vilis*, *L.*] of no account, despicable, mean, paltry, base, wicked. *F.*

VILELY, meanly, basely.

VILENESS [*vilitas*, *L.*] Meanness, Baseness, Wickedness.

To **VILIFY** [*vilipender*, *F. of vilis* and *facio*, *L.*] to set light by, to set at naught, to despise, to abuse.

VILITY [*vilité*, *F. vilitas*, *L.*] Vileness, Meanness, Cheapness.

VILL [*ville*, *F. villa*, *L.*] a *Law Word*, sometimes taken for a Parish, or a Part of it, and sometimes for a Manour.

VILLAGE, a Village, a Manour-House out of a City, &c. a Farm-house, or Home-stall. *L.*

VILLA Regis, a Title antiently given to those Villages, where the Kings of *England* had a Royal Seat, and held the Manour in their own Demesne. *L.*

VILLAGE [*villagio*, *Ital.* of *villa*, *L.*] a Number of Country Houses or Cottages, without any Wall or Inclosure. *F.*

VILLAGER [*villageris*, *F. villanus*, *L.*] an Inhabitant of a Village.

VILLAIN [*Villain*, *F. Villano*, *Ital.* of *villanus*, *L.* or of *vilis*, vile, or *villa*, a

Village, *L.*] formerly a Country Farmer, a Man of low and servile Condition, who had a small Portion of Cottages and Land allotted him, for which he was dependant on his Lord, and bound to certain work and corporal Service; but now 'tis most commonly used in a bad Sense, and denotes an arrant Rogue, or pitiful, sordid Fellow.

Pure VILLAIN, one whom the Lord might put out of his Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattles at Pleasure; and also might take redemption of to marry his Daughter, and to make him Free. The Law concerning such stands yet unrepealed; but is grown so obsolete, that there are not in *England* any such Slaves.

VILLAIN in *Gross* [*Law Term*] one who was immediately bound to the Person of his Lord and Heirs.

VILLAIN *Regardant to a Manour* [*Law Term*] one who was bound to his Lord, as a Member belonging and joined to a Manour of which the Lord was owner. These were the same with the *Pure Villains* above described.

VILLAIN Fleece, a Fleece of Wool shorn from a scabby Sheep. *O. S.*

VILLAINOUS [*vilain*, *F.*] base, wicked, shameful, pitiful.

VILLAINOUS Judgment [*Law Term*] a Judgment or Sentence which casts the Reproach of Villany and Shame on him against whom 'tis given, as a Conspirator, Perjuror, &c.

VILLAINOUSLY, in a villainous Manner.

VILLAINOUSNESS, wickedness, baseness.

VILLA'NI [*in Old Records*] a sort of servile Tenants, so called because they were *Ville*, & *glebe adscripti*, i. e. held some Cottages and Lands, which they were charged for with certain stated servile Offices, and were conveyed as an Estate or Appurtenance of the Manour to which they belonged. See *V. Tain*.

VILLA'NIS Regis subtrahitis reducentis; a Writ to bring back the Kings Bondsmen that have been carried away by others out of his Royal Manours. *L.*

VILL'ANY [*villanie*, *F.*] baseness, wickedness, lewdness.

VILL'ENAGE ? the meanest Tenure
VILLANAGE } antiently belonging to Lands or Tenements, whereby the Tenant was bound to do all manner of servile work for the Lord, which he commanded, fit for a Villain to do, although every one who held in Villenage was not a Villain or Bondman.

Tenants in VILLENAGE, Tenants of base Tenure, those we now call Copyholders.

VILLI

VILLI [*Botany*] a sort of small Hairs, growing on some Trees.

VIMINAL [*vimalis*, L.] of or belonging to Twigs.

VIMINEUS [*vimalis*, L.] made of Twigs.

VINALIA [with the ancient *Romans*] Feasts made at the first broaching or tasting their Wines, St. Martin's Feast.

VINCENT [*vincentium*, of *vincere*, L.] q. d. a Conqueror] a proper Name of Men.

VINCIBLE [*Vincibilis*, L.] that may be overcome or vanquished.

VINCULUM, a Term in Fluxions, implying that some compound surd Quantity is multiplied into a Fluxion.

VINDEMIAL [*vindemialis*, L.] belonging to a Vintage.

To VINDEMIATE [*Vindemiatum*, L.] to gather Grapes, or other ripe Fruits, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, &c.

VINDEMIATORY [*vindemiatorius*, L.] belonging to a Vintage.

VINDEMIATRIX, a She Vintager. L.

VINDEMIATRIX [in *Astronomy*] a fixed Star of the third Magnitude, in the Constellation *Virgo*, whose Longitude is 185 Degrees, 25 Minutes, Latitude 10 Degrees, 15 Minutes.

To VINDICATE [*vindicatum*, L.] to defend, to maintain, to clear or justify, to make an Apology for,

VINDICATION, a defending, clearing or justifying, Defence, Apology. F. of L.

VINDICATOR, a Person who vindicates, a Defender. L.

VINDICTIVE [*Vindicativus*, L.] revengeful.

VINDICTIVELY, revengefully.

VINDICTIVENESS, Revengefulness.

A VINE [*Vigne*, F. *Vinea*, L.] a Plant or Tree that bears Grapes.

VINE Fretter } an Insect that gnaws
VINE-Grub } Vines.

VINE-Pear, a Pear ripe in October.

VINEGAR [*vinaigre*, F. q. *vinum acre*, L. sharp Wine] Wine or other Liquors made sharp for Sauces.

VINEROUS, hard to please. N. C.

VINEW [probably of *evanescere*, F. of *evanescere*, to grow flat, q. d. *evanidus*, L. having lost the Spirits] Mouldiness, Hoariness, Mustiness.

VINEYARD [Win-garten, Sax. Wein-garten, Teut. Weingard, Dan. Vind-gard, Du.] a Piece of Ground set with Vines.

VINNET, a Printer's Border, Flower, or Flourish, &c.

A VINIPOTE [*Vinipoter*, L.] a Wine-Bibber, a Drunkard.

VINOLENCY [*vinolentia*, L.] Drunkenness.

VINOLENT [*Vinulentus*, L.] drunken, or given to drink much Wine.

VINOUS [*Vineus*, F. *Vinosus*, L.] of, or that has the Smell or Taste of Wine.

VINTAGE [*Vinde*, of *Vendange*, O. F. of *Vindemia*, L.] Vine-harvest for Grape-gathering; the Season for such gathering.

VINTAGER [*Vigneran*, F.] a Grape-gatherer.

VINTNER [*vinatiere*, Ital. *vinarius*, L.] a Seller of Wine, a Tavernkeeper.

VINTRY [*Vinaria*, L.] a Wine Cellar, or a Place noted for the Sale of Wine.

VINUM Hippocraticum [so called of *Munica Hippocratis*, or *Hippocrates's* Sleeve, through which it was strained] Hippocras, a spiced Wine, in which Sugar and Spice have been steeped for some time.

VINUM medicatum [among *Physicians*] Wine in which Medicines have been infused for the Use of sick People. L.

VIOL [*Violle*, F. *Viola*, Ital.] a musical Instrument.

VIOL [of *Vellendi*, L. pulling] a Term used among Mariners, when a three stroud Rope is bound fast with Nippers to the Cable, and brought to the Jeer Captain, for the better weighing of the Anchor.

VIOLLA, a Viol, a Musical Instrument, the Neck of which is divided into half Notes by seven Frets fixed thereon, and is commonly strung with six Strings, and sometimes with seven. And they are of several Sorts and Sizes. Ital. *As*,

VIOLA Tenora, a Tenor Viol. Ital.

VIOLA Basso, a Bass Viol. Ital.

VIOLA d'Amore, a kind of Treble Viol strung with Wire, and so called, because of its soft and sweet Tone. Ital.

VIOLA Bastardo, a Bastard Viol, i. e. a Bass Violin, strung and fretted like a Bass Viol. Ital.

VIOLA Di Gamba, a Bass Viol, which is so called from *Gamba* the Leg; because the common way of playing upon it is by holding it between the Legs. Ital.

VIOLABLE [*Violabilis*, L.] that may be violated.

VIOLACEOUS [*Violaceus*, L.] of a Violet-Colour, or like a Violet.

To VIOLATE [*Violare*, F. *Violatum*, L.] to infringe, break or transgress; to ravish or force a Woman.

To VIOLATE Churches, to commit profane and wicked Actions there.

VIOLATION, the Act of breaking, transgressing, &c. L.

VIOLATOR [*Violator*, F.] a Transgressor, &c. L.

VIOLENCE [*violencia*, L.] Vehemence, Boisterousness, Eagerness, Earnestness, Force or

or Constraint used unlawfully, Oppression, Outrage. *F.*

VIOLENT [*violens*, *L.*] forcible, vehement, boisterous, furious, toilsome, hard, strong, sharp. *F.*

VIOLENT Signs [among *Astrologers*] are such in which the ill-boding Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*, have any notable Dominies; as *Aries*, *Libra*, *Virgo*, *Capricornus*, and *Aquarius*; also those in which there are any violent fixed Stars of Note; as *Caput Algol* in *Taurus*, &c.

VIOLENTLY, forcibly, vehemently.

VIOLENTNESS, Force, Vehemence.

VIOLET [*Violetta*, *F.* *Violeta*, *Span.* of *Viola*, *L.*] a Plant bearing a sweet-scented Flower, of which, besides the common there are several Sorts, as the *Calatbian Corn* and *Dame's Violet*.

VIOLET-Apple, a sort of Apple whose Pulo is delicate.

VIOLET-Marian, a Flower called also *Centerbury Bells*.

VIOLETTA, a small or Treble Violin. *Ital.*

VIOLINO [*violino*, *Ital.* *violon*, *F.*] a musical Instrument well known.

VIOLINISTA, one who plays on a Viol or Violin. *Ital.*

VIOLINO, a Violin or Fiddle.

VIOLINO CONCERTANTE, or *Concertini*, or *di Concerto*, are Violins, either first or second, which play throughout, to distinguish them from those called *Ripieno* which play only here and there, and in the full Parts or Chorus. *Ital.*

VIOLINO Ripieno, a Violin of the full Parts. *Ital.*

VPOLIST, one well skilled in playing upon the Violin, or that teaches the Art of playing on it.

VIOLONCELLO, signifies a small Bass Violin, just half as big as a common Bass Violin, in Length, Breadth, and Thickness, whose Strings being but half the Length of the Bass, makes them just an Octave higher than the Bass; used to play a Bass upon with a common Bass Violin or Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLONE, is a very large Bass Violin or double Bass, being every Way as large again as a common Bass Violin, and the Strings twice as thick, and twice as long, which renders the Sound just an Octave lower than the common Bass Violin. This Instrument is only used at great Concerts, as *Operas*, and other publick Musick. *It.*

VIPER [*vipere*, *F.* of *vipera*, *L.*] a poisonous Reptile of the Serpent kind, called also an Adder; in some hot Countries its bite is venomous, tho' its Flesh is made use of in several Medicines.

VIPERINE [*Viperinus*, *L.*] belonging to a Viper.

VIPEROUS [*viperous*, *L.*] of a Viper kind, or belonging to Adders.

VIPER'S Bugloss, a Herb whose Root and Seeds are cordial, and good against Melancholy, called in Latin *Viperaria*.

VIRAGO, a stout or manly Woman, a Termagant. *F.* of *L.*

VIRELAY, a sort of comical Song, a Roundelay. *F.* *Spene.*

VIRGA [*in Old Records*] a Rod or white Staff, such as Sheriffs, Bailiffs, &c. carry as a Badge of their Office.

VIRGA Ulnaria [*Old Law*] a Yard measured according to the legal Ell, or true Standard. *L.*

VIRGA Ferrea, a Yard kept in the *Exchequer*, according to the King's Standard, which formerly was made of Iron, but now of Brass.

VIRGÆ [with *Meteorologists*] a Meteor representing a Bundle of Rods, made by the Sun-Beams obliquely passing thro' the more loose and open Parts of a watery Cloud, and usually betokens Rain. *L.*

VIRGILIUS Maro, Prince of the Latin Poets, whose Works are written in an elegant, judicious, and for the most part lofty and majestick Style.

A VIRGIN [*virge*, *F.* of *virgo*, *L.*] a chaste Maid or Maiden.

VIRGIN Parchment, a very fine Parchment, made of the Skin of a young Lamb.

VIRGINS Flower, a Plant used in covering Arbours, spreading itself into woody Branches.

VIRGINS Thread, a rosy Dew which flies in the Air, like small untwisted Silk.

VIRGINS Milk, a sort of Chymical Composition called *Benjamin Water*.

VIRGIN [*virginus*, *L.*] belonging to a Virgin or Maid.

VIRGINAL [*virginalis*, *L.*] belonging to a Virgin, Virgin like.

VIRGINALS [probably so called, because a fit Instrument for Virgins to play upon] as musical Instrument touched after the same manner as the *Harpsichord* and *Organ*.

VIRGINALITY [*virginalitas*, *L.*] Maidenliness.

VIRGINEUS Morbus [among *Physicians*] the Green-Sickness. *L.*

VIRGINIA [so called in Honour of our Virgin Queen *Elizabeth*] a Province of Northern America, discovered by the Direction and at the Charge of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, A. D. 1584.

VIRGINIAN Chamber, a Plant having Claspers like a Vine.

VIR-

as big as those in England, which makes a Noise like the bellowing of a Bull.

VIRGINIAN *Nightingale*, a Bird of a Scarlet Colour, with a Tuft on the Head.

VIRGINIAN Silk, a Plant bearing purplish Flowers and long Cods, in which are contained flat Seeds, and fine soft Silk.

VIRGINITY [*Virginité*, F. of *Virginitas*, L.] the State and Condition of a Virgin; a Maidenhead.

VIRGO [among *Astrologers*] is reputed to be the House and Exaltation of *Mercury*, of an earthy, cold, and dry Quality.

VIROO [*Afironomy*] one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *August*.

VIRGULA *divinatoria*, a Hazel Rod in the Shape of the Letter Y, which being cut according to the Time of the Planetary Aspect, and held by the two forked Ends, some pretend, will discover Mines.

VIRIDARIO *eligendo*, a Writ for the Choice of a Verdurer in a Forest.

VIRIDITY [*Viriditas*, L.] Greenness.

VIRILE [*virilis*, L.] manly, stout.

VIRILIA, the Privy Parts of a Man, the cutting off which was Felony by the Common Law, whether the Person consented or not. L.

VIRILITY *Virilité*, F. of *Virilitas*, L.] Man's Estate, Manhood; also Ability to perform the Part of a Man in the Act of Generation.

VIRIPOTENT [*viripotens*, L.] a Maid that is marriageable

VIROSE [*virosus*, L.] lustful after a Man; also full of manly Force.

VIRTSUNGIANBUS *Ductus* [of *Virtusungius*, who first discovered it] a Canal called also *Ductus Pancreaticus*.

VIRTUAL [*virtud*, F.] equivalent, effectual.

VIRTUAL Fetus [in *Dioptricks*] a particular Part of a Concave Glass, called the *Point of Emergence*.

VIRTUALLY, effectually.

VIRTUOUSLY, in a virtuous or pious manner.

VIRTUOUSNESS, Piousness.

VIRTUE [*Virtu*, F. of *Virtus*, L.] Efficacy, Power, Force, Quality, Property.

Virtue which parleys, is near a Surrender.

As in fortified Places beset by an Enemy, and well provided to hold out, the valiant Soldiers who are resolutely bent to defend it, scorn to treat or capitulate with the Enemy, but receive their dishonourable Offers with Contempt and Disdain: So when Virtue (the Fortress of the Soul, which ought to be defended with the utmost Obstinacy) is by bold Assaults, they who are bent to defend it, will not, but repulse dishonour-

once a Woman lends a listening Ear to Offers, though never so high, as to the Surrender of her Chastity, it is Odds if she do not surrender it upon very low ones in the Upshot. *Virtus quæ facilem pravo præbet aurem, non ægre cedit.*

VIRTUES [in *Scripture*] one of the Orders of Angels.

Cardinal VIRTUES [among *Moralists*] are Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude.

VIRTUOSO [*Virtuoso*, Ital.] a learned ingenious Man; a Student in Philosophy; one that is well skilled in the Secrets of Nature, and searches after new Discoveries for the publick Benefit; also a Person who is curious in collecting Rarities, as Medals, Stones, Plants, &c.

VIRTUOUS [*virtueux*, F. *virtuosus*, L.] endowed with, or inclined to Virtue.

VIRTUTE Officii [*Law Term*] a good and justifiable Act, such a one as is done by virtue of an Office, or in pursuance of it. L.

VIRULENCE [of *Virus*, L. and F.] **VIRULENCY** a poisonous or venomous Quality.

VIRULENT [*virulentus*, L.] venomous, infectious, malicious. F.

VIRULENTLY, very maliciously.

VIRULENTNESS, great maliciousness.

VIRUS [among *Physicians*] a kind of watry stinking Matter, which issues out of Ulcers being endued with eating and malignant Qualities.

VIS oblativa [in *Law*] is the forcible taking away of moveable Things. L.

VIS compulsiva [in *Law*] is that Force whereby a Man is compelled to do that, which otherwise he would not do of his own free Will. L.

VIS centrifuga [among *Philosophers*] is that Force by which any natural Body, revolving round about another, endeavours to fly off from the Axis of the Motion in a Tangent to the Curve. L.

VIS centripeta [among *Philosophers*] that Force by which all Bodies (from what Cause soever) tend to the Centre of the Earth, or to any Point as their Centre: of this kind is Gravity towards the Centre of the Earth, and the Magnetical Force by which Iron tends towards the Centre of the Magnet. L.

VIS expulsiua [in *Law*] is, when one Man will not suffer another quietly to enjoy his own Right, or do any Thing within his own Bounds. L.

VIS turbativa [in *Law*] Disturbance given to a Man in his Possession; as when two strive to possess the same Thing.

VIS centripeta Quantitatis absoluta [among *Philosophers*] is its Measure greater
5 X or

or less, according to the Efficacy of the Cause which produces it; and that exerts itself on all Bodies in the Regions round about: As the magnetical Virtue in some Magnets is greater than in others, though of the same Dimensions. *L.*

VIS *ce tripetra Quantitatis acceleratrix* [in *Philosophy*] is its Measure proportionable to the Motion which it generates in a given Time, as the Weight is greater in a greater Body, and less in a lesser; and in the same Body, it is greater near the Earth, and less in remote Regions. *L.*

VIS impressa [in *Philosophy*] an Impulse, Force, or Action, communicated to, and exercised upon any Body, in order to change its present State either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line. *L.*

VIS inertia *Materiae* [in *Philosophy*] the bare Power of Resistance only, by which every Body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that State in which it is, either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line; and may be more properly called *Vis inertiae*. *L.*

VIS Motrix [among *Philosophers*] is the Power which produces the Motion of any Body from Place to Place; thus Gravity is a *Vis Motrix* downwards, or towards the Centre of the Earth. *L.*

VIS Stimulus, is such a Quality in any Fluid, whereby the Particles of it are disposed to make a real Division, or a violent Infection of the Nerves and membranous Fibres of the Body. *Dr. Cbeyne.*

VISAGE [*Visaggio*, Ital. of *Visus*, *L.*] Face, Countenance. *F.*

VISARD [*Visiere*, *F.* *Visiera*, Ital. of *Visus*, *L.*] a Mask for the Face.

VISCATED [*Viscatus*, *L.*] taken or caught with Birdlime.

VISCERA [*Viscera*, *F.*] the Entrails or Bowels. *L.*

VISCERAL } belonging to the Bowels
VISCEROUS } or Entrails.

To **VISCERATE** [*Visceratum*, *L.*] to bowel or take out the Bowels.

VISCERATION, the Garbage that Hunters give their Dogs. *L.*

VISCEROUS Fleß [among *Anatomists*] such as that of the Stomach and Guts.

VICOSITY [*viscosité*, *F.* *viscositas*, *L.*] Clamminess; a sticking or gluish Quality.

VISCOUNT } [*Vicomte*, *F.* *Visconte*, It.
VICOUNT } [*Vice Comes*, *L.*] a Nobleman; a Person of Honour, next in Degree to a Count or Earl.

VISCOUNT'ESS [*Viscomtesse*, *F.* *Vice-Comitissa*, *L.*] a Viscount's Wife.

VISCOUNT'Y [*Visconte*, *F.*] the Territory of a Viscount; a sort of Lordship or Jurisdiction in France.

VISCOUS [*visqueux*, *F.* *viscosus*, *L.* of *viscus*, *L.* Birdlime] clammy, slimy.

WISE, a Voice. *Chauc.*

VISER [*visiere*, *F.*] the Sight of an Head-piece.

VISIBILITY [*visibilitas*, *L.*] being visible.

VISIBLE [*visibilis*, *L.*] that may be seen or discerned. *F.*

VISIBLE Horizon. See *Horizon*.

VISIBleness, Capableness of being seen.

VISIBLY, in such a Manner as to be seen.

VISIER [among the *Turks*] a principal Officer and Statesman.

The **Grand VISIER** } [among the *Turks*]

The **Prime VISIER** } a principal Officer, next under the Grand Seigneur, who governs the whole *Turkish* Empire.

VISION, is a Sensation in the Brain, proceeding from a due and various Motion of the Optick Nerve, produced in the Bottom of the Eye, by the Rays of Light coming from any Object; by which means the Soul perceives the illuminated Thing, together with its Quantity, Quality, and Modification: Seeing, Sight. *F.* of *L.*

VISION, an Apparition, Phantasm, or Ghost; a Divine Revelation in a Dream.

Clear VISION [in *Opticks*] is caused by a great Quantity of Rays in the same Pencil, enlightening the correspondent Points of the Image strongly and vigorously.

Confused VISION [in *Opticks*] is occasioned, when the Pencils of Rays do intermix one with another.

Direct VISION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye.

Distinct VISION [in *Opticks*] is caused when the Pencils of Rays, from each Point of an Object, do determine exactly to correspondent Points the Image on the Coat of the Eye called *Retina*.

Faint VISION [in *Opticks*] is when a few Rays make up one Pencil.

Reflected VISION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays are reflected from any Body to the Eye.

Refracted VISION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays pass through different *Media*.

VISIONARIES, whimsical, fanciful Persons, Fanaticks. *F.*

A **VISIONARY** [*visionnaire*, *F.* of *visio*, *L.*] a fantastical Pretender to Vision and Revelations.

VISIONARY [*visionnaire*, *F.*] belonging to Visions.

To **VISIT** [*visiter*, *F.* *visitare*, *L.*] to go to see; also to go about to see what Things be as they should be.

To **VISIT** [in a *Theological Sense*] to afflict, or try by Afflictions.

A **VISIT** [*Visite*, *F.*] an Act of Civility and Friendship, performed by Persons going to each others Houses.

VISITATION, a visiting. *F. of L.*

VISITATION [among the *Clergy*] the Office, and Act performed by the Bishop once in three Years, or by the Arch-deacon once a Year, in each Dioceſe, to inspect Affairs relating to ſeveral Churches and their Rectors, &c.

The VISITATION, the great Sickneſs, *Anno Dom.* 1665 and 1666, with which the People of this Kingdom were ſorely afflicted: Epidemical and Peſtilential Diſeaſes are called a *Viſitation*, from a Suppoſition of their being ſent immediately from Heaven as a Token of Divine Wrath.

The Feaſt of the VISITATION of our Lady, a Feſtival obſerved in the Church of Rome in Commemoration of the Viſit made to *Elizabeth* by the *Virgin Mary*.

VISITATION of Manners, the Regard-er's Office was ſo called in antient Times.

VISITOR [*Viſiteur*, *F.*] one who viſits a Monaſtry or religious Houſe. *L.*

VISNE [of *Vicina*, *L.*] neighbouring Place, or Place near at Hand. *L. T.*

VISNE, is a Liquor brought from *Turkey*, made of *Rachee*, a Spirit drawn from *Rice* and a kind of black Cherry; in Imitation of which many mix *Tent* and *Brandy* together.

VISORIUM [among *Printers*] an Inſtrument to which a Leaf of Copy is fixed for the Compoſitor's more convenient ſeeing thereof.

VISTA } a Proſpect, a ſtraight Walk cut

VISTO } thro' the Trees in a Wood. *It.*

VISTAMEN'TE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies very ſoft or quick, much the ſame as *Preſto*, *Ital.*

VISTO [in *Muſick Books*] the ſame as *Viſtamente*, *Ital.*

VISU *Franci Plegii* [*Law Term*] a Writ to exempt one from View of *Frank Pledge* not reſident in the Hundred. *L.*

VISUAL [*Viſuel*, *F. of Viſus*, *L.*] belonging to the Sight.

VISUAL Point [in *Proſpect*] is a Point in the Horizontal Line wherein all the ocular Rays unite and all others that are parallel to it.

VISUAL Rays [in *Opticks*] are thoſe Rays by which any Object is ſeen.

VISUS, Inſpection or View. *O. R.*

VITAL [*vitalis*, *L.*] of Life, that has Life in it; that gives, preſerves, and ſupports Life.

VITAL Faculty, an Action whereby a Man lives, which is performed whether we deſign it or no; ſuch as the Motions of the Heart, Perſpiration, or Breathing, Nutrition, &c. It depends chiefly upon the *Cerebellum*; it is the ſame with the natural Faculty; tho' the Antients diſtinguiſhed them, placing the natural in the Liver, and the vital in the Heart.

VITAL Flame, ſome ſuppoſe that there is a Fire in the Heart of Animals a fine kind-

led, mild Subſtance, which they call *Flamma Vitalis*, or a Vital Flame; and to it's Preſervation, they judge the Air taken in by Reſpiration, to be neceſſary, as that is to the Conſervation of Life.

VITAL Indication [with *Phyſic*] ſuch an one as requires the reſtoring and preſerving the natural Strength of the Body.

VITAL Spirits [*Phyſic*] ſuch as give Life and Motion to the whole Body.

VITALITY [*Vitalitas*, *L.*] the Property, Act, or Capacity of Life.

VITALS } [among *Phyſicians*] the
VITAL Parts } Parts of the Body which chiefly conduce to the Preſervation of Life, viz. the Heart, Brain, Lungs, and Liver.

VITE [*Fr. in Muſick Books*] ſignifies quick and lively, much the ſame as *Preſto*. *Ital.*

VITIABLE [*Vitiabilis*, *L.*] ſinful, faulty.

To VITIATE [*viciat*, *F. vitiatum*, *L.*] to corrupt or ſpoil one's Morals; to deprave; to deſile or deſlower a Virgin.

VITIATION, a raviſhing, deſlowering, corrupting, or ſpoiling. *L.*

VITIFEROUS [*vitifer*, *L.*] that beareth Vines.

VITIGIN'E'OUS [*Vitiginus*, *L.*] that cometh of a Vine.

To VITILITIGATE [*vitilitigatum*, *L.*] to backbite, to detract, to contend.

VITILIGO, a kind of Leproſy, Morpew. *L.*

VITIOUS [*Vicieux*, *F. Vitioſus*, *L.*] wicked, naughty, leud.

VITIOUSLY, wickedly, faultily.

VITIOUSNESS, Wickedneſs, Faultineſs,

VITREAL } [of *vitreal*, *F. or vitreus*,

VITREOUS } *L.*] belonging to Glaſs,

glaffy.

VITREOUS Humour [with *Oculiſts*] one of the three Humours of the Eyes; ſo called from its Reſemblance to melted Glaſs.

VITREOUS Tunicle [among *Oculiſts*] a thin Film or Coat that is ſaid to ſeparate the *Vitreous Humour* from the *Cryſtalline*.

To VITRIFICATE [*vitriſer*, *F.*] to turn into Glaſs.

VITRIFICATION, turning any Body into Glaſs by Force of Fire, which is looked upon as the laſt Action of Fire.

To VITRIFY [*vitriſer*, *F.*] to turn into Glaſs; alſo to grow as hard and transparent as Glaſs.

VITRIOL [*vitriolum*, *L. vitriolo*, *Ital.*] a Kind of Mineral Salt, ſomewhat like *Roach Allom*. *F.*

VITRIOL of Mars [among *Chymiſts*] a Preparation made by diſſolving Iron or Steel in ſome proper acid Menſtruum, then evaporating or drawing off the Moiſture and bringing the Matter to *Cryſtals* by ſetting it in a cold Place; it is alſo called *Salt of Steel*.

VITRIOL of the Moon [among *Chymists*] is the Body of Silver chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of a Salt by the sharp Points of the Spirits of Nitre.

VITRIOL of Venus [*Chymistry*] a Preparation made by a Solution of Copper in Spirit of Nitre, evaporated and crystallized to gain the Salt; called also *Vitriol of Copper*.

VITRIOLATED [among *Physicians* or *Chymists*] turned into Vitriol, or having Vitriol infused into it.

VITRIOLICK ? [*vitriolique*, F.] be-
VITRIOLOUS } longing to, or partak-
ing of the Nature of Vitriol.

VITTA [among *Anatomists*] that Part of the Coat called *Ammion*, which sticks to the Infant's Head when it is just born.

VITULINE [*vitulinus*, L.] belonging to a Calf.

VITUPERABLE [*vituperabilis*, L.] that may be blamed, blame-worthy.

To **VITUPERATE** [*vituperatum*, L.] to blame, to find fault with, to dispraise.

VITUPERATION, a blaming or finding fault with, a dispraising. L.

St. VITUS's Dance [among *Physicians*] so called because it often seized on those that used to visit the Chapel of *St. Vitus*, near the City of *Ulm* in *Sweden*; the Name of a sort of Madness, wherein the Persons affected lay not down, but ran up and down dancing Night and Day, till they danced themselves to Death, if not forcibly hindered. See more under *Chorea*, *Sancti Viti*.

VIVA Picuria [O. L.] live Cattle. L.

VIVA VOCE, by Word of Mouth. L.

VIVACE [in *Musick Books*] signifies, with Life and Spirit; and by it is commonly understood a Degree of Movement between *Allegro* and *Allegro*; but more inclining to the latter than the former. *Ital.*

VIVACEMENTE ? the same as *Vivace*,
VIVAMENTE } *Ital.*

VIVA'CIOUS [*vivax*, L.] lively, brisk.

VIVA'CIOUSLY, lively, briskly.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, Liveliness, briskness.

VIVACISSIMO [in *Musick Books*] denotes a Degree or two quicker than *Vivace*, and may be taken as signifying a Movement near as quick as *Allegro*. *Ital.*

VIVACITY [of *vivacitas*, F. *vivacitas*, L.] Liveliness, Briskness, Sprightliness; also Quickness or Readiness of Wit.

VIVARY [*vivier*, F. *vivarium*, L.] a Place either of Land or Water, where living Creatures are kept; a Park, Warren, or Fish-pond.

VIVER, the Sea-Dragon; a Fish.

The VIVES [*vivis*, F.] a Disease in Horses.

VIVID [*vividus*, L.] lively, vigorous.

VIVIDLY, liveliness.

To **VIVIFICATE** [*vivificentia*, L.] to vivify, to quicken or give Life.

VIVIFICATION, a vivifying, &c.

To **VIVIFY** [*vivifier*, F.] to calven or quicken.

VIVIPAROUS [of *vivus* and *paris*, L.] that brings forth young Ones living and perfect, by which they are distinguished from *Oviparous* Ones, which lay Eggs, afterwards hatched into living Creatures.

VIVO [*Archeus*] the Shaft of a Column in any of the Orders of Pillars. *Ital.*

A **VIX'EN** ? [q. d. *Foxina*, a little Fox;

A **FIX'EN** } but *Skinner* of *Bitch*, and that of *Bitching*, an irritated or snarling *Bitch*; a ranting Woman, froward Child; a Fox's Cub.

To **VIX'EN**, to scold, rant, or snare frowardly.

VIZ [for *Videlicet*, L.] that is, to wit.

VIZ'ARD [*vizera*, Span.] a Mask or false Face put on for Disguise.

UL'CER [*Ulcere*, F. *Ulcus*, L. of *Ulcus*, Gr.] a running Sore in the soft Parts of the Body, accompanied with Putrefaction, being a preternatural Discharge of Matter of various Kinds from any Part where there is a Solution or Discontinuance of the Texture.

Cancerous ULCER [among *Surgeons*] a large Ulcer, the Lips of which are swollen, hard, and knotty, with thick Veins round about, full of dark blackish Blood.

Cavernous ULCER, is an Ulcer whose Entrance is straight, and the Bottom broad, wherein are many Holes filled with malignant Matter.

Corrosive ULCER, is an Ulcer which by the Sharpness and ill Quality of its Matter eats thro', corrupts and mortifies the Flesh.

Fistulous ULCER, an Ulcer which has long, straight, and deep Holes, and is very hard on its Sides.

Putrid ULCER, is an Ulcer wherein the Flesh is soft and crusty, and the Matter is slimy and stinking like a dead Carcase.

UL'CERATED, turned into an Ulcer.

UL'CERATION [of *Ulcus* or *Ulcus*, Gr.] a breaking out into Ulcers or Sores. F. of L.

ULCEROUS [*ulcerosus*, L. of *Ulcus*, Gr.] belonging to, or full of Ulcers.

ULE [some derives it of *Uebel*, *Sex. Christmas*, others of *Uile*, of the French, *Noel*, i. e. *Christmas*, which the Normans corrupted to *Nuel*, and we *Uls*, *Christmas*.

ULE Games, *Christmas Games* or Sports.

UL'GINOUS [*uliginosus*, L.] moist, moorish.

UL'LAGE of a *Cask* [among *Gaugers*] is what it wants of being full.

UL'NA, an Ell in Measure. L.

ULNA [*Anatomy*] the greater Bone of the Arm, lying between the Elbow and the Wrist, also called *Hos le-mojas*.

ULNA ferrea [*Old Law*] the Standard Iron Ell kept in the Exchequer. *L.*

ULTA'GIUM, Outrage, Violence. *O. L.*
ULTE'RIOR [*ulterior*, *F.*] on the farther Side.

ULTIMA *Bafia* [among *Painters*] the last Touches with the Pencil.

ULTIMATE [*ultimus*, *L.*] final, last, or utmost.

ULTIMATELY, finally, lastly.

ULTION, a revenging. *L.*

ULTRAMARINE [*ultramarinus*, *L.*] from beyond Sea; that comes or is brought from beyond Sea.

ULTRAMARINE [among *Painters*] the finest Sort of blue Colour.

ULTRAMONTA'NES [of *ultra* and *montanus*, *L.*] a Name the *Italians* give to all People dwelling beyond the *Alps*.

ULTRAMUNDA'NE [*ultramundanus*, *L.*] beyond the World, or that Part of it which is visible to us.

ULTRAN'EIOUS [*ultraneus*, *L.*] willingly, with a free Will.

ULTIFAGI, inferior Horsemen, who serve in the Grand Seignior's Court.

ULVA, Sea-weed, Sea-grass; Weeds growing in Pools or standing Water. *L.*

ULULABLE [*ululabilis*, *L.*] howling, yelling.

ULULATION, a howling like a Dog or Wolf. *L.*

UMBEL'LA, a little Shadow; an Umbrella, Bonnet, Skreen Fan, &c. which Women bear in their Hands to shade them. *L.*

UMBELLÆ [among *Botanists*] are the round Tufts or Heads of some Plants. *L.*

UMBELLIFEROUS [q. of *umbellifer*, of *umbella* and *ferre*, *L.*] bearing Tufts.

UMBELLIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] Plants which have round Tufts, or small Stalks standing upon greater; or have their Tops branched and spread like a Lady's Umbrella.

UMBER [*umbre*, or *umbretta*, *F.*] a Trout Fish.

UMBER, a Mongrel, bred of a Goat and a Sheep. *L.*

UMBERED [among *Painters*] painted over with a dark yellowish Colour.

UMBERED Face, a Face smeared with Umber, or a yellowish Face. *Shakef.*

UMBILICAL [q. of *umbilicalis*, *L.*] of or belonging to the Navel.

UMBILICAL Points [with *Mathematicians*] are the same as *Focus's*; which see.

UMBILICAL Region [among *Anatomists*] is that Part of the *Abdomen* which lies round about the Navel.

UMBILICAL Vein [in *Anatomy*] that which nourishes the Infant in the Womb, and after the Birth closes itself.

UMBILICAL Vessels [in *Anatomy*] are the Veins, Arteries, &c. which belong to

the Navel, or rather, which are swrapped in the Navel.

UMBILICUS in an *Ellipsis*, &c. [with *Mathematicians*] is that *Focus* about which the Motion of any revolving Body is made, and which it respects as its Centre.

UMBILISE/CÆ [*ουμβιλισημω*, *Gr.*] Cutters of Navel-strings, Midwives.

UM'BLES [q. of *umbles*, *F.*] Parts of the HUM'BLES { Entrails of the Deer.

UMBONE [*Botany*] any pointed Style or Head in the Middle of a Flower. *L.*

An **UMBRA**, a Person whom one invited to a Feast carries along with him. *L.*

UMBRAGE [*Ombra*, *F.*] Shadow, Shade, shadowing; also jealousy or Suspicion; Pretence or Colour.

UMBAT'LE [*Umbratilis*, *L.*] like or of a Shadow, shady.

UMBAY'D, upbraided. *G.*

UMBREL'LO [*Ombrelle*, *F.* *Ombrella*, *Ital.* of *Umbella*, or *Umbrellula*, *L.*] a Sort of Skreen that is held over the Head for preserving from the Sun or Rain; also a wooden Frame covered with Cloth or Stuff to keep off the Sun from a Window.

UMBRIFEROUS [*umbrifer*, *L.*] making or casting a Shadow.

UMBRO'SE [*umbrosus*, *L.*] shady, casting a great Shade.

UM'PIRAGE, the Power of declining a Controversy, in case Arbitrators disagree; the Office or Judgment of an *Umpire*.

UMPIRE [*Minister* derives it of an *Pere*, i. e. a prudent Man, who, like a Father, composes Differences] a third Person chosen to decide a Controversy, left to Arbitration, in case the Arbitrators should not agree.

UMSTRID, astride, Astridlands. *N. C.*

UN [*Un*, *Sax.* of *In*, *L.*] a Negative Particle which is joined to abundance of *English* Words, and deprives them of their native Sense, making them signify the contrary.

UNABLE [of *in*, *Neg.* and *habilis*, *L.*] wanting Ability.

UNACCEPT'ABLE [of *in* and *acceptabilis*, *L.*] displeasing, ungrateful.

UNACCOUNT'ABLE [of *in*, *Neg.* *accountor*, *O. F.* and *able*] not to be accounted for, unreasonable.

UNACCOUNT'ABLENESS, unreasonable.

UNACCOUNT'ABLY, unreasonably.

UNACCUSTOMED [of *un* and *accustomare*, *F.*] not accustomed or used to.

UNACQUAINT'ED [of *un* and *accountare*, *F.*] not knowing, ignorant.

UNACTIVE [of *in* and *actīvus*, *L.*] not acting, idle, sluggish.

UNACTIVELY, idly, sluggishly.

UNADVISED [of *un* and *advise*, *F.*] without Advice or mature Deliberation, rash.

UNADVISEDLY, rashly.

UNADVISEDNESS, Rashness.
UNAFFECTED [of *un* and *affectus*, F. of *affectatus*, L.] without Affectation.
UNAFFECTEDLY, sincerely.

UNAI'DABLE, that cannot be aided or helped. *Shakeſp.*

UNALIENABLE [*inalienable*, F.] that cannot be alienated.

UNALTERABLE [*inalterable*, F.] that cannot, or may not be altered.

UNALTERABLY, in a Manner not to be altered.

UNANNEAL'ED, unanointed, *i. e.* without extreme Unctions. *Shakeſp.*

UNANIMITY [*unanimité*, F. of *unanimitas*, L.] Agreement of Mind and Will, a common or general Consent.

UNANIMOUS [*unanime*, F. *unanimitis*, L.] of one Mind, Heart or Will, consenting or according together.

UNANIMOUSLY, with one Consent.

UNANIMOUSNESS, the being of one Mind.

UNARRAY'ED, naked or defenceless, without Arms.

UNARRACID, not plucked asunder, *Chauc.*

UNASERVID, deserved not. *Chauc.*

UNAWARES [of *Un* and *Getwaßt*, Teut.] unexpected, not looked for.

To **UNBEND** [of *Un* and *benbîn*, Sax.] to loosen or slacken; to ease or refresh one's Mind.

To **UNBEND** a Cable [*Sea Phrase*] to take away the Cable of an Anchor.

UNBETIDE, not to happen. *Chauc.*

To **UNBRA'CE** a Mallard [among Carvers at Table] is to cut it up.

UNBREN'T, unburnt. *Chauc.*

UNCANONICAL, without publick Approbation.

To **UNCA'SE**, to take out of the Case.

UNCER'TAIN, not certain, doubtful.

UNCER'TAINTY, Dubiousness.

UNCHANGEABLE, immutable.

UNCHARITABLE, void of Charity.

UNCHASTE, not chaste, immodest.

UNCIA [among *Apothecaries*] the 12th Part of a Pound, containing eight Drams.

UNCIAE [in *Algebra*] those Numbers which are prefixed, or imagined to be prefixed, before the Letters of the Members of any Power produced from a *Binomial*, *Multinomial*, or *Residual* Root. *L.*

UNCIAL [*uncialis*, L.] belonging to an Ounce.

UNCIV'IL, not civil or uncourteous.

UNCLEAN', foul, polluted.

To **UNCLOY** a Piece [with Gunners] is to put Oil about the Nail that is driven into the Touch-hole of a Gun, so as to shake it glib, and then, by a Train, to give Fire to the Mouth, and so blow it out.

UNCOM'MON, unusual.

UNCON'NING, Ignorance. *Chauc.*

UNCO'RE PRIS [*i. e.* still ready] a Law Term, when a Defendant's Plea (being sued for a Debt due at a Day past) to save the Forfeiture of his Bond, is saying that he rendered the Debt at the Time and Place, but there was none to receive it. *F.*

UNCOUTH' [*Uncuſ*, Sax.] swif, barbarous, harsh, not to be understood; also strange, unusual.

UNCOUTHLY, harshly, unskilfully.

UNCOUTH'NESS, Harshness.

UNCTION [*Onction*, F.] an anointing. *L.*

UNCTUOUS [*Onctus*, F. *Unctuosus*, L.] oily, greasy, fatty.

UNCULTIVATED, untill'd, not polite.

UN'CUS [among *Surgens*] a Hook to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

UNCUSTOMED Goods, such Goods for which no Custom has been paid.

UNCUTH, unknown. *O.*

UNDAUNGERED, not endangered, out of Danger. *Chauc.*

UNDAUNTED, not disheartened.

UNDEE' [in *Heraldry*] waved, resembling Waves.

UNDEFENDED, not forbidden. *Chauc.*

UNDEFILED, not polluted.

UNDERPART'ABLE, inseparable. *Ch.*

UNDEQUA'QUAL [of *undequaque*, L.] on every Side, as an unequal Pressure.

UN'DER [unben, Sax. *under*, Belg. *under*, Teut.] beneath.

UNDER the Sea [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be so, when she lies still, or waits for some other Ships, with her Head lashed or tied up a Lee.

UNDER the Sun's Beams [among *Astronomers*] is when a Planet is not distant full 17 Degrees from the Body of the Sun, either before or after it.

UNDER Chamberlain [of the *Eschequer*] an Officer who cleaves the Talies written by the Clerk, and reads the same, that the Clerk and Comptrollers of the Pell may see their Entries be true.

To **UNDERGO**, to suffer.

UNDERLEAF, an Apple that has a *Rhenish* Wine Taste.

UN'DERLING [unben, Sax. and *ling*, dimin.] an Inferior, a mean Person.

To **UNDERMINE** [of *under* and *minere*, F.] to make hollow beneath; also to circumvent.

UNDERMININGLY, circumventingly.

UNDERFONGEN [*underfangen*, F.] to undertake. *Chauc.*

UN'DERMOST, the lowest.

UNDERNEATH, being under.

To **UNDERNEME** [unbenemen, Sax. *undernehmen*, Teut.] to undertake, to receive. *Chauc.*

UNDER-Put, subject. *Cbauc.*

UNDER-Sitter, an Inmate or Lodger.

TO UNDERSTAND [of *unbesen*, and *prehenden*, *Sax.* *verstahn*, *L.* *S.* or *verstehen*, *Teut.*] to apprehend, take in, to perceive with the Mind.

TO UNDERSTAND, to bear, support, sustain. *Cbauc.*

TO UNDERTAKE [of *unþer*, *Sax.* and *agere*, *Dan.* or *laden*, *Du.* *unþerfanþen*, *F. G.*] to take upon one, to take in hand, manage, endeavour to do, enterprise, to be Bail or Surety, to answer for.

AN UNDERTAKER, a Manager of a Business, especially some great Work.

UNDERTAKERS, Persons who provide all Necessaries for the decent Interment of the Dead.

UNDERTIDE [*unþer tid*, *Sax.*] the Evening-Time. *O.*

TO UNDERVALUE, to value less than it deserves.

UNDER-TREASURER [of *England*] an Officer subordinate to the Lord Treasurer, whose Business is to chest up the King's Treasure, and to see it carried into the Royal Treasury in the Tower.

UNDER-Wood, Coppice, or any other Wood that is not counted Timber.

UNDESERVED, not deserved.

UNDESERVEDLY, unworthily.

UNDISPUTOUS, without Spite. *Cbauc.*

TO UNDOE [*unþoen*, *Sax.*] to take to pieces what was put together; to ruin.

UNDOE'ING of a Bear [among Hunters] is the dressing of it.

UNDOUBTOUS, undoubted. *Cbauc.*

UNDRES, Minors, Persons under Age, *O. R.*

UNDUELY, not in due time or manner.

UNDUE'NESS, not being due, unfitness, unmeetness.

TO UNDULATE [*undeyer*, *F.* *undulatum*, *L.* to roll as Waves do.

UNDULATE ? [*undulatus*, *L.*] made

UNDULATED } in the Fashion of Waves, as watered Silks and Stuffs, and the Grain of Waincot.

UNDULATION, a Motion like that of the Waves. *L.*

UNDULATION [of the Air] the waving of the Air to and fro.

UNEASINESS, Disturbedness.

UNEASY, disturbed.

UNEATH [*unæthe*, *Sax.*] scarce, with Difficulty.

UNEQUAL, not equal.

UNEXCHURABLE, unavoidable. *Cbauc.*

UNEVEN [*uneþen*, *Teut.*] not even or smooth.

UNEXTORT'ED, not forced from one.

UNFAIR, unjust.

UNFAITHFUL, not true to his Trust.

UNFEIGNED, not feigned, sincere.

UNFIT, not fit or meet.

UNFIX'ED, not fixed, unsettled.

UNFORM'ED [*informis*, *L.*] that is without Form, Fashion, or Shape.

UNFORMED Stars [in *Astronomy*] such as are scarce to be seen by the bare Eye, or even by a Telescope.

UNFURNISHED, without Furniture.

UNGA'IN, awkward.

UNGANAND, ungainly, foolishly. *O.*

UNOBL'D [*ungeld*, *Sax.*] when a Person was so far out of the Protection of the Law, that if he were murdered, no Fine or Geld should be paid by any Person that killed him, he was said to be *ungeld*.

UNGUILTY, guiltless. *Cbauc.*

UNGOD'LY, impious, wicked.

UNGRATEFUL, unthankful.

UNGUENT [*unguentum*, *L.*] Ointment or liquid Salve.

UNGUIS *O.* [in *Anatomy*] a little thin Bone in the great Corner of the Orbit of the Eye, having a Hole in which the Lacrymal Gland lies. *L.*

UN'GULA [with *Mathemat.*] the Section of the Cylinder cut off by a Plane which passes obliquely through the Plane of the Base, and Part of the Cylindrick Surface.

UNGULA [among *Surgeons*] a Sort of hooked Instrument, to draw a dead *Fœtus* out of the Womb.

UNGULA Oculi [in *Anatomy*] the found rising of the Eye. *O.*

UNHANDSOME, not beautiful.

UNHAPPY, unfortunate.

UNHEEDFUL, careless.

UNHEER, impatient. *N. C.*

UNHELE [*unheil*, *Teut.*] Misfortune. *Cbauc.*

UNHOUSED, free, unconfined, &c. *Shakspeare.*

UNHOUZZLED, without the Sacrament. *Shakspeare.*

UNIABLE, smooth, plain. *Cbauc.*

UNICORN [*Licorne*, *F.* *Unicornis*, *L.* *monoceros*, *Gr.*] a Beast said to be as big as an Horse, having one white Horn in the Middle of the Fore-head, about five handfuls long, found in the Province of *Aguas*, in the Kingdom of *Damotus* in *Ethiopia*, said to be a timorous Beast, residing in the Woods, yet sometimes ventures into the Plain.

SEA-UNICORN ? a Fifth eighteen UNICORN-W'hole } Foot long, having a Head like a Horse, and Scales as big as a Crown-piece, six large Fins like the End of a Galley Oar, and a Horn issuing out of the Forehead nine Foot long, so sharp as to pierce the hardest Bodies.

UNICOR'NOUS [*unicornis*, *L.*] having but one Horn.

UNIFORM [*uniforme*, *F.* *uniformis*, *L.*] of

of one Form or Fashion, regular, having all Parts alike, even.

UNIFORM *Flowers* } [among *Botanists*]

UNIFORM *Plants* } such as are all round of the same Figure, having the fore and back Parts, as also their right and left Parts exactly alike.

UNIFORM *Motions* [of *Bodies*] the same with equable or equal *Motions*.

UNIFORM'LY, regularly, after one Form.

UNIFORM'ITY [uniformité, F. uniformitas, L.] a Being of one and the same Form, Shape, or Fashion, Agreeableness, Conformableness.

UNION, the joining several Things together; Concord, Agreement. F.

UNION [in *Painting*] the mutual Symmetry or Agreeableness of Colours.

UNION [in a *Philosophick Sense*] is taken by Dr. *Grew* for one of the three Ways of Mixture, or joining together of Atoms or very small Parts which touch in a Plane; as in the Chrysalization of Salts and other like Bodies.

UNION *Pearls*, Pearls which grow in Couples, the best sort of Pearls.

UNJOINED, to disjoin. *Chauc.*

To UNJOINT a *Bittern* [among *Carvers at Table*] is to cut it up.

UNISON [of *unus*, and *sonus*, L.] a Term in Music, signifying one and the same Sound, whether produced by one or divers Voices, sounding in the same Tone; an Agreement of two Notes, or of two Strings of an Instrument, in one and the same Tone.

UNIT } [unite, F. unitas, L.] a

U'NITE } Term in *Arithmetick*, im-

UNITY } plying the first significant

Figure, or Number 1.

UNITARIAN [of *unitas*, L.] an Heretic who denies the Union of the God-head in three Persons; a *Socinian*.

To UNITE [unir, F. of *unus*, L.] to make one, to join together.

UNITY [unité, F. unitas, L. einigkeit, Teut.] Oneness, Singleness, Union, Agreement.

UNITY [in *Arithmetick*] the first Principle of Number.

UNITY of *Possession* [Common Law] is called *Consolidatio Fructus & Proprietatis*.

UNIVERSAL [universal, F. universalis, L.] general, belonging or extending to all.

UNIVERSAL *Equinoctial Dial*, an Instrument to find the Hour of the Day, the Latitude, and most Propositions on the Globe.

An UNIVERSAL [Logic] that which is common in several Things, a Predicable.

UNIVER'SALISTS, so called from their holding universal Redemption. See *Arminians* and *Remonstrants*.

UNIVERSALITY [universalitas, F. uni-

versalitas, L.] a being universal, generality.

UNIVERSALLY, generally, comprehensively.

UNIVERSE [Universe, F. universus Mundus, L.] the whole World, the whole Frame or Mass of material Beings.

UNIVERSITY [universitas, F. universitas, L.] the whole in general, generality.

UNIVERSITY, a Nursery where Youth are instructed in the Languages, Arts, and Sciences.

UNIVOCAL [univoque, F. univocus, L.] consisting of one Voice; Sound, or Name.

UNIVOCAL *Terms* [in *Logic*] are such whose Name and Nature is the same.

UNIVOCAL *Signs* [with *Sergens*] Signs of the Fractures of the Skull, viz. Dizziness of Sight, loss of Understanding, &c.

UNJUST, not just.

UNJUST'LY, injuriously.

UN'KED } solitary, lonesome.

UNK'WARD } solitary.

UNKEMPT [Incomptus, L. ungehauert, Teut.] unadorned. *Spencer.*

UNKEND [ungehauert, Teut.] unknown. *Spencer.*

To UNKEN'NEL [Hunt. T.] to drive or force from a Hole, as, To unkenel a Fox.

UN'KLE [Onkel, F. Avunculus, L.] a Father's or Mother's Brother.

To UNLACE, to undo a Lace.

To UNLACE a *Cony* [among *Carvers*] is to cut it up.

UNLAW'FUL [of *un*, neg. *Lex*, and *full*, Sax.] not lawful, contrary to Law.

UNLAWFUL *Assembly* [in a *Law Sense*] the meeting of three or more Persons, by Force, to commit some unlawful Act.

UNLAW'FULLY, unjustly.

UNLAW'FULNESS, Injustice.

UNLEARNED, [unbelernt, Teut.] not learned.

To UNLEASH [Hunting Term] is to undo the Lash or Line, in order to let the Dog go after the Game.

UNLESS [prob. of *Onkeran*, Sax. to send away, *q. d.* this being sent away. *Skinner*] but, except.

UNLI'KE [ungleich, Teut.] not like.

UNLIMITED [of *un* and *limit*, F. or *limitatus*, L.] unbound.

UNLIMITED *Problem* [Mathemat.] one that is capable of infinite Solutions.

UNLIMITEDLY, unboundedly.

UNLIMITEDNESS, the being without Bounds.

UNLOVEN, not to love. *Chauc.*

UNLUCK'Y [unglücklich, Teut.] not fortunate; rude.

UNLUST [unlust, Teut.] Unpleasure. *Chauc.*

To UNLUTE [Chymical Term] to take away the Lute, Lume, or Clay.

UNMANNERLY, rude in Behaviour.
UNMEEK¹, uncivil. *Chauc.*
TO UNMOOR [*Sea Phrase*] to weigh Anchor, to put out to Sea.
UNMERCIFUL, cruel, without Compassion.
UNMOVEABLE, not to be moved.
UNNATURAL [of *un* privative, and *naturalis*, L.] against Nature, monstrous; also void of natural Affection.
TO UNPARREL a *Yard* [*Sea Phrase*] is to take away the Frames called *Parrels*, that go round about the *Masts*.
UNPEREGAL, unequal. *Chauc.*
UNPITIOUS, impious. *Chauc.*
TO UNPLITE, to explain. *O.*
UNPOWER, Want of Power. *Chauc.*
UNPRECEDENTED, without Law or Example of the like before.
UNPROPORTIONATE [of *un* and *proportio*, L.] that does not at all answer in Measure.
UNPROPORTIONATENESS [of *un* and *proportionatus*, L.] Disagreement in Degree and Measure.
UNPROVIDED [*impourveu*, F.] not furnished with.
UNPUNISHED, not punished.
UNPURVEIED [*improvisé*, F.] unforeseen. *Chauc.*
UNQUERT, undeserved. *Chauc.*
UNQUES PRIST, a Plea in a Law Suit, by which a Man professes himself always ready to perform what the Demandant requires.
UNQUESTIONABLE, not to be doubted of.
UNREASONABLE [*irraisonable*, F.] unjust.
UNRECLAIMED [of *un* and *reclamare*, L.] not reclaimed, not reduced to Reason.
UNRECLAIMED [in *Falconry*] untamed, wild.
UNRESOLVED, not come to a Resolution.
UNREST, uneasiness. *Chauc.*
TO UNREEVE a *Rope* [*Sea Term*] is to pull a Rope out of a Block or Pulley.
TO UNRIG a *Ship*, is to take away the Rigging or Cordage.
TO UNRIG a *Woman*, is to take off her Cloaths, Attire, Ornaments.
UNRIGHT [unrecht, Teut.] wrong. *Ch.*
UNRIGHTEOUS, not according to right.
UNRULY, not to be ruled or governed.
UNSAFE, not safe.
UNSAVOURY, without an agreeable Taste.
UNSCIENCE, Ignorance. *Chauc.*
UNSCRIPTURAL [of *un*, privative, and *Scripturalis*, L.] not prescribed nor appointed in the Holy Scriptures.
UNSEARCHABLE, not to be searched
UNSEASONABLE, out of Season.
UNTEELING [among *Falcons*] that

taking away the Thread that runs thro' the Hawk's Eye-lids, and hinders her Sight.
UNSEEMLY, not decent.
UNSELINESS [unseligkeit, Teut.] Unhappiness. *O.*
UNSHA'KEN, not shaken.
UNSEETE, opened. *Chauc.*
UNSHOD [Anget, Sax.] without Shoes, or having the Shoes taken off.
UNSKILLFUL, not skilled in.
UNSLEPT, having had no Sleep. *Chau.*
UNSPEDFUL, unsuccessful. *Chau.*
UNSPERD [of *un* and *sperrén*, to lock, Teut.] unloek'd. *O.*
UNSTEADY [unstatig, Teut.] unfixed.
UNSWAYABLE [of *un*, neg. and *schweiben*, Teut.] that cannot be wielded or sway'd. *Sb. kess.*
TO UNSTOCK a *Gun*, is to take the Stock of it off.
UNSTOOL, unsweet. *Spenc.*
TO UNSTRIKE the *Hood* [in *Falconry*] is to draw the Strings of a Hawk's Hood, that it may be readily pulled off.
UNSUMMED [in *Falconry*] a Term used of the Feathers of a Hawk, when they are not at their full Length.
UNSUFFERABLE, not to be born with.
UNSURIST, most uncertain. *Chauc.*
UNTACH that *Curlew* [*Carving Term*] i. e. cut it up.
UNTEENABLE [*Law Term*] not tenable, not capable of being held by a Tenant.
UNTHANKFULNESS [unthankvol-kerre, Sax. undankbarkeit, Teut.] Ingratitude.
UNTHEWED, unmannerly. *W.*
UNTHRIFT, ill Success. *Chauc.*
UNTHRIST, to be mistrustful. *Chauc.*
UNTIL, to this or that Time.
UNTRUTH, Falshood. *Chauc.*
TO UNTRUSS [of *un* and *troussier*, F. or *tröste*, Belg.] to undo a Truss or Bundle, to ungird or unrie, as, *To untruss a Point*, i. e. to unbutton the Breeches, in order to ease the Body.
UNTRUST, uncertainty. *Chauc.*
UNUSAGE, disuse. *Chauc.*
UNVULNERABLE [invulnerabilis, L.] not liable to or capable of being wounded. *Sb.*
UNWARES, unknown. *Spenc.*
TO UNWARP, to discover. *Chauc.*
UNWELCOME [unwillkommen, Teut.] not acceptable.
UNWILLING [unwillig, Teut.] not willing.
UNWISE [unpiz, Sax. unweise, Teut.] silly, foolish.
UNWISH [unpiz, Sax.] unknown. *O.*
UNWIST [ungetruet, Teut.] unknown, unthought of. *Spenc.*
UNWIT, [unpiz, Sax.] Folly. *O.*
UNWORTHY, not deserving.
UNWOTE, knoweth not. *Chauc.*
UNWRIE, to uncover. *Chauc.*

To **UNYOKE**, to take off the Yoke from a Beast; to free out of Bondage or Slavery.

UNYOLDEN, not yielded. *O.*

VOCABULARY [*vocabulaire*, *F.* of *vocabulum*, *L.* a Word] a little Dictionary or Book, containing a Collection of Words.

VOCAL [*Vocalis*, *L.*] belonging to the Voice. *F.*

VOCAL Musick, that Musick which is performed by Voices.

VOCAL Nerves [in *Anatomy*] Nerves which supply the Muscles of the *Larynx*. See *Recurrent Nerves*.

VOCAL'E, *i. e.* vocal, Musick of Voices. *Ital.*

VOCALITY [*Vocalitas*, *L.*] being vocal.

VOCATIO in *Jus* [*Civil Law*] the same as *Summons* in the *Common Law*. *L.*

VOCATION, a Calling, Employ, Course of Life to which one is appointed. *F.* of *L.*

VOCATIVE Case [among *Grammarians*] is the fifth in Declension of *Latin* Nouns, so called because it is used in Calling or Speaking to.

VOICE, in general, signifies a Noise or Sound, but in Musick it more particularly signifies a human Voice; as *Vox solo*, a single Voice. *Ital.*

VOCIFERATION [in *Old Low Records*] an Outcry raised against a Malefactor; a Hue and Cry. *L.*

VOCIFERATION, bawling or crying out aloud.

VOGUE, Esteem, Credit, popular Applause; Reputation, Sway. *F.*

VOICE [*Voix*, *F.* *Vox*, *L.*] Sound that comes out of the Mouth; Cry; a Vote; the Right of voting upon any Occasion.

VOID [*voider*, *F.* *vacuus*, *L.*] empty, deprived of; of no Force or Effect.

A **VOID**, an empty Space.

To **VOID** [*voider*, *F.*] to go out, depart from; to evacuate by Stool, Vomit, &c.

VOID of Course [among *Astrologists*] a Planet is said to be *Void of Course*, when it is separated from one Planet, and, during its stay in that Sign does not apply to any other Body or Aspect.

VOIDABLE, that may be voided.

VOIDANCE [*Law Term*] a want of an Incumbent or Clerk in Possession of a Benefice; which is double, either in *Law*, when a Person has several Benefices incompatible; or in *Died*, when the Incumbent is dead, or actually deprived.

VOIDED [in *Herakly*] is when there are Lines drawn within and parallel to the Outlines of any Ordinary; this expresses an Exemption of something of the thing voidable, and makes the Field appear transparent through the Charge.

VOIDER [*Herakly*] one of the Ordinaries whose Figure is made like that of the *Flanch*, only it does not bend or bow in so much; they are always born by Pairs.

A **VOIDER**, a Table Basket for Plates, Knives, &c. a wooden painted Vessel to hold Services of Sweetmeats.

VOIDEN [*Voider*] to empty. *Chanc.*

VOIRE DIRE [*Law Term*] as when 'tis prayed upon a Trial, that a Witness may be sworn upon a *Voire Dire*, *i. e.* that he be obliged upon Oath to declare the Truth. *F.*

VOISINAGE, Neighbourhood, Nearness. *F.*

VOLA'GE, fickle. *Chanc.* *F.*

VOLANT [*volans*, *L.*] flying. *F.*

VOLANT [in *Herakly*] is when a Bird in a Coat of Arms is drawn flying, or having its Wings spread out.

VOLARY, a great Bird Cage, so large that the Birds have room to fly up and down in it.

VOLAT'ICA, a Witch or Hag that flies in the Air. *L.*

VOLATICA [*Surgery*] a Tetter or Ring-Worm; a kind of Swelling. *L.*

VOLATICK [*volaticus*, *L.*] flying, fleeting, unconstant.

VOLATILE [in *Chymistry*] apt to evaporate or resolve itself into Air.

VOLATILE Spirit [among *Chymists*] is a volatile Salt dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Phlegm or Water.

VOLATILE Spirit of Sal Armoniack [*Chymistry*] is a Composition of Quick-lime or Salt of Tartar with *Sal Armoniack*.

VOLATILE Salt of Animah [*Chymistry*] a Salt drawn from some Parts of living Creatures much after the same manner.

VOLATILE Salt of Vegetables [among *Chymists*] is a Salt usually drawn by a Retort from the Fruits and Seeds fermented and putrified, and seems to be only the essential Salt driven up higher and volatilized by the Spirit during the Fermentation and Distillation.

VOLATILES [*Volatilia*, *L.*] Living Creatures flying in the Air, as Birds.

VOLATILITY [*volatilitas*, *F.*] a being volatile.

VOLATILITY [among *Chymists*] the Properties of Bodies, whose Particles are apt to evaporate with Heat, and mix with Air.

To **VOLATILIZE** [*volatiliser*, *F.*] to make volatile.

VOLATILY [*volatilis*, *F.*] wild Fowl. *Ch.*

NOLENS VOLENS, whether one will or no. *L.*

VO'LERY [*Voliere*, *F.*] a large Bird-Cage where there is room for them to fly up and down.

VOLGIVAGANT [*Volgivaagus*, *L.*] passing to the common People.

VOLIPERE, a Ketcher. *Chanc.*

VOLITATION, a flying or fluttering about.

VOLITION [among *Philosophers*] Act of Willing; an Act of the Mind.

it knowingly 'exercises that Dominion it takes to itself over any Part of the Man, by employing such a Faculty in, or withholding it from any Action.

VOLLEY, a great Shout.

VOLLEY [among *Military Men*] a general Discharge of Musquet shot upon some extraordinary Occasion.

A VOLLOW, a Follow. *N. C.*

VOLSEL/LA } a Pair of Tweezers or
VULSE/LA } Nippers, to pluck up Hair by the Roots. *L.*

VOLTA [in *Horse-manship*] a Volt, a bounding Turn. *Ital.*

VOLTA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies

VOLTI } to turn or turn over, and is

VOLTARE } frequently met with at the Bottom of a Leaf at the Right hand Side, when the Sonata or Piece of Musick is not ended, to signify, that there still remains more on the other Side of the Leaf.

VOLTI Subito, is turn over quick, and is used when it happens that the Leaf must be turn'd over in the middle of the Strain. *It.*

VOLTI Presto, signifies the same as *Volti Subito*. *Ital.*

VOLTI si place, is turn over if you please. *Ital.*

VOLUBILITY [*volubilis*, *F.* *volubilis*, *L.*] a being easily rolled, aptness to roll.

VOLUBILITY [of *Speech*] a round Delivery or ready Utterance; an easy Pronunciation.

VOLUBLE [*volubilis*, *L.*] that speaks with fluency, quick and easy in Speech.

VOLUBLE Earth, the swift, moveable, Terrestrial Orb.

VOLUBLY, fluently.

VOLUME [*volumen*, of *volvo*, *L.*] a Part of a large Book; a Book of a reasonable Size, fit to be bound up by itself. *F.*

The **VOLUME** of a *Body* [among *Philosophers*] is that Space which is inclosed within its Superficies.

VOLUMINOUS, of a large Volume, bulky; also consisting of several Volumes.

VOLUMUS [*i. e.* *we will*] the first Word of a Clause in the King's Letters Patents, and Writs of Protection. *L.*

VOLUNDE [Contraction of *Voluntas*, *L.*] the Will. *O.*

VOLUNT [*Lexo Term*] is when the Tenant holds Lands, &c. at the Will of the Lessor or Lord of the Manour.

VOLUNTARILY, willingly.

VOLUNTARINESS, willingness.

VOLUNTARY [*Volontaire*, *F.* *Voluntarius*, *L.*] free, that is done or suffered without Compulsion or Force.

A VOLUNTARY [in *Musick*] that which a Musician plays *ex Tempore*.

A VOLUNTEER [*un volontaire*, *F.*] who serves voluntarily in the War.

VOLUPUARY [*un voluptueux*, *F.*] a lascivious Person, or not given to sensual Pleasures.

sensual Pleasures.

VOLUPUOUS [*Voluptueux*, *F.*] sensual, or given to carnal Pleasure.

VOLUPUOUSLY, sensually, luxuriously.

VOLUPUOUSNESS, [*Volupte*, *F.* *Voluptis* or *Voluptas*, *L.*] Sensuality, a giving one's self up to carnal Pleasures.

VOLUTA [*Architect.*] that Part of the Capital which represents the Barks of Trees twisted, and turned in spiral Lines.

VOLUTA [in the *Corinthian Order*] are those that appear above the Stems, and are 16 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA [in the *Ionick Order*] are 8 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA [in the *Corinthian Order*] are 4 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTATION, a rolling, tumbling, or wallowing. *L.*

VOLVULUS [among *Physicians*] the twisting of the Guts, a Disease. *L.*

VOMER [*Anatomy*] a Bone seated in the Middle of the lower Part of the Nose.

VOMICA [among *Surgeons*] an Imposthume or Boil.

VOMICA [among *Physicians*] a Disease in the Lungs, which causes a small Fever, attended with Restlessness and Leavens.

A VOMIT } [*un Vomitif*, *F.*] a Po-

A VOMITIVE } tion to cause Vomiting; also a vomiting or casting.

To **VOMIT** [*vomir*, *F.* *vomitare*, *L.*] to spue, cast or bring up.

VOMITORY [*vomitorius*, *L.*] that causes or promotes vomiting.

A VOMITORY, a Medicine taken inwardly, made of Emeticks, infused, dissolved or concocted.

VOOR, a Furrow of Land. *S. C.*

VOPISCUS [of *Twins* in the *Womb*] that which comes to perfect Birth. *L.*

VORACIOUS [*vorace*, *F.* *vorax*, *L.*] ravenous, feeding greedily, gluttonous, immoderate in eating.

VORACIOUSLY, greedily.

VORACIOUSNESS, greediness.

VORACITY [*voracite*, *F.* *voracitas*, *L.*] Greediness, Gluttony, Aptness to devour.

VORAGINOUS [*voraginosus*, *L.*] full of Gulphs and Swallowings.

VORATION, an eating up greedily. *L.*

VORTEX [in the *Cartesian Philosophy*] is a System of Particles of Matter moving round like a Whirlpool, having no void Interstices or Vacuities between the Particles; or a System of Liquid Air; which moves round as before, and carries Planets about the Sun, either swifter or slower, according as they are nearer or farther from the Centre.

VOTARESS, a Female Votary.

A VOTARY [*un Voté*, *F.* *vetarius*, of *votum*, *L.*] one who has bound himself to the Performance of a religious Vow; also

one devoted or wholly given up to Love, Learning, &c.

To VOTE [*voter*, F.] to give one's Voice.

A VOTE [*votum*, of *vix*, L.] Voice, Advice or Opinion of a Matter in Debate.

VOTES [*vota*, L.] the Suffrages of an Assembly.

VOTES [of *Parliament*] Suffrages or Resolves of the Members of that Assembly.

To VOUCH [*voucher*, Norm. F.] to maintain or affirm, to warrant.

To VOUCH [in *Law*] to call one into Court to make good his Warranty.

To VOUCH for one, is to certify in one's Behalf, to pass his Word for him.

VOUCHEE [in *Law*] a Person vouched for.

VOUCHER [in *Law*] the Tenant who calls another Man into Court, who is bound to make good his Warranty.

To VOUCHSAFE [of *vouch* and *safe*] to condescend, to be pleased to do a Thing.

To VOUCHSAFE [among *Divines*] is to grant graciously.

VOUNDSTONE, Free-stone. O.

To VOW [*vouer*, F. *vovere*, L.] to make a Vow; to swear or protest solemnly.

A VOW [*Vœu*, F. *Votum*, L.] a religious Promise, a solemn Protestation.

VOWELS [*voyelles*, F. *vocales*, L.] Letters of the Alphabet, which are so named, because they of themselves, without the Help of a Consonant, express a Sound; as *a, e, i, o, u, y*.

VOYAGE, a Passing from one Country or Place to another; now generally used for a Passage by Sea only: It is also sometimes taken for the Profit gained by going to Sea; as when it is said, *Such an one made a good Voyage*. F.

To VOYAGE [*voyager*, F.] to travel, especially by Sea.

A VOYAGER [*voyager*, F.] a Traveller.

UP [up, Sax. *op*, Belg. and Dan. *up*, L. S.] aloft, high, above.

To UPBRAID [up-*gebræden*, Sax.] to twit or hit in the Teeth, to reproach.

UPBRAIDINGLY, reproachingly.

UPBRAYS, Upbraiding, Reproaches. Sp.

UPHAFF, lifted up. *Chauc.*

To UPHOLD [*opholde*, Dan.] to support, or maintain, to favour.

UPHOLSTER } [*holder of holsters*;

UPHOLSTERER } a Maker of Bolsters, or corrupt for upholsterer,] a Tradesman dealing in Chamber Furniture.

UPLAND, high Ground, as distinguished from moorish, marshy, or low Grounds.

UPLANDER, an Highlander, one who lives in the High Grounds.

UPRIGHT [*uprecht*, L. S.] taken up. O.

UPON [Uppan, Sax.] on something.

UPPER [up-*er*, Sax. *upper*, Belg. *oper*, Teut.] superior, higher in Place.

UPPERMOST [*oberst*, T.] uppermost.

UPPERMOST [*uppermost*, Sax. *up-erist*, Dan.] the highest.

UPPISH, Proud.

UPRIGHT [*oprecht*, Dan. *aufgerichtet*, Teut.] set or standing up straight, contrary to lying or sitting; sincere, honest, just.

An UPRIGHT [*Architect.*] a Representation or Draught of the Front of a Building.

UPRIGHTLY [*aufrechtig*, Teut.] honestly.

UPRIGHTNESS, Straightness, Honesty.

UPRIST, uprisen, risen up. O.

UPROAR [*op-roer*, Belg. of *aufraucht*, Teut.] a great Noise, Hurly burly, great Bustle, Rout or Riot.

UPSHOT [*uffgeschuß*, Teut. properly by a Metaphor taken from an Ale-house or Tavern, where they us'd to say, *the Shot is up*, i. e. *all is in*, and *all is paid*] the Issue, End, or Success of a Business.

UP-SITTING, when the Child-Bed Woman gets up. *York.*

An UPSTART [of *up* and *start*] one of mean Birth and Condition that is grown rich on a sudden, and behaves himself insolently.

To UPSTAY, to support or hold up. Sp.

UPSWALE, swallow up. O.

UPWARD [*upperwärts*, Sax. *aufwärts*, Belg. *aufwärts*, Teut.] towards the higher Parts; also more, spoken of Quantity or Time.

URACHUS [*Ουραχός*, Gr.] one of the umbilical Vessels, whose use is to convey the Urine from the Bladder of the *Fœtus*, into the *Allantoïdes* of four footed Animals, which is placed between the *Gebrian* and the *Amnion*.

URAICK [in the Islands *Jersey* and *Guernsey*] Wrack, a Sea Weed used for Fuel.

URANIA [*Ουρανα*, Gr.] the Name of one of the Nine Muses, the President of Astronomy.

URANOSCOPY [of *Ουρανός*, Heaven, and *σκοπέω*, Gr. to view] a contemplating or viewing the Heavens.

URANOSCOPIST [*Uranoscopus*, L. *Ουρανόσκοπος*, Gr.] one who observes the Course of the Heavenly Bodies; an Astronomer.

URANOSCOPUS [*Ουρανόσκοπος*, Gr.] a Fish that has but one Eye, so placed, that in swimming it seems to look upwards. L.

URBAN [*urbanus*, L. courteous, civil] a proper Name of Men.

URBANISTS [*urbanistes*, F.] a Sort of Nuns.

URBANITY [*urbanite*, F. of *urbanus* L. g. d. the City Behaviour] Civility, Behaviour, Courtesy; good Manners, Breeding.

URCHIN [Tincing, Sax. *urchin*] Hedge-hog; also a Dwarf; a lucky Boy or Girl.

SEA-URCHIN, a Fish so called because it is round and full of Prickles like a Land-Hedge Hog rolled.

URCHIN like Rind [among *Botanists*] the outward Husk of the Chestnut, so called because all set with Prickles.

URE [of *usura*, of *utendi*, L.] Use, Custom; as, *To put one's Self in Ure*, i. e. to accustom one's self.

URE [formerly *Urus*, in the *Roman* Time it washed *Isurium*, a Town of the *Britannians*, now called *Aldborough*; *Urus* was afterwards by the *English Saxons* call'd *Oupe*, now *Doufe*] a River in *Yorkshire*.

URE, Fate, Destiny, Hap. *Chanc.*

URE, an Udder. *N. C.*

URE-OX [*Auro-ochse*, Teut.] a wild Ox or Buffalo.

UREDO, the blasting of Trees, &c. L.

UREDIO [among *Physicians*] an Itch or burning in the Skin.

URENT [*urens*, L.] burning, parching.

URENTIA [among *Physicians*] Medicines of a burning or hot Quality.

URETERS [*ureteres*, F. and L. of *Ourgēter*, Gr.] fistulous, membranous Vessels which convey the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

URETHRA [of *ὀυρήθρα*, Gr.] the urinary Passage, thro' which the Urine passes from the Bladder to the Penis, to be discharged.

URETICKS, the same as *Diureticks*.

To URGE [*urgere*, L.] to move or press earnestly; to vex or provoke; also to insist upon in Discourse.

URG'ENCY, Pressing, Importunity, Hastiness of Business.

URG'ENT [*urgens*, L.] pressing; earnest. L.

URG'ENTLY, importunately.

URG'ENTNESS, Importunity, Earnestness.

URIAH [*אוריה*, Heb. i. e. the Fire of the Lord] a chief Captain in King David's Army.

URFEL [*אורiel*, Heb. i. e. the Fire of God] the Name of an Angel.

URIOO, burning with a Causlick; also the Itch of Lust. L.

URIM AND THUMMIN [*אורי וטומין*, H. i. e. Lights and Perfections. *Urim* signifies Lights, or Explanations, which, as some say, were the ancient Tephraphims or little human Figures, which the Priest carried hid in the Fold of his Robe or Gown, and by which he answered the Questions of the Jews. The Word *Thum-*

signifies Perfections, and is by the *Hebrews* translated *Truth*. There was, as *Sicinus* says, a like Ceremony much used by the *Egyptians*, whose principal Justice carried an Image of about his Neck, which was

called *Truth*] We know nothing certain concerning them, but that they were a Sort of Ornaments belonging to the Habit of the High Priest, by which he gave Oracular Answers to the People. The High Priests of the Jews consulted God in the most important Affairs of their Common-wealth, and received Answers by the *Urim*. Others take them to be the 12 precious Stones in the Breast-plate of the High-Priest, which shone like a Flame of Fire.

U'RNAL [*urnale*, L. of *urnula*, Gr.] a Glass Vessel to receive Urine. F.

URINA'RIA [*Fistula* [Anatomy] the Urine Pipe, the same as *Uretbra*. L.

U'RRINARY [*urinarius*, L.] of or belonging to Urine.

URINATION, a diving or swimming under Water.

U'RINE [*urina*, L. of *ὑρον*, Gr.] a serous Excrement which passes from the Reins to the Bladder, and is thence discharged thro' the Penis. L.

U'RRINES [in *Falconry*] Nets to catch Hawks with.

URINOUS [*urinalis*, and *urinosus*, L. of *ὑρινικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Urine; also full of Urine.

URINOUS Salts [among *Chymists*] volatile Salts drawn from Animal or other Substances that are contrary to Acids.

U'RITHS [of *πυρίθας*, or *τοπυρίθας*, Sax. to wreath or turn about] Etherianga or Windings of Hedges. S. C.

URLED, untuned, that does not grow, *N. C.*

U'R'LING, an Urchin, a Dwarf, a little Fellow. *N. C.*

URN [*urne*, F. *urna*, L.] a Water-Pitcher.

URN, a Roman Measure for Liquid Things, containing about three Gallons and a half.

URNS [among the *Romans*] Pots made of different Matter either of Earth or Metal to preserve the Ashes and Bones of the Dead after they were burnt.

URNS, were also certain Vessels to put Ballots in for giving Votes at Elections in the Roman Assemblies.

UROCRITERIUM [of *ὑρον* and *κριτήριον*, Gr.] a casting of Waters, a giving Judgment on Diseases by Sight of the Urine.

U'ROMANCY [of *ὑρον*, and *μαντις*, Gr.] a divining or guessing at the Nature of a Disease by the Urine.

UROPY'GIUM ? [*ὑροπύγιον*, Gr.] **URRHOPY'GIUM** } the narrowest or lowest Part of the Rump.

UROSCOPY [of *ὑρον* and *σκοπία*, Gr.] an Inspection of Urines, commonly called *casting of Waters*.

U'R'RY, a Sort of blue or black Clay, digged out of Coal Mines,

URSA Major [in *Astronomy*] the great Bear, a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, called also *Charles's Wain*. L.

URSA Minor [in *Astronomy*] the lesser Bear, a Northern Constellation, consisting of seven Stars, of which the last and nearest to the Pole is named *Cynosura*. L.

URSULA [*i. e.* a little She-bear] a proper Name of Women.

UR/SULINES, an Order of Nuns.

URTICOSE [*urticosus*, L.] full of Nettles.

URYNES, Nets to catch Hawks. O.

US [*ur*, Sax. *ur*, Teut.]. we.

USAGE, Custom, common Practice, Fashion, Way, Treatment. F.

USAGE [in *Law*] Prescription.

USANCE [among *Merchants*] the Space of Time between any Day of one Month, and the same Day of the next, which Time is generally allowed for Payment of a Bill of Exchange after Acceptance. F.

Double USANCE [among *Merchants*] is the Space of two such Months, allowed on the same Account.

USE [*us*, F. of *usus*, L.] Employing or Enjoyment of a Thing; a Practice, Custom; also Interest of Money.

USE [in *Law*] the Profits of Lands, &c. especially that Part of the *Habendum* of a Deed of Conveyance, which expresses to what Benefits the Party shall have the Estate.

To **USE** [*user*, F. *usum*, sup. of *uti*, L.] to make use of, to employ, &c.

USEFUL, serviceable, profitable.

USEFULLY, profitably.

USEFULNESS, Profitableness.

USER of Action [*Law Phrase*] the pursuing an Action in the proper County.

An **USHER** [*Huiffier*, F. *uscaire*, Ital.] properly the Door-keeper of a Court; also the under Master of a School.

Gentleman USHER, an Officer who waits upon a Lady, or Person of Quality.

USHER of the black Rod, is the Gentleman Usher to the King, the House of Lords, and the Knights of the Garter, and keeps the Chapter-house Door, when a Chapter of the Order is sitting.

USHERS of the Exchequer, are four Persons who attend the chief Officers and Barons in the Court at *Westminster*.

To **USHER in**, to introduce or bring in.

USNEA [among *Physicians*] a Kind of green Moss, which grows upon human Skulls, and is used in Physick. L.

USQUEBAUGH, a certain Cordial made in Ireland.

USION [in *Surgery*] Burning or Scarring with a hot Iron. L.

To **USTULATE** [*ustulatum*, L.] to burn or scar.

USUAL [*usuel*, F. *usualis*, L.] one that serves for Use, common, ordinary.

USUALLY, commonly, ordinarily.

USUALNESS, Commonness, Ordinari-
ness.

USUCAPTION, the Enjoyment of a Thing for Continuance of Time, or receiving the Profits; Prescription or long Possession. L.

USUFRUCTUARY [*usufructuaire*, or *usufruitier*, F. *usufructuarius*, L.] one who has the Use and Profit of a Thing, but not the Property and Right.

An **USURER** [*usurier*, F.] one who lends upon Usury, or for Gain.

To **USURP** [*usurper*, F.] *usurpare*, L.] to take upon or seize violently.

USURPATION, a taking wrongfully to one's own Use that which belongs to another. F. of L.

USURPATION [in *Law*] the Enjoyment of a Thing for Continuance of Time, or receiving the Profits.

USURY [*usura*, F. of *usura*, L.] is the Gain of any Thing above the Principal, or that which was lent, exacted only in Consideration of the Loan, whether it be in Money, Corn, Wares, or the like.

UTAS [*Law Term*] is the eighth Day following any Term or Festival; as the *Utas of St. Hilary*, &c.

UTENIL [*utenfil*, F. *utenfile*, L.] any Thing that serves for Use, a necessary Implement or Tool.

UTENSILS [among *Military Persons*] are Necessaries which every Soldier ought to have, wherewith he is to be furnished by his Host where he quarters.

UTERI Aceso [among *Physicians*] the rising of the Womb. L.

UTERI Procidencia [among *Physicians*] the falling of the Womb, a Disease. L.

UTERINE [*uterinus*, L.] belonging to the Womb. F.

UTERINE Brother [*uterinus frater*, L.] a Brother by the Mother's Side only.

UTERINE Fury [*uterinus furor*, L.] a Disease in the Womb, that sends forth Fumes to the Brain, causing extraordinary Passions and lustful Desires, which cannot be satisfied or appeased.

UTERINE Sister [*uterina soror*, L.] a Sister by the Mother's Side only.

UTERUS, the Womb or Matrix.

UTFANGTHEFE [*ut fang &c.*, Sax.] a Privilege empowering a Lord of a Manour to punish a Thief committing Theft out of his Liberty, if taken within his Fee.

UTILITY [*utilite*, F. of *utilitas*] Usefulness, Benefit, Advantage.

UTLAGA'TIO, an Outlawry.

UTLAGA'TO *capiendo quando in uno Comitatu, & postea fugio*
Wait for the apprehending?

out-lawed in one Country, and flies into another. See *Out-lawry*.

UTLAGH [*uðlaga*, Sax.] an Outlaw or out-lawed Person.

UTLAW'RY } a Punishment for such
OUTLAWRY } as being called into Law (*i. e.* into Court) do contemptuously refuse to appear, whereby they forfeit their Goods and Lands to the King and State.

UTLEPE [*Law Term*] a Flight or Escape made by Thieves or Robbers.

UTOPIA [*Utopia*, Gr. *ὑτοπία*, a fine Place] a feigned well-governed Country, described by Sir Thomas More.

UTOPIAN, belonging to *Eutopia*.

UTTER [*uttern*, Sae.] outward, absolute, entire.

To UTTER [of *uttern*, Sax. *g. d.* to put out] to pronounce or speak forth; also to vend or sell *Wa es*.

UTTER Barrister, a young Lawyer admitted to plead at the Bar; or a Person well skilled in the Common Law, who is called from Contemplation to Practice.

UTTERLY, entirely, altogether.

UTTERANCE [of *uttern*, Sax.] Delivery, Manner of speaking; also the Sale of Commodities.

UTTERMOST [*yttermæst*, Sax.] the most outward, the most distant or farthest Part.

UVVA, the same as *Uvula*.

UVEA Membrana } [in *Anatomy*] a
UVEA Tunica } Coat of the Eye resembling the Skin of a Grape, whence it has its Name. Its outward Surface, being of divers Colours, is called *Iris*; and this makes the Difference of Persons Eyes as to Colours, as black, grey, &c. L.

UVID [*uidus*, L.] moist, wet.

UVIFEROUS [*uvifer*, L.] bearing Grapes.

UVIGENA } [Anatomy] a little Piece
UVIGERA } of spungy Flesh that hangs down from the Roof of the Mouth.

VULCAN [*Vulcanus*, L.] a Pagan Deity esteemed to be the God of subterranean Fire, to preside over Metal, and to be the Son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*.

VULCANIAN [*Vulcanius*, L.] of, belonging to, or made by *Vulcan*.

VULCANO [*Vulcano*, Ital. of *Vulcanus*, L. the fabulous God of Fire] a burning Mountain, that throws forth Flame, Smoke and Ashes, such as Mount *Ætna*, &c.

VULGAR [*vulgare*, F. of *vulgaris*, L.] common, ordinary, general, trivial, low, base.

VULGAR [*Le vulgaire*, F. *vulgar*, common People, the Rabble.

Fraction [in *Arithmetick*] common Fractions, as distinct Fractions, &c.

VULGARITY [*vulgaritas*, L.] Vulgarisms, the Manner of the common People.

VULGARLY, commonly.

VULGARNESS, Commonness; also Meanness; Unmannerliness.

VULNED [in *Heraclitus*] wounded.

VULNERABLE, that may be wounded.

VULNERARY [*vulneraire*, F. *vulnerarius*, L.] of or good to cure Wounds.

VULNERARY [*vulneraire*, F. *vulnerarium*, *medicamentum*, L.] a Medicine proper for healing Wounds.

VULNERATION, a wounding. L.

VULNIFICK [*vulnificus*, L.] that maketh or causeth Wounds.

VULPINARY [*vulpinarius*, L.] crafty, subtil, wily.

VULPINE [*vulpinus*, L.] belonging to, or like a Fox, crafty, subtil.

VULTUOUS [*vultuosus*, L.] lofty, looking big.

A VULTURE [*Vulturius*, L.] a Bird of Prey, called also a *Griper*.

VULTURINE [*Vulturius*, L.] like, or of the Nature of a Vulture, rapacious.

VULVA [*vulva*, F.] the Womb or Matrix; also the Womb-Passage or Neck of the Womb. L.

VULVA Cerebri [in *Anatomy*] an oblong Furrow between the Eminences or bunching out Parts of the Brain. L.

UVULA [*uvula*, F.] that little Piece of red, spungy Flesh that hangs down from the Palate between the Glandules called *Amygdal*. L.

UVULA Spoon, a Surgeon's Instrument to be held just under the *Uvula*, with Pepper and Salt in it, to be blown up into the hollow behind the same.

UXORIOUS [*uxorius*, L.] overfond of or doating upon his Wife.

UXORIOUSLY, like one doating on his Wife.

UXORIUM, a Fine or Forfeit paid by the *Romans* for not marrying. L.

To VYE, to strive, to equal or outdo another.

UZFUR [among *Chymists*] Cinnabar made of Sulphur and Mercury.

UZZIEL [זיזל, Heb. *i. e.* the Goat of God] the Son of *Kohab*.

TO WABBLE [either of *picelian* or *pygian*, Sax. or *Wabbin*, Teut. *Wabbeln*, Belg.] to totter as a Top sometimes in spinning; to wiggle about as an Arrow sometimes does in the Air.

WABBLING, tottering, wriggling.

WABBLINGLY, totteringly.

WACKET, Sky-Colour. O. See *Wackbet*.

WAD

WAD [*peteb, Sax. Hay*] a Bundle of Straw or Peas; also a sort of Elocks of Silk, coarse Flannel or Cotton.

WAD ? [among Gunners] a Stop-

WADDING } ple of Paper, Hay, Straw, old Cloths, &c. which is forced into a Gun upon the Powder, to keep it close in the Chamber, or put up close to the Shot to keep it from rolling out.

WAD-HOOK [in Gunnery] is a Rod or Staff, with an Iron turned Serpent wife, or like a Screw, to draw the Wads or Okam out of a Gun when it is to be unloaded.

WADDEMOLE } Coarse Stuff used for
WOD'DEMEL } covering the Col-
WOD'DENEL } lars of Cart-horses.

To **WADDLE** [*wadeln, Teut. mend- self, Belg. picclian, Sax.*] to go sideling as a Duck does.

WAD'DLES, the Stones of a Cock.

WAD'DLING, going sideling.

WAD'DLINGLY, in a sideling manner.

To **WADE** [*paden, Sax. waden, T.*] to go in or pass thro' the Water, Brook, &c. also to dive into a Business.

A **WA'FER** [*Gaaffre, F.*] a thin sort of Paste for sealing Letters; the consecrated Bread given at the Sacrament of the Lord's Body among the *Roman Catholics*.

WAFERS, way faring Men, Vagabonds. *Chauc.*

A **WAFT** [*of pagian, Sax. wæghen, Du. to move to and fro*] a Sign made by a Court or Sea Gown hanged out in the Main Shrouds, to Ships or Boats to come on board, oftentimes signifying that the Ship is in Danger by a Leak, &c. and wants Help.

To **WAFT** [*of wæghen, Du. and Teut. to watch*] to convey or guard any Ship or Fleet at Sea; to carry by Water.

A **WAFTER**, a Frigate to convey a Ship after such a manner.

WAFTERS } in the Time of King
WAFTERS } Edward IV. three Offi-
cers with Naval Power appointed to guard Fishermen on the Coasts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

To **WAG** [*pagian, Sax. wæghen, Du.*] to move or stir, to shake.

A **WAG** [*of pagian, Sax. or of wago, Ital. witty*] a merry Fellow.

A **WAG-Tail**, a Bird.

WAGA, a Weigh, a Quantity of Cheese, Wool, &c. of 25 lb. *Acrr du pois.*

To **WAGE** [*wegen, Teut. to hazard, pagier, F.*] to lay a Wager; to enter upon, begin; or } in War.

To **WAGE** [*Law Phrase*] to give Security for the Performance of a Thing.

WAGE, Gage or Pledge. *Spenser.*

To **WAGE his Law** [*Law Phrase*] when an Action of Debt is brought against one, the Defendant might *wage his Law*, i. e. take

an Oath that he does not owe any thing to the Plaintiff, nor detain his Goods in that Manner and Form as he had declared.

WA'GER of Law [*Law Term*] the Office of such an Oath.

A **WAGER** [*Gager, F.*] a mutual Stipulation between two Persons to furnish or pay a Sum of Money, &c. on condition a Thing in dispute be or be not as stated.

To lay a **WAGER** [*gager, F. of wæghen, Teut. wæghen, Du. to hazard, or of wæghian, Sax. wæghen, Teut.*] to enter into such a Contract.

WA'GES [*Gages, F.*] Hire, Reward for Service, Salary, Stipend.

WAG'GERY } [*of pagian, Sax.*

WAG'GISHNESS } to play] Wanton-
ness; frolicksome or merry Pranks.

WAG'GISH [*of pagian, Sax.*] wanton, toyish.

WAG'GISHLY; wantonly.

To **WAG'GLE** [*pagian, Sax. wæghen, Belg. wackelen, Teut.*] to joggle or move up and down, to be in Motion.

A **WAG'GON** [*pag, Sax. wæghen, Belg. wagen, Teut.*] a long Cart with four Wheels.

A **WAG'GONER** [*wæghener, Belg. wagner, Teut.*] the Driver of a Waggon; also a Northern Constellation, called *Charles's Wain*.

A **WAIF** ? [*Chose guisee, F. or of pagian, Sax. to float up and down*] Goods that a Thief drops or leaves behind him, when over charged, or else purloined, which belong to the King or Lord of the Manour, unless the Owner convict the Thief within a Year and a Day; if so, he shall have his Goods again.

WAIF'RING-Man, [*of pag, and pagian, Sax. waette, Belg. fahnen, Teut. or of Waiffahrt, Teut. Travelling, Pilgrimage*] a Traveller.

WAIFS, are also lost Goods or Cattle, claimed by no Body, which belong to the King or Lord of the Manour, if, upon Proclamation made several Market Days, they are not challenged within a Year and a Day.

To **WAIL** [*pagian, Sax. gualere, Ital.*] to lament or bewail.

WAIL'LINGLY, by way of Lamentation.

WAILED Wine, choice Wine. *O.*

WAILED, changed, old. *Chauc.*

WAIMENTING, lamenting. *Chauc.*

A **WAIN** [*pagian, Sax.*] a Cart or wagon; a Cart drawn by Oxen, and *Waincope*.

WAIN'ABLE, that may be r-
ploughed. *O. R.*

WAINAGE, the Furnisher or Cart.

WAINCOPE, that Fur-
hinder Oxen are yoked -

or a long Piece that comes from the Wain Body.

WAINSCOT [*wandſchote*, of *wand* a Wall, and *ſchotte*, to defend or preſerve Belg.] a lining of Walls made of Boards within ſide of a Room.

To **WAINSCOT** [*wandſchotten*, Du.] to line Walls with Wainſcot.

WAIR [among *Carpenters*] a Piece of Timber two Yards long, and a Foot broad. F.

To **WAIT** [*wachten*, L. S. and Belg. *warten*, Teut.] to ſtay for, to attend upon.

A **WAITER** [*wachter*, Belg. *warter*, Teut.] a Tender upon a Perſon or Buſineſs.

WAITS [either of waiting, becauſe they attend on Magiſtrates, Officers, &c. in Pompe and Proceſſions; or of *Guet*, a Watch, or *Guetter*, to watch, F. becauſe they keep a ſort of Watch a-Nights] a ſort of Muſick, or Muſicians.

To **WAIVE** [*waipan*, Sax.] to quit or forſake.

To **WAIVE**, a Woman outlawed for contemptuouſly reſuſing to appear when ſued in Law; ſhe is ſo called as being forſaken of the Law; and not an Outlaw as a Man is, becauſe Women not being ſworn in Leets to the King, nor in Courts as Men are, cannot be outlawed.

WAIVED Goods. See *Waif*.

WAYWARD, froward, croſs, peeviſh, croſs grained, unruly.

WAYWARDLY, peeviſhly, unruly.

WAYWARDNESS, Peeviſhneſs, Unrulineſs.

To **WAKE** [*pacian* or *preccan*, Sax. *wache*, Belg. *wachen*, Teut. *waeger*, Dan.] to watch or forſear ſleeping.

To **WAKE** [*preccan*, Sax. *wacken*, Teut.] to excite or rouſe from ſleep.

WAKE [*Sea Term*] the ſmooth Water which a Ship leaves a-ſtern when under Sail.

WAKEFUL, not apt to ſleep.

WAKEFULLY, like a Perſon awake, heedfully.

WAKEFULNESS, the being wakeful, or heedful.

WAKES [of *pacian*, Sax. to keep awake; becauſe in celebrating them they uſed to dance all Night; but *Spelman* derives them of *pac*, Sax. Drunkenneſs, becauſe they generally terminated in Drunkenneſs] Vigils for the Dedication of Churches; Counſels that uſed to be celebrated for ſix days after the next Sunday, or Saint's Day from the Pariſh Church was dedicated; obſerved in moſt Parts of Eng-

land, a Title given to the chief Monk in *Yorkſhire*.

W. d. Watchman } a

WAKE ROBIN, an Herb. *Arm*, L.

WALBURY [*Gracious*] a Name.

WALD [*palba*, Sax. *wald*, Teut.] a Wood, a wild woody Ground. *Old Records*.

WALDWIN } [of *walcan*, Sax. to rule,
WALWIN } and *pinnan*, Sax. to conquer] a proper Name of Men.

WALES } [*Sea Term*] outward Timbers
WAILS } in a Ship's Sides, on which Men ſet their Feet when they clamber up.

CHAIN WALES [of a Ship] are thoſe Wales that lie out farther than any of the other, and ſerve to ſpread out the Ropes called Shrowds; and are uſually trod upon when Perſons climb up the Sides.

WALE KNOT [among *Sailors*] is a round Knot, ſo made with the Lays of a Rope that it cannot ſlip.

WALE REARED [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to be *Wale Reared*, when it is built ſtrait up after ſhe comes to her Bearing.

Gun WALE [of a Ship] a Wale which goes about the uttermoſt Strake or Seam of the uppermoſt Dock in the Ship's Waſte.

WALL-FLEET [of *wall*, Sax. a Wall, and *fleet*, Sax. a River] a Place in *Effra* famous for Oylers.

WALL'USCUS [*Old Law*] a Servant, or an Military Officer.

To **WALK** [*walcher*, Dan. or of *walcan*, Sax. to roll or revolve] to go on Foot.

A **WALK**, a Path to walk in; alſo a Walking or ſhort Journey on Foot.

A **WALK-MILL** [of *walche*, Belg. *walchen*, Teut. to full Cloth] a Fulling-Mill. N. E.

A **WALKER** [*Walcher*, Belg. *Waltker*, Teut.] a Fuller.

WALKERS [*Law Term*] Foreſt Officers appointed to walk about a certain Space of Ground committed to their Care.

A **WALL** [*wall*, Sax. *Wall*, Teut.] of *maſum*, L.] an Incluſure of Brick, Stone or Earth.

To **WALL**, to enſe with a Wall.

WALLS, a Wall or Bank of Earth caſt up for a Mound or Boundary. O. L.

WALL-Creeper, a Bird.

WALL-Brook [q. d. *Gail Brook*, of *Lucius Gaius*, a Roman Captain that was there ſlain, and a Brook which is now dried up] a Street in London.

A **WALL-Flower**, a Plant bearing a ſweet-ſcented Flower. *Leucorum luteum*, L.

A **WALL-Eye** [p. obſcurely of *wal*, Sax. a Whale, q. d. an Eye like a Whale, *Skinner*] a Diſeaſe in the Eye of a Horſe.

A **WALLET** [*Walſe*, F. *Valigia*, Ital. of *wallen*, Teut. to travel, q. d. a Travelling

Wag-Bag] a sort of Bag with two Pouches to it.

WALLING, boiling. *N. C.*

WALLINGFORD [of *Gual-Pen*, *C.* Br. *i. e.* the Old wall, by retaining and adding thereto *Ford*; the *English Saxons*, called it *Gualeng f. p'd*, and *calling f. p't*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Berkshire* 38 Miles W. from *London*.

To **WAL'LOW** [palpian, *Sax.* *weltzen*, *Teut.*] to roll and tumble up and down.

WAL'LOWISH [of *walghe*, *Belg.* a nauseating, of *walghe*, to loath] unfavoury, tasteless.

To **WAL'LY**, to cocker or indulge. *N. C.*

WALM [wall, *Teut.*] a little boil over the Fire.

WALMER [of *wall*, *Sax.* and *Mare*, *L.* the Sea, *q. d.* a Sea-wall] a Place in *Kent*.

WALNUT [*pahl Dnusu*, *Sax.* *walnut*, *Belg.* and *L. S. q. d.* *welliche-nusse*, *Teut.* *i. e.* Foreign or Italian Nut; *Mer. Caf.* derives it of *Bahar*, *Gr.*] a large Nut well known.

WALSH, the same as *Wallowish*. *Lincolnshire*.

WALSINGHAM [of *pahl*, *Sax.* a Whirlpool, of *pæ'pan*, *Sax.* to wallow, and *Dam*, *Sax.* an Habitation, *q. d.* a dirty, boggy Town; or from *pæ'pe*, *Sax.* Southern Wood, which grows plentifully there] a Town in *Norfolk*, 89 Miles N. N. E. from *London*.

To **WALT** [*pæ'zan*, *Sax.*] to overthrow, to totter or lean one way. *N. C.*

WALT [of *walcketen*, *Teut.* to waver or be unsteady] (*Sea Term*) a Ship is said to *walt*, when she has not her due Ballast, *i. e.* not enough to enable her to bear her Sails to keep her stiff.

WALTER [*walther*, *Comd.* of the *Sax.* *pahl*, a Wood, and *hert*, a Master, or of *pæ'zan*, *Sax.* to rule, and *Depe*, *Sax.* an Army] a proper Name of Men.

WALTER, a Pilgrim or Woodman. *O.*

To **WALTER**, to welter. *O.*

WALTHAM [of *pæ'p*, *Sax.* *walsh*, *Teut.* a Wood, and *Dam*, *Sax.* *q. d.* a Town by a Wood] a Town in *Essex*. 12 Miles N. by E. from *London*, memorable for its stately Abbey, the Abbot whereof was a Member of Parliament.

WALT'SOME, wallowish, loathsome.

WALVIA'RIA *Mulieris* [*Law Lat.*] the waiving of a Woman, which answers to the *Udagatio Viri*, or the outlawing of a Man. *L.*

To **WAMBLE** [of *pamb*, *Sax.* the Belly] to move or stir as the Guts do with Wind, &c. to rise up as scething Water does; to wriggle like an Arrow in the Air.

WAN [*pan* of *pana*, *Sax.* wanting, *g'wan*, *C. Br.* weak] pale faced, faint and feeble in Countenance.

A WAND [*wasun*, *Dan.*] a long slender Willow Twig, a long slender Staff.

To **WANDER** [*pan'orian*, *Sax.* *was-beran*, *L. S.* *wasberan*, *Teut.* *wander*, *Dan.*] to stray or straggle about, to go out of the way, to walk or travel in unknown Places, or without having fixed any certain Stage of the Journey.

WAND'ERINGLY, strayingly.

WANDS'WORTH [anciently called *Wendle* (moeth), from the River *Wandle* or *Vendali*, and *moeth*, a Village; or from *wasun*, *Dan.* Water, and *moeth*, *q. d.* a Town by the Water-side] a Town in *Surry*, standing upon the River *Thames*, five Miles W. by S. from *London*.

To **WANE** [*panian*, or *Erpanian*, *Sax.*] to decrease, to grow less.

WANE [*pana*, *Sax.* wanting, *was*, *Dn.* defect, want] the Decrease of the Moon: The Moon is said to be in the *Wane*, when she is past the second Quarter.

A WANG [*pany*, *Sax.*] a Field.

WANGS [*pany*, *Sax.* *Wangen*, *Teut.*] the Cheek or Jaw Teeth. *Cbauc.*

WANG-TEETH [*pongetoay*, *Sax.*] the same as *Wangs*.

WANGA [*pong*, *Sax.* a Jaw-Bone with Teeth] an Instrument with Teeth.

WANG'ER [of *pangete*, *Sax.*] a Mail or Budget.

WANHOPE [of *pana*, *Sax.* wanting, and *pope*, *Sax.*] Despair. *O.*

WANKLE, Limber, flaccid; sickle, fickle. *N. C.*

WAN'LASS [*Hunting Term*] *vs.* Driving the *Wanlass*, *i. e.* driving of Deer to a Stand.

WANNA'GIUM [*Old Law*] *Wainage*, the Furniture of a *Wain* or Cart; *Wain-Houses*, or Out-Houses for Husbandry Tools.

WAN'NISH, somewhat pale or wan.

WANSDIKE [*q. d.* *Widen's* Dike, or the Ditch of *Woden* or *Odin*; the God of the *Saxons*, supposed to be the same with the *Mars* of the *Romans*] a wonderful long Ditch in *Wiltshire*, the Limit of the *Wylf-Saxons*, and the *Mercii*.

A WANT [*pan* of *pannan*, *Sax.* to turn up, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole. *N. C.*

A WANT-HOUSE [*Wandings*, *Belg.* *Wandun*, *Teut.*] a Wood House, an Insect.

WANT [*pana*, *Sax.* wanting, *Belg.* want] Deficiency, Lack, Necessity.

WANT'AGE [of *pana*, *Sax.* *L.* smallness thereof] a Town 12 Miles W. from *London*.

A WANT'EY, a Sort of for a Pack-horse.

WANTONLY, wantonly.

WANTON [*Minfred* derives it of *Wantone*, q. d. *Wants to play with*; *Skinner* rather chules to derive it of *Waine*, Belg. to imagine, because such Persons are full of Imaginations and Fancies; or of *wendele*, Belg. to turn about, because such Persons run skittishly about] full of waggersy; light, lascivious.

WANTONNESS, waggishness, lasciviousness.

WANTRUST, Distrust. O.

To **WANZE** away [of panian or Lepanian, Sax.] to waste away. C.

WA/PENTAKE [papeu-G-tze, Sax. as *Semner* thinks, of *pepan*, Sax. Armour, and *Lietacon*, Sax. to render, from giving up their Armour in Token of Subjection to their Lord] the same as Hundred; a Division of a County, so called because the Inhabitants did give up their Arms in token of Subjection to their Lord.

WAPID, troubled, sorrowful. Cb.

WAPP [in a *Ship*] that Rope where-with the Shrouds are set taught with wale knots.

To **WASPE**, to wash. *Suffex*.

WAR [pær, Sax. *weere*, O. Belg. *weere*, O. Teut. *Guerra*, F. *Guerra*, Ital. *Mer. Caf.* derives *War* of *'Apur*, Gr. *Mars*] a Fighting, a State of Hostility between Nations, States, Provinces, or Parties.

To **WAR** [pærpan, Sax. *Wæren*, Belg. *Wæren*, Teut. to defend] to go to war, to fight one against another.

WAR and *War*, worse and worse. N. C.

WAR-OLD, old in war. *Spenc.*

To **WAR/BLE** [wærbæle, Belg. to turn round in a circular manner; to vibrate] to chirp, to sing as Birds do; to sing in a quavering or trilling way; to purr or gargle as a Stream or Brook.

WAR/BLING of the *Wings* [among *Falcons*] is when a Hawk crosses her Wings over her Back, having mantled herself.

WAR/BLINGLY, quaveringly.

To **WARCH** [of pærk, Sax. Pain] to

To **WARK** } ache; to work. N. C.

A **WARD** [pærp, Sax. to watch, of pærpanian, Sax. to watch or keep] a District or Portion of a City committed to the special Charge of one of the Aldermen; also a Prison.

A **WARD** [of a *Forest*] a Division.

A **WARD** [of a *Prison*] an Apartment.

A **WARD** [of an *Hospital*] a particular Apartment of it.

WARD [in *Law*] the Heir of the tenant holden by Knights Service Nonage.

[pærpanian, Sax.] to keep

[wæcing] to parry or keep

Court of WARDS, a Court first appointed by King *Henry VIII.* for determining of Matters relating to Heirs of the King's Tenants holden by Knight's Service, but now quite abolished.

WARD *Corn* [pærp, and *Cornu*, L. a Horn] an ancient Duty of watching and warding at a Castle, and blowing a Horn on a Surprise.

WARD/AGE. See *Ward Penny*.

WARDECORPS [*Ga de du Corps*, F.] a Life-guard man. *Cbauer*.

WARDEN [either of pærpanian, Sax. to watch or *guardien*, F. a Guardian or Keeper] is commonly used for one who has the keeping or charge of Persons or Things by virtue of his Office.

A **WARDEN** [in an *University*] the Head of a College.

A **WARDEN** [in a *Religious House*] the Provincial Deputy, who acts in his Absence.

WARDEN [of the *Fleet*] the Chief Keeper of the *Fleet Prison* in *London*.

WARDEN, or *Lord Warden* [of the *Cinque Ports*] a Governour of those Havens, who have the Authority of an Admiral, and sends out Writs in his own Name.

WARDEN [of the *Mint*] an Officer who receives the Gold and Silver Bullion brought in by the Merchants, pays them for it, and oversees the other Officers; called also *Keeper of the Exchange and Mint*.

A **WARDEN** *Pear* [Dr. *Tb. H.* derives it of pærpanian, Sax. to defend, because it keeps a long Time without rotting] a large sort of delicious baking *Pear*.

WARDER [of pærpanian, Sax. or *gardeur*, F.] a Beadle or Staff man, who keeps guard or watch in the Day time.

WARDERS, or *Tower Warders* [of the *Tower of London*] Officers whose Duty is to wait at the Gates, and to take an account of all Persons who come into the *Tower*; also to attend Prisoners of State.

WARDMOTE [of pærp, and *Wob*, or *Lemot*, of *Wæren*, or *Hemetan*, Sax. to assemble] a Court kept in every *Ward* of the City of *London* for choosing Officers, and doing the other Business of the Ward.

WARD Penny, Money paid to the Sheriff and Officers for maintaining *Watch* and *Ward*.

WARDROBE [*Gardrobe*, F. *Guardaroba*, Ital. the same as *Vestiarium*, L. or *harmarium*, Gr.] a Place where a Prince's or Nobleman's Robes are kept.

Clark of the King's **WARDROBE**, an Officer who keeps the Inventory of all Things belonging to the King's Wardrobe.

WARD Staff was formerly the Term for a Constable's Watch staff.

WARD Staff [*Old Law*] a kind of Petty *Serjeantry*, a holding Lands by this Service, viz. to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart with six Horses, two Ropes, and two Men to watch it, when brought to the Place appointed; by which Tenure *Lambour's* Manour in *Essex* is held.

WARD/FEOH } [of *peap*, a Ward
WARD/FEGH } and *feoh* a Fee, Sax.]
the value of a Ward or Heir under Age, or the Money paid to the Lord or the Fee for his Redemption.

WARD/WIT [of *peap* a Ward, and *pre* a Fine, Sax.] is to be quit of giving Money for keeping of Watches.

WARE [*peap*, Sax. *ware*, Belg. *waer*, Teut.] Commodity, Merchandise; also a Dam in a River.

WARE, wary, cautious. *Spenc.*

WARE your Money, i. e. bestow it well. *N. C.*

WARE [of *peap*, a Ditch made to keep off the overflowing of Water] a Town in *Hertfordshire*.

WARE/CABILIS *Campan*, a Fallow Field. *O. L.*

WARE/CARE, to fallow Ground, or plough up Lands designed for Wheat in the Spring, in order to let it lie fallow for the better Improvement. *O. L.*

WARECTUM Terra Wareata [*Old Records*] fallow Ground, Land which has been long untilled.

WARELESS, stupified. *Spenc.*

WARFARE [of *peap*, Sax. War, and *peap*, Sax. to go] the State of War, a Military Expedition.

WAR Hable [of War and *Habilis*, L.] apt for War, nimble. *Spenc.*

WAR/ANGLES, a sort of noisy, ravenous Birds in *Staffordshire* and *Shropshire*, which prey upon other Birds, which, when taken they hang upon a Thorn or Prickle, and tear them in Pieces and devour them.

To **WAIREN**, to Curse. *Chauc.*

WARILY, cautiously, heedfully.

WAR/INESS, Cautiousness, Heedfulness.

WAR/N [of *gat* all and *win*, Teut. *g. d.* all victorious] a proper Name of Men.

To **WARISH**, to cure, to heal, to save or deliver. *O.*

WARISON, Reward. *O.*

To **WARK** [of *pire*, Sax. Pain] to ache; as, the Head warks. *Lincolnsh.*

WARK [*peap*, Sax. *werck*, Teut.] Work. *Spenc.*

WAR/LIKE [*peaplice*, Sax.] belonging to the Art or Affairs of War; stout, valiant.

To **WARM** [*peapman*, Sax. *warman*, Teut.] to make warm, or heat.

WARM [*peapman*, Sax. *warm*, L. S. and Teut. which *Fr. Junius* derives of *deus*, Gr.] not cold. *Belg.*

WARMED [*Erfynmet*, Sax. *gerbat*, Teut.] made warm.

A WARMING [*peapninge*, Sax.] a making warm.

WARM/LY, with Heat or Passion.

WARM/NESS [*warime*, Teut.] Heat, Passion.

WARMTH, a gentle or moderate Heat.

To **WARN** [*peapman*, Sax. *warne*, Teut.] to tell or give Notice of a Thing before-hand, to admonish; to bid one provide for himself elsewhere.

To **WARN** [in *Law*] is to summon to appear in a Court of Justice.

To **WARNE**, to encourage. *Chauc.*

WARNED, denied. *O.*

WARNEL Worms, Worms on the Backs of Cattle within their Skin.

WARNING Wheel [of a Clock] is the third or fourth Wheel, according to its distance from the first Wheel.

WAR/NISH, a Guard. *Chauc.*

WARNISTURA [*Old Law*] Garniture, Furniture, Provision.

WAR/NOTH [among Tenants holding of *Dover Castle*] a Custom that he that failed in the Payment of his Rent at a set Day, was obliged to pay double, and for the second Failure tripple.

To **WARNSTORA**, to fortify. *Chauc.*

To **WARP** [*peapman*, Sax. *werp*, Belg.] to draw out or wind the warp in Length, into which the Woof is woven.

WARP [*Sea Term*] a Hawser or any Rope used in the warping of a Ship.

To **WARP** [*garpier*, F. which *Spelman* derives of *peapman*, Sax.] to cast or bend, as Boards do when they are not dry.

WARP [*peap*, Sax. *werp*, Belg.] the Thread or Length into which the Woof is woven.

To **WARP** a Ship [*Sea Term*] is to hale her to a Place by means of a Hawser or Rope laid out for that Purpose and fastened to an Anchor, when the Wind is wanting.

To **WARP**, to lay Eggs. *N. C.*

A WARP [of *peapman*, Sax. to turn, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole.

WARPING, bending, tending the wrong way, crooking.

To **WAR/RANT** [of *peapman*, *peapman*, Sax. *werthen*, Teut. *werthen*, Belg. to defend, *garantir*, F.] to secure, to maintain, to assure or promise.

A WARRANT [grantant, Order, authentick Permission,

WARRANT of Attorney, by a Man appoints another

in his Name, and warrants

Clerk of the **WARRANT**

Common Pleas] an Off

Warrants of Attorn

Defendant.

WAR'RANTABLE, that may be warranted, justified and maintained.

WARRANTIA Chartæ, is a Writ that lies properly for him who is infeoffed in Lands or Tenements with Clause of *War-rantry*, and is impleaded in the *Affice* or *Writ of Entry*, wherein he cannot vouch or call to Warrantry. *L.*

WARRANTIA Custodiæ, is a Writ judicial, which lay for him who was challenged to be Ward to another, in request of Land, said to be holden in Knight's Service, which when it was bought by the Ward's Ancestors, was warranted to be free from such Service. *L.*

WARRANTIA Dicit, is a Writ, lying in case where a Man having a Day assigned, personally to appear in Court to any Action wherein he is sued, is in the mean time by Commandment, employed in the King's Service, so that he cannot come at the Day assigned. *L.*

WAR'RANTIZE ? [*Law Term*] a Pro-WARRANTY } mise or Covenant by Deed, made by the Bargainer for himself and his Heirs, to warrant and secure the Bargained against all Men, for the enjoying any thing agreed on between them.

To **WARRY** [penigean, *Sax.*] to disturb, to make War upon. *Spenc.*

WARRE, worse. *Spenc.*

WARRECTUM [*Old Law*] Land that has laid long uncultivated.

WAR'REN [waerande, Belg. *Garren*, *F.*] a Franchise or privileged Place by Prescription or Grant to keep Beasts and Fowl of Warren, as Conies, Hares, Partridges, and Pheasants.

WARREN, a Device for preserving and storing Fishing in the midst of a River for the Fish to retreat to, that you may take them when you please.

WARY BREED. See *Warrel Worme*.

WAR'RENER, a keeper of a Warren.

WAR'RIER ? [of *war*, *Sax.*] a war-
WAR'RIOUR } like Man, one skilled in Military Affairs.

WAR'SCOT, a Contribution towards Armour or War in the *Saxons* Time.

WAR'STEAD, *q. d.* Waterstead. *N. C.*

A WART [wart, *Sax.* warte, *L. S.* wartze, *T.*] a kind of small hard Swelling.

WART [in *Herpes*] a spongy Substance growing near the Eye.

WARTH [wart, *Sax.* the Shore] a ford. *N. C.*

WARTH, a Customary Payment for ward, or keeping Watch or Ward.

WICK [*Comden* derives it from *Br.* a Safeguard, a Garrison, next or City. *Somner* says it is derived from *Wic*, and *Wig*, a Wear, and *pic*,

a Port, *Sax.* It is called *Cast-leon*, *C. Br.* i. e. the *Legions Camp*, where the Major of the *Dalmatian Horse* acted under the Command of the Duke of *Britain*] the County-Town of *Warwickshire*, 67 Miles N. W. from *London*.

WAR'WITE ? [warpwite, *Sax.*] a
WARD-WITE } being quit of giving Money for keeping Watches and Wards.

WARY [warp, *Sax.*] cautious, provident, wise.

WARY-Angle, a sort of Magpy, a Bird. To **WAR'RY** [warpian, or warpian, *Sax.*] to secure, to bail. *Lancash.*

WAS [warp, *Sax.*] the Preterimperfect Tense of *am*.

WA'SME, woe is me. *N. C.*

WASE, a Wreath of Cloth, &c. to be laid under a Vessel or Burthen that is borne on the Head. *N. C.*

To **WASH** [waschan, *Sax.*] waschen, Belg. and Teut.] to cleanse by washing.

A WASH [wasche, *Sax.* wasche, *Da.* and Teut.] a washing or wash, or a Lotion to wash with.

WASH BREW, small Oatmeal steeped in Water, and cleaned, then boiled to a stiff and thick Jelly, otherwise called *Flum-mery*.

A WASH of Oysters, is Ten Strikes.

WASH'ES [of a Cart, &c.] the Rings on the Ends of the Axle-tree.

The **WASHES** in *Norfolk*, so called, because it is washed by the Tides washing against; a Shore almost as dangerous as the *Quicklands* in *Africa*.

WASHING of a Ship [*Sea Term*] when all the Guns are brought to one Side, and the Men getting up to the Yards wash and scrape her other Side.

WASHUM, a shallow or fordable Part of a River or Arm of a Sea. *O. L.*

WASKITE [*q. d.* a *Vast-Kite*,] a kind of *Virginian Hawk*.

A WASP [wasp, *Sax.* wasp, *Teut.* Guespe, *F.* Vespa, *L.*] a stinging Fly.

WAP'ISH, fretful, peevish.

WAS'SAIL ? [of *was*, *Teut.*, *Sax.* i. e. **WAS'SEL** } Health be to you] a Custom, still used in some Places, on Twelfth Day, at Night, of going about with a great Bowl of Ale, drinking of Healths.

WAS'SELLERS, a Company of People, who make merry and drink together; also Wenches that go about from House to House singing at *Christmas*.

To **WASTE** [wastan, *Teut.* Gaster, *F.* waster, *L.*] to spoil, or make havock.

WASTE [waste, *Sax.* wast, *B.* mult, *Teut.*] spoil, havock, destroying.

WASTE [in *Law*] spoil or decay of Houses, Wood, Lands, &c. made by the Tenant to the prejudice of the Heir.

WASTE

WASTE [i. e. *Waste Ground*, of *perz.* *Sax.* *desert.* *Wasth*, Belg. spoiled] those Lands which are not in any Man's Possession, but lie common.

WAST of the Forest [in *Law*] is when a Man cuts down his own Woods within the Forest without a Licence.

WASTE [probably of *pam*, *Sax.* the Belly, or *Wainmes*, Teut. the *Abdomen*, but *Skinner* derives it of *perzan*, *Sax.* which signifies the Increase, Stature, or Height of the Body] the middle of a Man's Body.

The WASTE [of a Ship] that Part which lies between the Main and Fore-mast.

WASTE-Boards [*Sea Term*] Boards made fit to be set on the Side of Boats, to keep the Sea from breaking in.

WASTE Cloths [*Sea Term*] Cloths hung about the Cage-work of a Ship's Hull, to shadow the Men from the Enemy in a Fight.

WASTEFUL, lavish.

WASTFULLY, lavishly.

WASTEFULNESS, Lavishness.

WASTE-Trees [*Sea Term*] the Pieces of Timber which lie in a Ship's Waste.

WASTEE-Bread, the finest sort of white Bread or Cakes.

WASTORS [*vastatores*, L.] a sort of Thieves and Robbers.

To **WATCH** [*precian*, *præcian*, *Sax.* *Wartzen*, Teut.] to keep awake, to keep Watch, to sit up at Nights.

WATCH [*præce*, *Sax.* *Wachte*, Teut.] a Guard, Persons appointed to keep watch a Nights, also a Pocket Clock.

A **WATCH** [among *Sailors*] is the Space of four Hours; during which time one half of the Ship's Company watch in their Turns, and are relieved by the other half for four hours more.

Quarter WATCH, is when one Quarter of the Ship's Crew watch together.

WATCH Glass, is a Glass whose Sand is four Hours in running out, us'd by Sailors to shift or change their Watches.

WATCH Work, the inner Parts of any Movement or Watch which is designed to shew the Hour without striking.

WATCHET Colour [*Skinner* derives it of *pertho*, *Sax.* weak, *q. d.* a weak Colour] a kind of pale blue Colour.

WATCHFUL, wakeful, diligent.

WATCHFULLY, wakefully, diligently.

WATCHFULNESS, Wakefulness, Diligence.

WATER [*perzan*, *Sax.* *Wæter*, *B.* *Wasser*, Teut.] one of the four Elements; Rain; also Urine.

To **WATER** [*perzan*, *Sax.* *Wæterare*, Belg. *Wassern*, Teut.] to moisten, wet, or soak in Water.

WATER [among *Jewellers*] a certain Lustre of precious Stones.

WATER [among *Dyers*] a certain Lustre imitating Waves, set on Silks, Mohair, &c.

WATER [with *Chymists*] the first of the Passive, and one of the Five Principles.

WATER Bailiff [of the City of *London*] an Officer who has the Oversight and Search of Fish brought thither, and the Gathering of the Toll that arises from the River of *Thames*.

WATER Bailiffs [in *Port Towns*] were certain Officers formerly appointed for certain Ships.

WATER-BEARS [at *Spitzberg*] Bears that live by what they catch in the Sea.

WATER BORN [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be water born, when she is where there is no more Water than will just bear her from the Ground; or lying even with the Ground, she first begins to float or swim.

WATER Cresses, an Herb. *Nasturtium aquaticum*, L.

DEAD-WATER [*Sea Term*] is the eddy water that follows the Stern of the Ship, not passing away so fast as that which slides by her Sides.

WATER Farcin [in *Horses*] a Disease.

WATER Gage, a Sea wall or Bank, to keep off the Current, or overflowing of the Water.

WATER-GAGE, an Instrument to measure the Depth and Quantity of any Water.

WATER Gang [*persegang*, *Sax.* a Trench to carry a Stream of Water, such as are usually made in the Sea walls, to discharge, and drain Water out of the Marshes.

Water Gravel, a Rent anciently paid for Fishing in, or other Benefit received for some River or Water.

WATER Goxander, an Herb. *Scordium*, L.

WATERINESS, the abounding with Water.

WATER-Lilly, a Flower, *Nymphaea*, L.

WATER-Line [among *Mariners*] is that which distinguishes that Part of the Ship which is under Water from that which is above, when she is duly laden.

WATER-Lock, a fenced watering Place.

WATER-Measure, a Measure which exceeds the *Winchester* Measure by about three Gallons in a Bushel; it is now used for selling of Coals in the Pool.

WATER Murrain, a Disease in Cattle.

WATER Ordeal, an old *Saxon* Purgation, when suspected of a Crime putting their Hands in scalding Water.

WATER-Pepper, an Herb. *vulgaria acris*, L.

WATER Poise, a certain try the Strength of Liquor.

WATERSCAPE [in an Aqueduct].

WATER Shoot, a young Sprig which springs out of the Root or Stock of a Tree.

WATER Shot [*Sea Term*] is a sort of riding at Anchor, when a Ship is moored neither cross the Tide, nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.

WATER Swallow [*wasserichwalbe*, Teut.] a Bird.

WATER Table [*in Architecture*] is a sort of Ledge left in Walls about 18 or 20 Inches from the Ground, and where the Thickness of the Wall begins to abate.

WATER Way [*in a Ship*] is a small Ledge of Timber lying on the Deck, close by the Sides to keep the Water from running down there.

WATER Wheel, an Engine for raising Water out of a deep Well.

WATER Willow, an Herb. *Salix folio longissima*. L.

WATERY } [*wassereg*, Teut.] belong-
WATRY } ing to, or full of Water.

WATERY Sores [*in Horses*] a Distemper.

WATRY Triplicity [*among Astrologers*] are the three Signs of the Zodiack, Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces.

WATERING or **Diving**, is laying the Rangs (which are Bundles of Hemp Stalks) in Water, with a Weight on them, to keep them from Swimming.

WATLING-Street, [so called either of *Vitellianus*, a Roman; or as *Sommer* supposeth of *petula*, Sax. a Beggar, or *petibian*, to beg; because Beggars sat therein as their constant Place to ask Alms] one of the four Roman Streets or Highways dividing London in the midst from South to North, reaching from *Dever* to *London*, *Dunstable*, *Towcester*, *Aureston*, and the *Severn*, near the *Wrching* in *Shropshire*, extending itself to *Anglesea* in *Wales*. The Names of the three other Roman Streets were *Iceneld Street*, *Erminage Street*, and the *Fosse*; which see.

To **WATTLE**, to cover with Hurdles or Grates.

WATTLES [of *petlar*, or *petelar*, Sax.] split Grates or Hurdles; Folds for Sheep of split Wood like Grates.

WATTLES of a Cock [either of *waghele*, Belg. or *waheln*, Teut. to wag *Skinner*] the Gills of a Cock; also the red Flesh that hangs under a Turkey's Neck.

To **WAVE** [of *pozion*, Sax. *Uragbe*, &c.] to fashion or make like the Waves of; also to turn to and fro.

AVE [*gusfer*, F.] to decline, i. e. or omit doing a Business.

E [*among Sailors*] is to make Boat to come near or keep

2 [*among the Jews*]
 certain Loaves or
 as the First Fruits of

WAVED } [*Heraldry*] a Bordure or any
WAVEY } Ordinary of Charge in a Coat
 of Arms, having its Out Lines resembling the
 rising and falling of Waves.

To **WA'VER** [*pacian*, Sax.] to be floating, or uncertain what to do.

WAVESON [*Admiralty Law*] are such Goods as appear floating or swimming on the Waves of the Sea after Shipwreck.

To **WAWL**, to howl as Cats do in the Night, to *Catterwaul*.

WAW-MIST [q. *Qualmish*, *hæmmig*, Loathing, Dan.] sickish at the Stomach.

WAWES, Waves or Woes. *Spene*.

WAX [*peaxe*, Sax. *wachs*, Belg. *wachs*, Teut. *haxt*, Dan.] a glewy and bituminous Substance well known, of several Sorts; either *Natural* as Bees Wax, &c. or *Artificial*, as Sealing-wax, &c.

To **WAX** [*peaxen*, *hax*, *wachsen*, Teut. to grow, *hætt*, Dan. which *Fr. Jun.* derives of *'Aigw*, Gr.] to grow or become, to increase; to cover with Wax, to do over or dress with Wax.

WAXSHOT } a Duty antiently paid to-
WAXSCOT } wards defraying the Charge
 of Wax Candles in Churches.

A WAY [*woy*, F. *pez*, Sax. *Ueg*, Teut. *Uegh*, Belg. *Via*, L. or of *vicus*, L.] a Street or Road; also Means, Expedient; also Method, Use, Custom.

Way of Essay [*with Authors*] a particular Method of handling a Subject, the Writer delivering himself more freely and modestly, than in the *Dogmatick Way*.

Way of a Ship [*Sea Term*] is sometimes the same with the *Rake* or *Run* of a Ship forward or astward on; but 'tis commonly used to her sailing, for when she goes apace, they say *she bath a good Way*; also the smooth Water that she makes a-Stern when under Sail.

Way of the Rounds [*in Fortification*] is a Space left for the Passage round between a Rampart and the Wall of a fortified Town.

To **WAY** a *Horse*, is to teach him to travel in the Ways.

WAY Bread [*pag bræde*, Sax. *Uegh*, Teut. *Uegh*, Belg. *Via*, L. or of *vicus*, L.] the Herb Plantain. N. C.

WAY BIT, a little Piece, a little Way. *Yorkshire*.

Way Faring [of *pag*, Sax. a Way, and *farjan* Sax. *g. d. Ueghfarjend*, Teut. to go] Travelling.

Way Faring Man, is one who is accustomed to travel the Roads.

Way Faring Tree, a Plant called otherwise the *Wild Vine* or *Hedge Plant*.

To **Way lay one**, to lye in wait for him in the way; to lay Snares for him.

WAYLED, grown old. O.

To **WAYMENT** [of *Waye* for *woe*, and *lament*] to bewail. *Spence*.

WAYNED, put back. *Coog* WAYT-

WAYT Fee [L. T.] a Fee antiently paid for keeping Watch and Ward.

To **WAYVIN**, to depart. *Chauc.*

WAY-WISER [of Megmester, Teut. a Hand in the Road, to shew Travellers the way] a Mathematical Instrument fitted to the great Wheel of a Chariot, to shew how far it grows in a Day. See *Perambulator*.

WAY/WISER [for a Packet] a Movement like a Watch, to count one's Steps or Paces, in order to know how far one walks in a Day.

WAY-WARD [probably of waghern, Teut. to refuse, and wêrd, Belg. Nature, q. d. of a Nature or Temper to refuse whatsoever is offered] froward, peevish. See *Wairward*.

WAYZ, a Bundle of Straw.

WAYZ-GOOSE, a Stubble-Goose, an Entertainment given to Journeymen at the beginning of Winter.

WE [pe, Sax. mil, L. S.] all or several of us.

WEAK [pace, Sax. meck, Belg. and L. S. wêich, T. tender] feeble, not strong.

To **WEAK'EN**, to enfeeble or make weak.

WEAK'LING [wêichling, T.] a weak Child, that has little or no Strength.

WEAK'LINESS, Feebleness.

WEAK'LY [wêichlich, Teut.] feebly.

WEAKNESS, Feebleness, Infirmary, want of Strength.

WEAKY, moist. *N. C.*

WEAL [of pel, Sax. well, or of pelan, Sax. wealth] as the Common *Weal*, i. e. the publick Benefit or Advantage.

WEAL away, slag. *Spenc.*

WEALD } [pealz, Sax.] the woody

WELD } Part of a Country.

WEAL/REAF [peal peep, Sax.] the robbing a dead Man in his Grave.

WEALTH [paleth, Sax.] Riches.

WEALTH'INESS, the being Rich.

WEALTHY [pælig, Sax.] Rich.

To **WEAN** [of Irpenian, Sax. Wên-ten, L. S. abwennen, T.] to take a Child from the Breast, a Calf from the Cow, &c.

WEANED [Apned, Sax. abgemehut, Teut.] taken from the Breast.

WEAN'EL, a young Beast newly taken off from sucking his Dam.

WEAN'LING, a young Creature fit to be weaned. *C.*

WEAPONS [pærpep, Sax. of pærpin, to arm, Sax. waffen, T.] all sorts of warlike Instruments, except Fire-Arms.

WEAPON Salve [waffen-salbe, T.] a sort of Ointment, which is said to cure a Wound, by being applied to the Sword or other Weapon that made the Wound.

WEAR } [pær, Sax. wêhr, Teut.

WARR } a Stank or great Dam in a River, fitted for taking Fish, or convey-

ing the Stream to a Mill.

To **WEAR** [See Term] is to bring a Ship to, on a different Tack.

To **WEAR** [pærnan, pærnan, Sax.] to be clothed with, as, to wear Cloth.

To **WEAR** [wâhten, Teut.] to last, endure, or hold out; as, This Coat wears well, i. e. lasts long, &c.

To **WEAR** [pærnan, Sax.] to decay or wear away.

To **WEAR the Pot**, to cool it. *N. C.*

WEAR'INESS [pærignesse, Sax.] a being tired or fatigued.

WEAR'Y [pær'ig, Sax.] tired, fatigued.

To **WEAR'Y** [pær'igan, Sax.] to tire, to fatigue.

WEASAND } [pærant, Sax.] the

WESEND } Throat-Pipe or Gullet.

WEASELS, Polecats.

WEATHER-HOG, a Male Lamb the first Year.

To **WEAT the Head**, to look it for Lice. *N. C.*

A **WEATHER** [pæder, Sax. wêter, Dan. wêter, L. S. wîdter, Teut.] a Weather Sheep, a Male Sheep gelt.

WEATHER [pæben, Sax. wêner, Du. wêtter, Teut.] the Disposition of the Air.

WEATHER-Beaten, is properly said of a Ship, which has endured Stress of Weather; but it is commonly used of any Person or Thing that has been worn, by being exposed to the Weather, or hard Labour, old Age, &c.

WEATHER Board, is that Side of a Ship which is to the Windward.

WEATHER Coiling [of a Ship] is when, being a Hull, her Head is brought the contrary way to that she lay before, without losing of any Sail, and only by bearing up the Helm.

A **WEATHER Cock** } Wetterhahn,
A **WEATHER Vane** } Teut.] the Emblem of a Cock, or Vane in other Shapes, set on the Top of a Building, to shew from what Quarter the Wind blows.

WEATHER Gage [See Term] the Advantage of the Wind; as, a Ship is said, To have the Weather Gage of another, when she is to the Windward of her.

WEATHER Glass [wetterglass, T.] a Glass Tube, commonly supplied with Quick-silver, that shews the Change of the Weather, with the Degrees of Heat and Cold.

WEATHER-Man [in Archery] an archer who carefully observes the Weather in Shooting.

WEATHER Wise [wetterweise, Teut.] skilled in the Change of Weather.

To **WEATHER** [See Ph] or go to the Windward - overcome a Difficulty.

To **WEATHER** a Hawk [among *Falcons*] to set her abroad to take the Air.

To **WEAVE** [wævm, Sax. wehen, L. S. and Teut.] to make Cloth, Silk, &c. in a Loom.

A **WEAVER** [wæbba, Sax. weber, L. S. and Teut.] a Maker of Cloth, &c.

A **WEAVER'S Beam** [wæb-beam, Sax. weber-beam, Teut.] weberhoorn, L. S.] the Beam of a Weaver's Loom, on which the Warp is rolled.

WEA Worth You, Woe betide you. *N. G.*

A **WEB** [wæbe, Sax. and Du. weff, Dan. Gæwebe, Teut.] Cloth that is weaving; the Weaving of a Spider; a Sheet of Lead.

A **WEB** [among *Oculists*] a Spot in the Eye, a Bistemper.

WEBBA [wæbba, Sax. a Weaver] a King of the *Merci*.

A **WEBSTER** [wæb-tere, Sax.] a Weaver, a Woman who spins the Web, &c.

To **WED** [weddian or Bepebbian, Sax. webbet, Dan. The Teut. werten, signifies to lay a Wager, is therefore, in the plain Sense of the Word, not applicable here, but might pass figuratively, considering the Uncertainty whether a Person who engages in Matrimony, will win or lose] to take to Wife or Husband, to marry.

WEDBED RIP, the customary Service which inferior Tenants yielded their Lord in reaping and mowing. *Sax.*

A **WEDDING**, Marriage.

A **WEDGE** [wædg, Sax. wegghe, Du.] a Tool to cleave Wood, &c. an Ingot or Mass of Gold, Silver, or other Metal.

WEDLOCK [wædloc, Sax. of webbian, and Loc, Sax. q. d. the Lock of Marriage] Matrimony, Marriage.

WEDNESDAY [wædnærs, Sax. of woden, i. e. Woden the Mars of the Germans, weensdagh, Belg. wonsda, Dan.] the Fourth Day of the Week, heretofore set apart for the Worship of the Idol Woden.

A **WEED** [wæod, Sax.] any rank or wild Herb that grows of itself.

To **WEED** [wæodan, Sax. weide, Belg.] to pluck or root up Weeds.

WEEDINESS, abounding with Weeds.

A **WEEDING-Hook** [wædhoc, Sax.] a Tool for pulling or cutting up Weeds.

WEED [wæde, and we pebe, Sax. weide, B.] a Garment or Suit of Cloaths; a Widow's Veil; also a Friar's Habit.

A **WEEK** [wæoc, Sax. weke, L. S.] the Space or Compas of seven Days and Nights.

WEEK of a Candle [Candelweoc, Sax. we, Teut.] the Cotton Match in a &c.

WELY, by the Week.

WEL, Belg.] a Bow-net to take

Sax. weel, Belg.] a Whirl-

To **WEEN** [wænan, Sax. hence Open-wænan, Sax. to think highly of one's self] to think, to be of Opinion.

To **WEEP** [wæpan, Sax.] to shed Tears.

WEEPINGLY, in a weeping Manner.

WEEPING Eyes, a Disease in Horses.

WEER [wæar, Saxan] Seawrecks.

WEAR [Noribumb.

A **WEESEL** [wæsele, Sax. weisel, Teut. weisel, Dan.] a wild Creature, which haunts Houses, and kills Mice.

To **WEET** [wæthen, Teut.] to know. *Sp.*

To **WEEZEN**, to wit. *Spenc.*

WEETLESS, unknowing. *Spenc.*

WEV'IL [wæp, Sax. weibel, Teut. weibel, Dan.] a small black Worm that eats Corn in the Loft.

WEFT [weft, Dan.] a Thing wove; as a *Wef* of Hair.

WEFT, waved. *Spenc.*

WEFT away, any Thing that wanders or is lost. *Spenc.*

To **WEIGH** [wægan, Sax. weght, Belg. wergen, Teut.] to ponderate or try the Weight of a Thing; to consider in Mind.

A **WEIGH** [of Cheese or Wool] 256 lbs.

A **WEIGH** [of Corn] 40 Bushels.

WEIGHT [wihht, D-wihht, Sax. wihht, Belg.] the Ponderosity, or Heaviness, or Content of a Thing; that which any Thing is weighed by.

WEIGHT'ILY, ponderously.

WEIGHT'INESS, Ponderousness.

WEIGHT'Y [wichtig, Teut.] ponderous, heavy, of great Moment or Concern.

WEIVIN, to wave, to put off, to neglect, to forsake. *Chauc.*

WELAWAY, an Expression of Grief or Surprise. *Chauc.*

WEL'COME [wilecuma, Sax. welkome, Belg. welkomm, Teut.] a Salutation used to a grateful Guest, Visitant, or Customer.

To **WELCOME** [wilecuman, Sax. welkome, Belg.] to salute one with a Welcome, to bid welcome.

WELD, a kind of Herb, whose Stalk and Root is in great Use for dying the bright Yellow and Lemon Colour.

To **WELD**, to move, to weld; also to govern. *Spenc.*

To **WELD** [Smithery] to forge Iron.

To **WELDIN** [wældan, Sax.] to weld, rule, manage, govern, command. *Chauc.*

WELDY, nimble, active. *Chauc.*

WELE, Health, Welfare, Prosperity. *Ch.*

WELFULNESS, Happiness, &c. *Ch.*

WEUFARE [of wæl and færa, Sax. weisfart, Teut.] Well-being, Prosperity, Health, &c.

To **WELK** [welken, Teut.] to set; to decrease, to wither. *Spenc.*

WELKED [verwelket, T.] withered. *O.*

The **WEL'KIN** [wælen, of wælan, Sax. to roll about] the Firmament or Sky

A WEL'KIN [pelch, Sax.] a Cloud, the Sky. *Spruc.*

WELKNITH [of p. alcan, Sax.] turn-eth, changeth. *Chauc.*

WELL [pell, Sax. *wōhl*, Teut. *benē*, L.] as an Adjective it signifies healthy, prosperous, right, &c. as an Adverb, rightly, prosperously, successfully, &c.

A WELL [Welle, of Weallan, Sax. or quelle, Teut.] a Pit or Spring of Water.

A WELL [in the *Military Art*] is a Depth which the Miner sinks into the Ground to prepare a Mine, or find out and disappoint the Enemies Mines.

Well begun is half ended.

All the *Actions* and *Enterprizes* of Mankind labour under the *Reflection* of this quaint moral *Sentence*, whether they be prudent or imprudent in the Undertaking, and good or bad in the Accomplishment. It intimates that Persons should be very deliberate and advised in the Beginning of an Undertaking; for that to begin well is the only Way to quicken and dispatch the End, let it be what it will. It intimates that there is a great deal of Difficulty in beginning well, and that a false Step at first Start is hardly to be recovered afterwards: That the Work does not cost half so much Trouble as the Design of it; that it is an easy Matter to make way when the Ice is broke. It reflects upon false Foundations and foolish Projects, and it holds good from Morality and worldly Affairs to Religion, That a good Beginning is a fair Step to a good Ending. *Dimidium facti, qui bene cepit habet*, say the *Latins*; and *Αρχὴ ἡμῶν παντός*. *Arist.*

All is well that ends well.

It is plain Matter of Fact, that the End crowns all Things, and that every Thing is not to be judged amiss that may appear so for the present. A worldly *Misfortune*, if it quickens our *Diligence* and *Industry*; a severe Fit of *Sickness*, if it promotes our *Piety*, and makes us amend our Lives, is well; tho' for the present no Affliction seems joyous but grievous: For, a happy Death is the never-failing Portion of a well spent Life, which always ends in eternal Bliss and Glory. The best way of judging of Things beyond Mistake is by the Issue or Event of them. *Finis coronat Opus*, say the *Latins*; *Ende wohl*, *alles wohl*, say the *Germans*; and *Αλυσσάντες*, *ἡμῶν δὲν*, the *Greeks*.

WELL/AWAY? [Wela Wa, Sax. of WELL/ADAY } Welan, Wealth, and Wa, Sorrow, q. d. O the Sorrow of Riches! But Dr. Th. H. thinks it to be, q. d. *Wail the Day*] an Interjection of Grief.

WELL'BORN [Welgeborn-n. Sax. *wōhl-geborn*, Teut.] of a good Family; a Gentleman.

WELL'ING [probably of wellen Waves

or Billows of Water, Teut.] to flow, to spring. *Chauc.*

WELLING [of wellen, to bubble or boil, Teut.] heating Liquor scalding hot. *N. C.*

WELL'LINGBOROUGH [of Well and Borough; from Wells there that have a Medicinal Virtue] in *Northamptonshire*.

WELL SET [Welig setst, Teut.] of a strong Make in Body.

WELL SPRING [wellgering, Sax.] a Fountain or Spring.

WEDMITH, riseth. *Chauc.*

WELLS [from the Wells or Springs all over it] a Bishop's See in *Somersetshire*.

A WELT [Skinner derives it of Weltan, Sax. to roll] a Fold or doubling down of Cloth in making a Garment.

To WEL'TER Weltan, Sax. *Welter*, Belg. *weltzen*, Teut. *welter*, Dan. *veaultre*, F. of *volutare*, L.] to wallow or lie groveling.

WELL WILLY, [Wōhl Wollens, Teut.] well wishing. *Chauc.*

WELL THEWID, having good Qualities or Morals. *Chauc.*

WELLY, almost nigh. *N. C.*

WEM [Wam, Sax.] a Blemish in Cloth.

WEM [Wamb, Sax. *Wamunt*, Teut.] the Belly or Guts.

WEMLESS, unspotted, innocent. *Ch.*

A WEN [Wen, Sax.] a hard Swelling, consisting of a thick, tough, phlegmatick Matter like Plaster.

WENCE [in Kent] as a Four Wences, a Place where four Ways meet and cross each other.

A WENCH [Wenele, Sax. of *Wenisch*, Subst. neut. a Woman, also a Girl, Teut.] a scornful Name for a Girl or Maid; a Crack or Whore.

A WENCHER, one who keeps Company with Wenches, or goes a whooring.

WEND [Wend, Sax.] a large Tract of Land, containing many Acres.

To WEND, to go. *N. C.* and *Shakspeare*.

WEN'DING [Sea Term] turning about a Ship, especially when at Anchor.

WENE, a Supposition. *Chauc.*

WENIN [Wenan, Sax. not unlikely of *Wainen* to think, to be of Opinion, Teut.] to suppose, to imagine, to think. *Chauc.*

WENGERESSES, Revengers. *Chauc.*

WENT, a Doubt, a Thought. *Chauc.*

WENTS/BECK [of the River *Wear*, and Beck, Dan. a River] a little River in *Northumberland*, on which stood an Town called *Glanwenta*.

WEOLD [Weold, Sax. *Wald*] a

WEORTH [Weorth, Sax. a] Hence many of our Country V^{er} in words, as *Wandsworth*,

WEPELIE, weeping. *Ch.*

WERÆ } [Wenc,]

WER'TÆ } was pa

kill^{ing} a Man, when such Crimes were punished with Mults and Fines in Money.

WERE [of *wer*, Sax. *Vir*, L.] a Man.

WERE [of *wer*, Sax.] a Pond or Pool of Water. N. C.

WERE, Doubt, Delay. *Cbauc.*

WERELADA [of *werelada*, Sax.] a particular manner of Purgation and Clearing up on the Oath of other Men.

WEREWOLF [werewolf, Teut. q. d. *A Man Wolf*, or *Wolf Man*; *λυνανθρωπος*, Gr.] a Sorcerer; who by means of an enchanted Girdle, &c. takes upon him the Shape and Nature of a Wolf.

WEREGILT-Thief [of *wer*, a Price, L. b., a Mult, and *gilt*, a Thief, Sax.] a Thief that may be redeemed.

TO WERGH [of *werck*, work, Teut.] to work.

WERGILD [*wer-gilt*, Sax.] the Price or Fine set on a Person's Head for the Murder of a Man.

WERISH, unfavoury. O.

WERMINSTER [of *Vermin*, and *Minster*] an old Town in *Wiltshire*.

WERRE, Grief. O.

WERVAGIUM [Old Law] Wharfage, Money paid to a Wharf for lading or unlading Goods.

WERVANCE, a Name given by the Natives of the *West-Indies* to a great Lord.

WEST [*wer*, Sax. and Teut.] the Quarter of the World where the Sun sets.

WESTWARD [*westward*, Sax.] towards the West.

WESTBURY-Apple, an excellent Apple of *Westbury*, a Town in *Hampshire*.

WESTCHESTER [so called to distinguish it from *Chesler* in the Street in *Dorham*, which lies to the East, as this does to the West; the Saxons called it *Leaga Gestræn*, i. e. the Legion's Town, because a Roman Legion quartered there] a Bishop's See.

WESTMINSTER [*westminster*, Sax. so called from its westerly Situation from *London*, and an Abbey or Minster built by *Sibert* King of the *East Angles*, first founded there in Honour of St. Peter] a City distinct from *London*, with separate Magistrates and Privileges; was formerly a Mile distant from it, but by Degrees the Suburbs of the one joined with the other, and made them in a manner one City.

WEST-SAXONLAGE [*west-saxon*, Sax. *Legi*, Sax.] the Law of the *West-Saxons*, which took in nine Counties, viz. *Kent*, *Surrey*, *Suffex*, *Berkshire*, *Hampshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, and *Devon-*

LY, dizzy, giddy. N. C.

RAIN, to draw towards the West.

WARTH. sets as the Sun. *Cbauc.*

WET [pet, Sax. *baad*, Dan.] moist with Liquor.

WET [petra, Sax.] Moistness with Liquor.

To WET [*petan*, Sax. *baader*, Dan.] to make wet or moist with some Liquor.

WETNESS, the being moist or wet.

A WET Glover, a Dresser of the Skins of Sheep, Lambs, Goats, &c. which are tender, thin, and gentle.

WEXACIOUNE, Vexation. *Cbauc.*

A WEY [piet, Sax. a weight] a Measure of dry Things, containing five Chaldron.

WEYMOUTH [of the River *Wey* and *Mouth*] a Port Town in *Dorsetshire*.

WEZON, the Throat or Wind-pipe. Sp.

A WHALE [pale, Sax. *wallesch*, Teut.] the greatest of Fishes.

WHALEY [prob. of *pellian*, Sax. to be full of Springs, and *leag*, a Field, q. d. a Field well watered] in *Lancashire*.

A WHAPPLE Way, a way where a Cart and Horses cannot pass, but Horses only. *Suffex*.

WHARF [of *werfen*, Teut. to cast, to fling or throw down] a broad plain Place, near a Creek or Hithe, to land or lay Ware on, that are brought from or to the Water.

WHARFACE, the Fee which is due for lading Goods at a Wharf, or for the shipping them off.

WHARFINGER, the Keeper or Owner of a Wharf.

To WHARL [of *werelian*, Sax. to turn] to stutter in pronouncing R.

WHARLS of Flowers [among Florists] such as are set at certain Distances about the main Stock or Spike.

WHARRE, Crabs, Crab Apples. *Cbauc.*

A WHARROW [prowra, Sax.] a Spindle.

WHAT [pwt, Sax. *wat*, L. S. and Belg. *was*, Teut. *was*, Dan.] what Thing? an Interrogative Pronoun.

A WHEADY Mile, a Mile beyond Expectation, a tedious one. *Sbropsh.*

A WHEAL ? [pale, Sax. *Patrosac-*
A WHEAL ? tion, of *pelan*, Sax.] a Puff or Pimple.

WHEAL. See *Perambulator*.

WHEAL-Worm, an Insect.

WHEAM ? so close that no Wind can
WHEM ? enter; also convenient, *Cbauc.*

WHEAMOW, nimble. N. C.

WHEAT [pwt, Sax. *Wheat*, Du. *Wit*, Teut. *Wade*, Dan.] the Grain of which the finest Bread is made.

WHEATEAR, a sort of Bird.

WHEATEN [pwt, Sax. *Wetzer*, Teut.] made of Wheat.

WHEDEN, a silly Fellow. N. C.

W H

WHEE } an Heifer, or young Cow.
WHEY } *Türkische*.

To **WHEEDLE**, to draw in craftily, to coax or soothe.

WHEEDLING, coaxing.

WHEEDLINGLY, coaxingly.

WHEEL [pæol, and pæogul, Sax. *Wiel*, Dan.] a round Device well known.

A **WHEEL-Barrow** [pæol-bepepe, Sax.] a Barrow or small Cart, with one Wheel, for carrying Dung, Soil, Earth, &c.

To **WHEEL**, to turn about.

A **Measuring-WHEEL**, a Mathematical Instrument to measure Lengths upon the Ground, called also a *Way wiser*.

To **WHEEL** [*Military Discipline*] is to make a Motion that brings a Battalion or Squadron to front on that Side where the Flank was.

WHEEL'AGE, a Duty paid for the Passage of Carts and Waggon.

WHEEL Fire, *Ignis Rotæ* [among *Chymists*] a Fire for the melting of Metals, &c. which covers the Crucible, Copper, or Melting Pot, intirely over, at Top as well as round the Sides.

A **WHEEN Cat** [i. e. a Queen Cat, the word *Queen* was used by the Saxons to signify the Female] a She Cat.

To **WHEEZ** [pææp, Sax.] to rattle in the Throat, to speak as one does that has a Cold.

A **WHEINT Lad** [q. d. quaint] a fine Lad, spoken ironically; cunning, subtle.

A **WHELK**, the same as *Wbeal*; also a Kind of Shell-Fish, or Sea Snail.

To **WHELM** [pbylpan, and Apylpan, To **WHELVE** [Sax.] to cover or turn the open Side of a Vessel downwards.

A **WHELP** [hpelp, Sax. *Welppe*, Belg. probably of *Kappa*, or *Vulpcula*, L.] a Puppy; the young Cub of any wild Beast.

To **WHELP**, to bring forth Puppies as a Bitch, Fox, &c.

WHELPS [in a Ship] Brackets, or small Pieces of Wood fastened to the main Body of the Capstan or Draw-Beam; which give the Sweep of it, and keep the Cable from surging or coming too high, when it is wound about them.

WHEN [hpæinne, Sax.] *Wentn*, Teut.] at what Time?

WHENCE, from what Place?

WHERE [hpæp, Sax.] in what Place?

WHERKENED, choaked. *N. C.*

WHERLICOTES, open Chariots, which were made use of by Persons of Quality before the Invention of Coaches.

A **WHERRET** [an *Horion*, F.] a Box on the Ear, or Slap on the Cheek.

A **WHERRY** [probably so called of *burly*, from its Swiftnefs; or of *whebers*, L. to carry; or of *pæpan*, Sax. to pass] a small Boat, such as is commonly used for the carrying of Passengers.

W H

To **WHET** [hpætan, Sax. *Wetzen*, L. S. *metzen*, Teut.] to sharpen.

A **WHETSTONE** [hpætan, Sax. *metsteen*, L. S. *metzstein*, Teut.] a Stone for whetting or sharpening of Knives, &c.

WHETHER [hpætan, Sax. *Wetter*, Belg. and Teut.] which of the two? &c.

WHEY [hpæge, Sax.] the Serum or watery Part of Milk.

WHICH [hpile, Sax. *Wullich*, Den. *Welch*, Teut.] whether of the two? &c. or, who?

WHICH, an Ark or Chest. *O.*

WHICK'ET for *Whacker*, Quittes for Quatte, i. e. *Quid pro Quo*. Kent.

WHIDS, Words. Cant.

A **WHIFF** [Whiffy C. Br.] a Breath, for drawing in or blowing out of the Breath.

To **WHIFF** [Whiffy C. Br.] to breathe, to draw in and blow out the Breath.

To **WHIFFLE** [pæpian, Sax.] to babble, to ramble, to fluctuate; to trick out of a Thing; to stand trifling; to play on a Pipe.

A **WHIFFLER** [pæpian, Sax.] a Babbling; a Piper that plays on a Pipe to a Company of Foot Soldiers.

A **WHIFFLER** [of the Companies of London] a young Freeman, who goes before, and waits on them at publick Solemnities.

A **WHIFFLER** } a mere Trifler,
A **WHIFFLING Fellow** } a pitiful, mean, sorry Fellow.

WHIG [pæp, and pæpæ, Sax.] Whey, Butter-milk, or very small Beer.

A **WHIG** [pæp, Sax. whey, &c. first applied to those in Scotland who kept their Meetings in the Fields, their common Food being four Milk] a Nickname given to those who were against the Court Interest in the Times of King Charles and James II. and to such as were for it in the succeeding Reigns.

WHIG'GISM, the Tenets and Practices of Whigs.

WHILE [hpile, Sax.] during the Time.

WHILE [Wille, L. S. *Wille*, Teut.] Time; Leisure; Opportunity.

WHILOM [hpilon, Sax.] once, some time ago, formerly.

A **WHIM**, a maggoty Fancy or Conceit, a freakish Humour.

To **WHIMPER** [of *Wimmetn*, Teut.] to begin to cry, as a young Child does.

WHIMSICAL, full of Whimfies, freakish, fantastical.

WHIMSICALLY, fantastically.

WHIMSICALNESS, Fantasticalness.

A **WHIM'Y**: See *Whim*.

WHIN, a Shrub called *Knee-holm*.

To **WHINDLE**, to whimper or sob.

To **WHINE** [pæpian, Sax. *Wynnen*, to cry or weep. Teut. C. Br.] to make a mournful Noise in a crying Tone.

To **WHINE** [*Huning Term*] an Otter is said to *wbine*, when she makes a loud Noise or Cry.

WHIN'YARD [*Skinner* derives it of *wynn*, *Sax.* to fan or vibrate; or of *pin-nag*, *Sax.* to win, and *Ape*, *Sax.* Honour; but *Minbew* of *Vienna*, a Vine-Twig] a Sort of Back-Sword, or crooked-Sword, a Scimitar.

A **WHIN'NER** *Neb*, a lean, (pale-faced) Man. N. C.

A **WHIN'NOCK**, a Kit, a Pail to carry Milk in. N. C.

To **WHINNY** [of *binatre*, L. or *wiht*, C. Br. the Noise a Horse makes] to neigh as a Horse does.

WHINS, the Furz or Füz bush. *Genista*. L.

To **WHIP** [*hpeop*, *Sax.* *whipper*, *Dan.*] to scourge or lash with a Whip; also to few after a particular Manner.

WHIP, or *Whip Staff* [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber like a strong Staff, fastened into the Helm for him that steers in small Ships to hold in his Hand, to move the Helm and steer the Ship.

WHIPPING [among *Anglers*] is a fastening the Line to the Hook or Rod; also a casting in of the Hook, and drawing it gently on the Water.

WHIMSTER, a Sharyer, a shifting Fellow.

WHIRKENED [*Etwurget*, *Teut.*] choaked, strangled. N. C.

To **WHIRL** [*hpyrnan*, or *hpcppian*, *Sax.* or *werben*, *Beig.* *hirlvelt*, *Dan.*] to turn swiftly about.

A **WHIRL** [*wirel*, *Teut.*] a round A **WHERN** } Piece of Wood put on the Spindle, of a Spinning-Wheel. C.

The **WHIRL Bone**, the Knee pan, the round Bone of the Knee.

WHIRL-Pool [*pyppul*, *Sax.*] a Gulph where the Water is continually turning round; also a kind of Sea Fish.

WHIRL-WIND [*wirel-wind*, *Teut.*] *hizuel-winde*, *Dan.*] a boisterous Wind which blows Things round; a Hurricane.

A **WHIRLY GIG** [of *wirwel*, *Teut.*] a Plaything to turn round.

To **WHISK** [*wisch*, *Teut.* *hisket*, *Dan.*] to brush or cleanse with a Whisk.

A **WHISK** [*wisch*, *Teut.* *biffet*, *Dan.* or as *Skinner* thinks, probably of *hpæ*, *Sax.* white] a Brush made of Other Twigs; also the Sound of a Switch; also a Sort of Neck-dress formerly worn by Women.

WHISK } a Game at Cards well known.

WHISKER, a Tuft of hair on the upper lip of a Man.

WHISKER, a Scuttle or Basket. N. C.

WHISKING, great, swinging; as a

To **WHISPER** [*whisperen*, L. S. an *Teut.* *huffler*, *Dan.*] to speak softly.

WHISPERING Place, a remarkable Curiosity in the Cathedral of *Gloucester*, and also of *St. Paul's* at *London*, being a Wall built so in an Arch of the Church, or just under the Cupola, that if a Man whisper never so low at one End, a Person that lays his Ear to the other, shall hear distinctly every Syllable spoken.

WHIST [*Zhu*, *Ital.* *whist*, *Dan.*] an Interjection commanding Silence.

To **WHISTLE** [*whistlan*, *Wigolan*, *Sax.*] to make musical Sounds with the Lips and Breath, without the Voice.

WHISTLE [*whistle*, and *Wigle*, *Sax.* probably of *whistle*, L.] a Pipe to whistle with.

A **WHIT** [*Apæ*, *Sax.*] a small part. **WHIT**, Newgate. *Can.*

WHITAKER, the North East Part of a Flat or Shore, the middle Ground.

WHITBY [*h. e.* white Town or Bay, called by the *Saxons* *Whitbyheale*, i. e. *Stream's Kill*] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 10½ Miles N. by W. from *London*.

WHITE [*ppica*, *Sax.* *wit*, L. S. *hbin*, *Dan.* *weiss*, T.] a natural Colour, contrary to black, tho' some deny white to be a Colour.

WHITE COB [*whit-an-cop*, *Sax.* q. d. white Head, as *Abiceps*, L. or *leucophaea*, Gr.] a Sea Bird, a Mew.

WHITE HALL, *York-Place*, built by *Cardinal Woolsey*, and taken from him by *King Henry VIII.*

WHITE Hart Silver, a Mistle paid into the Exchequer out of the Forest of *White-Hart*, certain Lands in *Dorsetshire*, which was first imposed on *Thomas de Linde*, by *King Henry III.* for killing a beautiful white Hart, contrary to his Order.

WHITE Line [with *Anatomists*] the same as *Linea Alba*.

WHITE Line [among *Printers*] a void Space left between two Lines.

WHITE Meats, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Whitepots, Custards; also Fowls, Chickens, Turkeys, Pigs, Rabbits, &c.

WHITE Oakum, a Sort of Tow or Flax to drive into the Seams of Ships.

WHITE Pot, Milk with Eggs, fine Bread, Sugar, and Spice, baked in a Pot.

To **WHITE**, to requite; as *God white you*, God requite you. *Chris.*

To **WHITE**, to blame. N. C.

WHITE Rent, a Duty of 8d. paid annually to the Duke of *Cornwall* by every Tanner in *Derbyshire*.

WHITE Sauce [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of blanched Almonds, and the Breast of a Capon, pounded together with Spice, &c.

WHITE Spurs, Squires made by the King in ancient Times, so named from the Spurs they received at their Creation.

WHITE Straits, a Sort of coarse Cloath made in *Devonshire*.

WHITE Wining, a small white Apple, a pleasant and juicy Fruit.

WHITE Warr, an Herb.

To **WHITEN** [*ppritan*, Sax. *whiten*, L. S.] to make white.

WHITE/NESS, the being of a white Colour.

WHITHER [*ppritan*, Sax.] to what Place.

WHITING [*whitingh*, Belg.] a Fish; also a chalky Substance for whitening Walls.

WHITLOW [of *pite*, Sax. Pain, and *Loep*, F. a Wolf, because of the Cruelty of the Pain] a Swelling at the Fingers Ends.

WHITLOW Grass, an Herb of great Efficacy against Felons and Whitlows. *Paronychia*, L.

WHITNEY [of *ppit*, white, and *ey*, Water, or Ice, an Island, Sax.] a Town in *Oxfordshire*, 54 Miles W. by N. from London.

WHITSTER, a Whitener of Linen Cloth.

WHITSUN Farthings, Offerings antiently made at *Whitsuntide* to the Parish Priest by the Parishioners. See *Pentecostals*.

WHITSUNDAY [*Dominica in albis*, L.] i. e. *White Sunday*] so called from the Admission of the *Catechumens*, clothed in white Robes, to the Sacrament of Baptism on the Eve of this Festival, which was instituted to commemorate the Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the Shape of fiery Tongues; It answers to the *Pentecost* of the *Jews*.

WHITSUNTIDE, the Season of that Festival.

WHITTAIL, a Bird.

WHITTEN-Tree, a Shrub. *Sorbus Sylvestris*, L.

To **WHITTLE** [of *ppritan*, Sax.] to cut Sticks into small Pieces.

A **WHITTLE** [*pprit*, Sax.] a sort of white Basket.

A **WHITTLE** [of *ppitel*, Sax. white] a small Blanket worn over the Shoulders by Women; also a Blanket used to swaddle a young Child. *W. C.*

To **WHIZZ**, q. d. to *Hiss*, to make a Noise, as Liquor does when poured upon the Fire.

WHO [*hpi*, Sax. *qui*, L.] which, what Person.

To **WHOAVE**, to cover, to overwhelm over. *Chefb.*

WHOLE [*whol*, philiz; Sax. *weel*, L. S. *hol*, Gr.] all of a Thing; also entire, not broken.

WHOLE Chafe Books, Winter-Riding Boots, Hunting Boots.

WHOLESON *Hecklam*, L. S. of *hæl*, or *hæto*. Sax. *wehlsham*, Teut.] health-

ful, good, sound; as *wholesome Food*, C. **WHOLE/SOME Ship** [*Sea Teron*] a Ship which will hull, try and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

WHOLESOMLY, healthfully, soundly. **WHOLESOMNESS**, Healthfulness, Soundness.

WHOODINGS. q. d. *Hoedings*, such Planks as are joined and fastened along the Ships Sides upon the Stern.

WHOOKT, shook (every Joint) quaked. *Chefb.*

To **WHOOOP** [*Hooper*, F.] See *Hoop*. A **WHOOOP**, a Pewet, a Bird.

WHOOOP } the Cry which a Sheep-herd makes to call his Sheep together.

A **WHORE** [*hure*, and *hopenens*, of *hypian*, to hire, Sax. of *weere*, Belg. *Quar*, Teut. *Porte*, Dan. of *Queren*, L. S. to hire, q. d. a hired Woman, or one who prostitutes herself for Hire] an incontinent Woman, a Prostitute.

To **WHORE** [*weeren*, L. S. *weeren*, Teut. which *Veſſegan* derives of *hypian*, Sax. to hire, q. d. to hire a Woman to lie with one] to be guilty of Whoredom, either Man or Woman.

WHORED/OM [*hureom*, Sax. *Onia*, Gr. Venereal Sports] the Act of Incontinency.

WHORLEBAT [of *B-er*, Sax. and *Whir*] a Kind of Gauntlet with Straps and Leaden Plumets; used by the ancient Romans at playing at Fifty-cuffs, in their solemn Games and Exercises.

WHORTLE [*peort*, Sax. a Heart] a Sort of Shrub.

WHORTLE-Berries [*peortebrian*, Sax. *Heurtes*, F. q. Heart-Berries] the Berries of a Whortle Shrub, also Bilberries.

WHOWISKIN, a drinking black Pot. *Chefb.*

WHUR? [among Falconers] the Fluting of Partridges and Pheasants as they rise.

To **WHUR**, to snarl as a Dog does.

WHY [*ppi*, *hpyg*, and *gophpig*, Sax.] for what Cause or Reason.

WIBURTON [of *Wibert*, an *English* Saxon Knight, Builder of it, that about the Year 870 fought under *Algar*, in a Battle against the *Danes*, and *tun*, Sax. a Town] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

WICHACAN, a Root growing in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, of great Virtue in healing all Manner of Wounds.

WICHENCRAFT, Witchcraft. O.

WIC [*pic*, of *pician*, Sax. to dwell] Borough or Village.

WICK [*wicke*, Teut.] the Core of a Candle, &c. also counterfeit. O.

WICKED [of *piece*, a *Wick*, *piccian*, to bewitch, q. d. be-

of picean, gepecan, to oppress, because nothing is more oppressive than a wicked Man; or of pige'n, pige'n-man, a Soldier, because they are generally impious; or of pi'an, pi'gean, Sax. to curse, from whence pi'ge'n, accursed, or as *Camden* of pece'n, pe'n, Sax. deceitful, full of Guile] ungodly, debauched, vile.

WICK'EDLY, ungodly.

WICK'EDNESS, Ungodliness.

WICK'ER, a Twig of an Osier Shrub.

WICK'ER, a Caisement.

WICK'ET, [*Guicet*, F.] a little Door within a Gate, or Hole in a Door. *Du.*

WICK'HAM, [rather picomb, from pic, Sax. the winding of a River or Port, and Comb, Sax. a Valley] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, 27 Miles W. by N. from *London*.

WICK'LIF, [of *pic*, Sax. white, and Klif, Sax. a Rock or Cliff] *John Wickliff*, who mauled the Pope that he obtained the Title of an Arch Heretick.

WICK'LIFITES, the Followers of *John Wickliff*, who maintained that Persons guilty of mortal Sin had no Right to exercise any Authority or Jurisdiction.

WIDDLE *Waddle* [*wicket* backlegger, Teut.] to go sideling towards first one side and then the other.

To WIDDLE, to fret. *N. C.*

WIDE [*pi'de*, Sax. *mittu*, *Du.* *bitt*, *Dan.* *Welt*, Teut.] large in Breadth.

WIDE'LY, extendedly in Breadth.

WIDE'NESS, Extension in Breadth.

To WIDEN [*Widen*, L. S. *weiten*, Teut.] to enlarge in Breadth.

WID'GEON } [*pi'ge'n*, Sax. *pugna-*

WID'GIN } *ci-us*, *g. d.* a fighting Bird, as *Skinner* thinks] a silly sort of Bird; also a Simpleton, or silly Fellow.

A WIDOW [*pi'du*, Sax. *witto*, T. *Emetote*, C. Br. *Widwe*, L. S. *Vidua*, L.] a Woman whose Husband is dead.

WIDOW of the King, she who after the Death of her Husband, who was the King's Tenant, in *Capite*, was forced to recover her Dower by the *Writ de dote assignandi*, and could not marry again without the King's Consent.

WIDOW *Bene* [in *Suffra*] is that Share which a Widow is allowed of her Husband's Estate besides her Jointure.

WIDOW *Wail*, a Shrub.

WID'OWER [*widuwer*, of *widuwer*, a Widow, and *wer*, a Man, B. *Wittwer*, Teut.] a Man who survives his deceased Wife.

WID'OWHOOD [*pi'dep* and *ha'd*, Sax.] the State and Condition of a Widow or Widower.

To WIELD } [*peutan*, and *peban*,
To WEILD } Sax. *Walten*, Teut.] to handle, to manage, to sway.

WIERDES [of *pi'd*, Sax.] Fates; Destinies. *Cbauc.*

A WIFE [*pi'p*, of *pi'pian*, Sax. to marry a Wife, *Wife*, L. S. *Wif*, Teut. and *bif*, *Dan.*] a married Woman, whose Will, in the Judgment of the Law, is subject to that of her Husband, whence it is said, *She has no Will*, but *Fulget radiis mariti*, i. e. Shines with her Husband's Lustre.

WIG'AN } [*pi'bigin*, Sax. of *pi*,
WIG'GIN } Sacred, or pi'be'n, an Al-
WIG'GON } tar, and *Bigin*, or *Bie-*
gin, Sax. to build, *g. d.* Sacred Buildings] a Town in *Lancashire*, 148 Miles N. W. by N. from *London*.

WIG'GER, strong, as a clean pitched, wigger Fellow. *N. C.*

A WIGHT [*pi'ht*, Sax.] a living Creature, either Man or Woman.

WIGHT, quick, *Spenc.*

Isle of WIGHT [*Wigelan's*, and *Wick Ea*, Sax. in C. Br. *Wit*, which denotes a Division or Separation, because it was thought that this Island was cut off and separated from the rest of *England*, by the Force of the Sea] an Island near *Portsmouth*, over-against *Southampton*.

WIGHTY, quickly. *Spenc.*

WIG'MORE [*Wigingamepe*, Sax. prob. of *pi'nc*, praised, *ge'ong*, young, and *ma'ne*, Sax. or of *pi'c*, Sax. a Fortress, and most, Sax. a Moor] a Town in *Hertfordshire*.

WIG'REEVE [of *pi'g*, a Way, and *ge'nepe*, Sax.] the Overseer of the Highways.

The WIKES of the Mouth, the Corners of the Mouth. *N. C.*

WILBERHAM [antiently called *Wilburgham*, prob. of *pi'bu*, or *pi'bu*, Sax. *Burg* and *Ham*, Sax.] a Town in *Kent*.

WIL'COCK [of *Wald*, a Wood, and cock, *g. d.* Wood-cock] a Surname.

WILD [*pild*, of *Apil'an*, to grow wild, Sax. *bild*, *Dan.* *Wilt*, Teut. and L. S.] untainted, harebrained; fierce, furious; uninhabited.

WILD [spoken of *Vegetables*] that grows of itself, as some Trees and Herbs do.

WILDERNESS [*Wiltne's*, Teut.] a large, uncultivated, unfrequented Place.

A WILD'ING [*Wiltwelling*, L. S.] a wild Apple, a Crab Apple.

WILD'LY, fiercely, ramblingly.

WILD'NESS, Fierceness.

WILD-Fire, a sort of Fire invented by the *Grecians*; also Gunpowder rolled up

up west and set on Fire; also an Evil in Sheep; the Running-Worm, a Disease.

WILD-FIRE *Aranea*, trismed with Wild-fire, and shot burning, to stick in the Sails or Rigging of Ships in a Fight.

WILD Water Cress, an Herb. *Barbarea*. L.

WILD Williams, a Flower. *Lychnis plumaria*. L.

WILDS, uninhabited Places.

A WILE [of geal, Sax. *Fraud*, *Verflegan*, or *galian*, Sax. to enchant, *Skinner*] a cunning Shift, or subtle-Trick.

WILFRED [of *gilla*, the Will, and *frede*, Peace, Sax.] a proper Name.

St. WILFRED's Needle, a narrow Hole in the Church of *Rippon*, in *Yorkshire*, in which, in old Times, the Chastity of Women used to be tried, in that such as had violated their Chastity were miraculously stopped and held fast, but such as were chaste did easily pass through it.

WILFUL [*p. ful*, Sax.] obstinately, unruly, headstrong, inflexible.

WILFULLY, stubbornly.

WILFULNESS, Stubbornness.

WILLY, craftily.

WILINESS, Craftiness, Subtility.

WILK [*pealc*, Sax.] a Cockle or Sea-Snail. *Lincoln*.

The **WILL** [*gilla*, Sax. *Wille*, L. S. and Teut. *Wille*, Dan. *Vuil*, F. *Voluntas*, L.] a particular Faculty of the Soul, or the Act of that Faculty; Mind, Pleasure, a good or bad Disposition; also Kindness or Unkindness towards one.

To **WILL** [*pillan*, Sax. *Willehen*, L. S. *Willehen*, T. *vouloir*, F. *velle*, L. *Boulogne*, Gr.] to require, command; to propose.

A WILL, a solemn Act, by which a Man declares what he would have done after his Death.

WILL Rare,

WILL } a Will only by
Nuncupative WILL } Word of Mouth, which being proved by Witnesses, may be of as good Force as one in Writing, except for Lands, which are not devisable but by a Testament in Writing made in the Lifetime of the Testator.

WILL with a Whisp, a fiery Meteor or Exhalation that appears in the Night, commonly haunting Church-yards, marshy and fenny Places, as being evaporated out of a fat Soil; it also flies about Rivers, Hedges, &c. and often in dark Nights misleads Travellers by their making towards it, not duly regarding their way; *Jack in a Lantern*.

WILLERS, wilful or wily Men *Cb*.

WILLIAM [of *Willel-helm*, Belg. i. e. harness'd with a gilded Helmet; or as

others *Sax*, of *Willel-helm*, i. e. the Shield or Defence of many] a Name of Men.

WILLIAMS, *Scots Williams*, a Flower.

WILLING, inclined to do a Thing.

WILLINGLY, with a ready Inclination.

WILLINGNESS, the being inclined to an Action.

WILL JELL, a sorry inconsiderable Person, an Hermaphrodite.

WILLOW [*pelic*, or *p-lice*, Sax. *Willel*, Belg.] a Tree well known.

WILLY [*Willel*, Teut.] willing, favourable. *Cbauc*.

WILTON [of the Brook of *Willel*, and *ton*, Sax.] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 12 Miles W. from London.

WILTSHIRE [*pilsetta*, Sax. either from the Town *Wilson*, or the River *Witby* and *setta*, Sax. a neighbouring Inhabitant] the County of *Wills*.

WILY [of geal, Sax. *Fraud*] full of Wiles, subtil, crafty.

A WIMBLE [*Wimpe*, Belg. of *Wemelen*, Germ. to bore] a Piercer to bore Holes with.

WIMBLETON [*pihanbune*, or as *Saner* writes, *pihanbane*, and derives it of *pihba*, the Builder, and *bune*, S. x. a Hill] a Town in *Surrey*.

To **WIMM**, to winnow. *Sass*.

A WIMPLE [*Guimple*, F. *Wimpe*, Belg.] a Muffler or plaited Linnen Cloth, which Nuns wear about their Necks; also a Streamer or Flag.

WIMUND [*Sacred Peace*] a proper Name.

To **WIN** [*pinnan* Sax. *Winnen*, L. S. *gewinnen*, Teut. *bindez*, Dan. of *vincere*, L.] to get or gain, to make one's self Master of.

WINANDERMERE [probably of pine, pleasant, *pind*, a Ford, and *mere*, a Marsh, Sax.] in *Westmoreland*.

WINBURN [*pyaburnham*, Sax. *Winnagledp*, C. Br. i. e. a Town between two Rivers] in *Dorsetshire*, 82 Miles S. W. from London.

To **WINCE** } of *Wancken*, Teut. to
To **WINCH** } vacillate, or *pentan*, Sax. to turn and wind } to kick or spurn, to throw out the hinder Feet as a Horse.

To **WINCH** [*Guineber*, F.] to wind round with a Winch, an Iron Instrument to turn Screws with, &c.

WINCHCOMB [*p ncel combe*, Sax. of *pincel* a Corner, and *Comb* a Valley, Sax. i. e. a Valley encompass'd on each Side with Hills] a Town in *Gloucestershire*, 71 Miles, W. N. W. from London.

WINCHELSEA [*pincele*, of *pincel* a Corner, and *ea*, or *Ige*, an

Sea.] a Port in *Saxia*, 60 Miles S. E. from *London*.

WINCHESTER [*Wintancestres*, *Sax.* the *Welfs* call it *Canst* *Guenif*, i. e. *White City*, because it is built upon a chalky Soil] a Bishop's See in *Hampshire*, 52 Miles S. W. from *London*.

WINDCHESTER Goose, a pocky Swelling in the Groin.

To **WIND** [*pinan*, *Sax.* *wintan*, *L. S.* and *Teut.* *winder*, *Dan.*] to turn, twist, or roll about; to blow a Horn; to scent as Dogs do.

WIND [*pin's*, *Sax.* *wint*, *Dan.* *wind*, *Teut.* and *L. S.* *Vent*, *F.* of *Ventus*, *L.*] the Current or Stream of the Air, which runs or blows from some one of the 32 Points of the Compass; Air pent up in the Body of an Animal, Breath; breathing; Scent.

A **WIND-Berry**, a Bill-Berry, or Whorle-Berry.

It is an ill Wind that blows nobody good.

This Proverb intimates, that the Dispensations of Providence are never intirely and universally ill in themselves; tho' they may be very afflictive to some particular Persons, for that at the same Time they are to the Advantage of others; as, if a Sickness invades a City, it turns to the Profit of Physicians; if a Conflagration lays a great Part of a City in Ashes, or a Tempest destroys a Navy, it helps Builders to a good Stroke of Work; if a Fleet of Merchant Ships sink in a Storm, or fall into the Hands of Pirates, it is to the enriehing of such who have Store of such Merchandises by them; So that, *Unius dispendium alterius est commodum*, as say the *Latins*; and, *A quelque chose malheur est bon*, the *French*; *πολύτιμον καὶ ἀσφαλὲς ἐστὶν πᾶν κακὸν ἐν θίμῳ ἀνθρώπῳ*, the *Greeks*; and *כִּי הוּא בִּרְיָהּ*, the *Hebrews*.

WIND-Bound [*Sea Term*] kept or kept back by contrary Winds.

WIND Broken, a Disease in Horses.

WIND Cholick, a painful Disease.

WIND-Egg [*Wintu-Eg*, *Teut.*] an Addle-Egg that has taken Wind.

WIND-Fall [*windfall*, *Teut.*] Fruit blown off the Tree by the Wind; also a lucky Chance; some Profit or Estate come to one unexpectedly.

WIND-Gall [*in Horses*] a soft Swelling arising on the Joint of the Leg.

WIND-Gun, an Instrument to discharge a Bullet only by means of Air thrust into it.

WIND'HAM [*q. d.* *Wimund's Home*] in *Norfolk*, 84 Miles N. N. E. from *London*.

WINDIR, to trim or adorn. *Chauc.*

WINDLASS } a Draw Beam or Instru-

WINDLESS } ment in small Ships, placed upon the Deck just abaft the Fore-mast.

WINDLASS } [*winde*, *Teut.*] an
WINCH } Engine wherewith any
weighty Thing is wound up, or drawn out of a Well, &c.

WINDLES, Blades to wind Yarn on. *C.*

WIND-Row, Hay or Grass taken up into Rows, in order to be dried by the Wind before cocking up: The Greens or Borders of a Field dug up in order to carry Earth on the Land to mend it. *S. C.*

WIND-Taught [*Sea-Term*] stiff in the Wind, applied to any thing, which holds or catches the Wind aloft, or Hooping too much in a stiff Gale of Wind.

WIND Thrush, a Bird so named, because it comes into England in high Winds in the Beginning of the Winter.

WIND-Tackle-Blocks [*in a Ship*] are the main double Blocks or Pulleys, which being made fast to the End of a small Cable, serve for the hoisting Goods into the Ship, &c.

To **WIND** a Ship } [*of wendeti*, to
To **WEND** a Ship } turn, *Teut.*] *Sea Term*, is to bring her Head about.

The Ship **WINDS** up [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said so to do, when she comes to ride at an Anchor.

How **WINDS** the Ship? or, How wends the Ship? so Mariners ask concerning a Ship that is under sail, i. e. Upon what Point of the Compass does she lie with her Head?

WINDSOR, [*pinble phosan*, *Sax.* *Winding-shore*, from the Winding of the Shore at that Place] a Town in *Berkshire*, where is a Royal Palace and Castle, 20 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

WINDWARD Tide [*Sea Term*] a Tide which runs against the Wind, rather than with it.

WINDOW [*q. d.* *Wind-door*, *winuete*, *Dan.*] an open Place in the Side of a House to let in Air and Light.

WINE [*pin*, *Sax.* *Winn*, *Dan.* and *L. S.* *Wijn*, *Teut.* *gwin*, *C. Br.* *Vinum*, *L. Lat.*, *Gr.*] a Liquor made of the Juice of the Grapes, or other Fruits.

Spirits of **WINE** [*among Chymists*] the oily Part of Wine rarified by acid Salts; distilled from Brandy, &c.

WINEFRED [*of pinnan*, to get, and *frede*, Peace, *Sax.*] the Name of the English Saxon Apostle of the Germans, afterwards called Boniface by Pope Gregory.

WINEFRED, an English Virgin Saint, revived by Bruno the Priest, after Cradock had cut off her Head, in the Place where sprang up St. Winefred's Well in *Flintshire*, according to the Popish Legend.

WINETS, Vine Branches. *O.*

WING [*geping*, *Sax.* *bluge*, *Dan.*] that Part of a Bird used in flying.

WING [*of an Army*] is the Horse on the Flanks, or at the End of each Line on the Right and Left.

WITHERED [*g-pyðroð*, *Sax.*] dried, faded, as Leaves, Flowers, &c.

WITHEREDNESS [*pyðerna*, *Sax.*] Driness, fadedness, &c.

WITHERINGTON [of *pyðerian*, *Sax.* to wither, and *þune*, *Sax.* an Hill, *q. d.* a dry Hill] in *Northumberland*.

WITHERNAM [*Old Law*] is the taking or driving away a Distress, or any Thing distrained, into a Hold, or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot, upon Replevin, deliver it to the Party distrained.

WITHERS [in a *Horse*] are the Shoulder blades at the setting on of the Neck.

WITHERSAKE, or *Wythersake*, [of *Witersacker*, *Teut.* an Antagonist] an Apostate, a perfidious Renegade *O. R.*

To **WITHHOLD** [of *p.ð* and *healdan*, *Sax.* enchaften, *Teut.*] to keep that which is another's, to keep back, stop or stay.

WITHIN-BOARD [*Sea Term*] that which is within the Ship.

WITHWIND, the Herb Bind-Weed. *Cerastium*. *L.*

To **WITHSAY**, to deny. *O.*

To **WITHSIT**, to withstand. *O.*

To **WITHSTAND** [*p.ð* and *ristan*, *Sax.* widerstehen, *Teut.*] to stand or be beat against, to resist.

WITHY [*p.ðg*, *Sax.*] a Tree; otherwise called an Osier, *Salix folio longissimo*. *L.*

WITNESSFULLY, better attested. *Ch.*

A **WITNESS** [*pitneffe*, *Ec* *p. tneffe*, *Sax.*] one who testifies a Thing.

To **WITNESS** [*p. tnan*, *Sax.* witten, *L. S.* wiffen, *Teut.* to know] to bear witness, to subscribe a Writing as a Witness.

A **WITOL** [*p. trol*, *Sax.* conscious] a **WITTAL** [to himself] a contented Cuckold.

WITTENA-Gemotes [*p. trena*, *Ec* *gemot*, *Sax.*] the Council or Assembly of the *Scots* Noblemen, &c. to assist the King.

To **WITTEN-Witterly**, to know certainly. *O.*

WITTERLEY, certain. *Chanc.*

WITTING [of *p. tnan*, *Sax.* wiffend, *Teut.*] knowing, conscious.

WITTY [*p. tte*, *Sax.*] full of Wit.

WIVELSCOMB [of *Wivel*, a *Weszel*, and *comb*, a Valley] a Town in *Somersetshire*, 128 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

WYVERN [among *Heralds*] an Animal with Wings and Feet like a Bird, but the Tail, &c. like a Serpent.

WIZARD [probably of *Wisse*, *Belg.* wise, and *carð*, *Nature*] a cunning Man, a Sorcerer, an Enchanter.

To **WIZZLE**, to get any Thing away slyly. *N. G.*

WO [*po*, *Sax.* *wæ*, *L. S.* *wæb*, *Teut.* *wæ*, *Dan.* *væ*, *L.* of *vaf*, *Gr.*] Grief, trouble, Sorrow.

WOAD [*pad*, *Sax.* *wædd*, *Belg.*

waib, *Teut.*] an Herb much used in dying of Cloth, &c. of a blue Colour. *Glastrum*. *L.*

WOAD/MEL, a hairy coarse Stuff made of Island Wool. *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

WOODETH, grows mad. *O.*

WODEN [of *peban*, *Sax.* *woeden*; *L. S.* *wæten*, *Teut.* to rage, to be furious, *q. d.* the furious God, *q. d.* he that inspired a warlike Fury into the Minds of Men] a God of the *Goths*, *Germans*, and *Saxons*, the same with *Mars* of the *Romans*: His Statue was set up with a *Panoply* or compleat Armour, and a drawn Sword. From him *Wednesday* took its Name. See *Wednesday*.

WOE BEGON, overwhelmed with Sorrow. *Spenc.*

WOFUL [*po*, *Sax.*] full of Woe.

WOFULLY, sorrowfully, lamentably.

WOFULNESS, Sorrowfulness.

A **WOGH** [of *pag*, *Sax.*] a Wall, *Land* *castire*; also Wool. *N. C.*

WOLD [*polb*, *Sax.*] a Down or champion Ground, hilly, and void of Wood.

WOLDSBURY [of *wold* and *bury*, *i. e.* a Town among Hills] in *Wiltshire*.

WOLF [*pulp*, *Sax.* *wulf*, *L. S.* *wolf*, *Teut.*] a fierce wild Beast.

A **WOLF** [among *Surgeons*] a Sort of eating Ulcer.

A **WOLF** [among *Fishermen*] a fishing Net, a great Destroyer of Fish.

WOLF's BANE, a Plant.

WOLF's MILK, a Sort of Herb.

WOLFRED [of *Ulph*, *Sax.* *ald*, and *peban*, *Sax.* to give Counsel, *q. d.* he that assisteth others with his Advice] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 816.

WOLVER HAMPTON [formerly called *Wulfrane Hampton*, from *Wulfrana*, a pious Woman, who built an Abbey there] a Town in *Staffordshire*, 98 Miles N. W. by W. from *London*.

WOLVES Heads, Outlaws so called, because there was antiently a Price set on the Heads of Wolves, Foxes, and other noxious Beasts, &c. so Out-laws, being out of the Protection of the Laws, were liable to be killed by any that would take them, if they made Resistance, or fled.

WOLVES Teeth [in a *Horse*] two Teeth in the Upper Jaw, which grow sharp-pointed, so as to prick the Tongue and Gums.

WOL/VISH, of the Nature of a Wolf, ravenous.

WOLVISHLY, like a Wolf, greedily.

A **WOMAN** [*piman*, *Sax.* *Dr. Tb. H.* derives it of *p. p.*, *Sax.* Wife and Man, but others of *p. mb*, *Sax.* and *Man*, *Sax.*] the Female of Human Race.

WOMANHEDE, Womanhood. *Chauc.*

WO'MANISH, like a Woman, effeminate.

WOM'ANISHLY, effeminately.

WOM'ANISHNESS, Effeminateness.

THE WOMB [pomb, Sax.] the Matrix of a Woman, &c.

WON, Store, Plenty; also Usage, Custom, Manner. *Ø*.

WONDE, [of pēnd-in, Sax.] turn back. *Chauc.*

WONDE, [bēmohtet, Teut.] dwell, inhabit. *Chauc.*

TO WON'DER [pund'rian, Sax. monnere, Belg. monnereu, Teut.] to admire at; to be in Admiration at the Extraordinariness of a Thing.

A WONDER [pund'ri, Sax. wonder, Belg. wonder, Teut.] a Thing to be wondered at or admired; the Act of wondering.

WON'DERFUL [pund'pfull, Sax.] very strange and surprising.

The Seven WONDERS of the World,

1. The Pyramids of Egypt. 2. The Mausoleum or Tomb built for Mausolus King of Caria, by Artemisia his Queen. 3. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus. 4. The Walls and hanging Gardens of the City of Babylon. 5. The vast brazen Image of the Sun at Rhodes, which stood with one Foot on one Island, and the other on another; so high that a Ship with its Masts and Sails up, might pass between its Legs; called the Colossus. 6. The rich Statue of Jupiter Olympius. 7. The Pharos or Watch Tower, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt.

WON'DERMENT, a wondering.

WON'DEROUS [Grunnersatig, Teut.] wonderful, surprising, marvellous.

WON'DERFULLY, surprizingly.

WON'DERFULNESS, Surprizingness.

WON'DROUSLY, marvellously.

WONE, an Habitation. *Chauc.*

WONG, a Field. *Sax.*

TO WON'NE of punian, Sax. wasa-

To WUN } nen, L. S. moenen, Teut.] to dwell, to inhabit. *Ø*.

WONNE or WONNING, [Gehung, Teut.] adwelling, &c. Also a Remedy. *Ch.*

TO WONT [punian, I. punian, Sax. Gehung, Teut.] to be used or accustomed.

A WONT [pgepuns, Sax. Gehung, Teut.] an Use, Custom, Habit.

TO WOO [pagan, Sax.] to court or make Love to.

WO'ED [Apogon, Sax.] courted.

WO'ER [pog'ne, Sax.] a Sweetheart.

WOOD [pud' : Sax. muide, Belg.] a Space of Ground set with Trees and Shrubs; also Timber or Substance of Trees.

WOOD [pud' of p' : Sax. to be

mad] furious, mad, distracted. *Sper.*

WOOD-BIND [pud' bind, Sax.] a Shrub. *Coprosma, L.*

WOOD-CASE [Gumery] a Case made of two Pieces of hollow Wood, so that the Wood of the one joins close to the other.

WOOD COCK [pude-coc, Sax.] a wild Fowl well known.

WOODCOCK Soil, Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf that looks of a Wood-cock Colour, and is not good. *S. C.*

WOOD and Wood [Sax-Term] is when two Pieces of Timber are let into each other, so that the Wood of the one joins close to the other.

WOOD Corn, a certain Quantity of Grain antiently given by customary Tenants to their Lord, for Liberty to pick up dead or broken Wood.

WOOD Cuckoo } a Bird well known.

WOOD Pigeon }

WOOD-Frater, an Insect, a Worm.

WOOD-GELD [Old Law] the cutting or gathering of Wood within the Forest; or Money paid for it to the Foresters; also an Immunity or Freedom from such Payments by Grants from the King.

WOOD-Lands, Places where there are many Woods in close Countries.

WOOD Lark, a singing Bird.

WOOD Louse, an Insect or Chinch. *Milipes, L.*

WOOD-Men [of a Forest] Officers who have the special Charge or Looking to the King's Woods.

WOOD-Monger, a Timber Merchant.

WOOD-Mote, the ancient Name of the Forest Court, that is now called The Court of Attachment.

WOOD-Picker, a Wild Fowl that pecks and hollows Trees with its Bill.

WOOD Plea Court [in the Forest of Chace in Shropshire] a Court held for determining all Matters of Wood and Feeding of Cattle there.

WOODSHAW, a Wood's Side or Shade.

WOOD-ROOF } [pude, gepus, Sax.]

WOOD'RYT } a Governor of a Wood, a Forester } a Surname.

WOOD Sage, an Herb. *Salvia agrestis, L.*

WOOD Scave, an Insect.

WOOD Snipe [p' : uen-paise, Sax.] a Sort of Fowl.

WOOD-STOCK [of p' : uen, Sax.] a Wood and Stace, the Stock of a Tree; or Strip, Sax. a Place] a Town in Oxfordshire, 53 Miles W. N. W. from London.

WOOD Wants, Holes in Pieces of Timber. *N. C.*

WOOD Ward, a Forest Officer, the walks with a Forest Bill, and takes Ch-

nstance of all Offences committed, at the
most *Sevain-mote*, or *Court of Attachments*.

WOOD WAX, an Herb. *Geniſſella Tinctoria*. L.

WOOF [פּעטז, Sax.] Thread woven
cross a Warp in a Weaver's Loom.

WOOL [pull, Sax. Wölle, Teut. Wuld,
Dan.] a Matter for cloathing, growing on
the Back of a Sheep.

WOOL'LEN [pullen, Sax. wöllen, Belg.
wullen, Teut.] made of Wool.

A **WOOL-COMB** [pull-camb, Sax. wolla-
hom, Teut.] a Comb for Wool.

WOOL Blade, an Herb.

WOOLRESHEFOD [of pulge, Sax. a
Wolf, and hegofo, the Head, *q. d.* Wolf-
head] the Condition of an out-law'd Per-
son, who if he could not be taken alive,
might be killed, and his Head brought to
the King.

WOOL Drivers, such as buy Wool in
the Country, and carry it to the Clothiers
and Market Towns, to sell it again.

WOOL-Scaple, a City, Town, or Place
where Wool is used to be sold.

WOOL-Winders, such as wind up the
Pieces of Wool, to be packed, and sold by
Weight, into a Bundle, being cleansed ac-
cording to the Statute.

WOPEN, wept. O.

WORCESTER [פּע-רֹנאַסעאַרען, or
pine cæren, Sax. of p-pc, a Forest, and
Cæren, a Town, in Latin, *Wigornia*,
of the *Wiccii*, a People who once dwelt
there] a City and Bishop's See, 25 Miles
W. N. W. from London.

To **WORCH**, to work. *Chanc.*

WORK Braccia, work-brittle, very di-
ligent, earnest or intent upon one's Work.
Chefins.

A **WORD** [פּוּרד, Sax. wurd, L. S.
and Belg. *woort*, Teut.] that one speaks or
writes, an Offer in any Bargain, a Promise.

WORD of Command, the Terms used by
military Officers upon Enroute or in Service.

Watch WORD [among Military Men] a
Word given every Night in an Army or
Garrison, as a Token to prevent Surprise,
and to hinder an Enemy, or any treacherous
Person from passing backwards and for-
wards.

Many Words tell not off a Bushel.

This Proverb is a severe Taunt upon much
Talking: Against great Promisers of doing
what they never intend to perform; a Re-
flection upon those Persons, who, so they
can but be *Misers* of their own Pockets
and Service, will be downright *Prodigals* of
fair Words; but they, according to ano-
ther Proverb, *buster no Parsnips*; and so,
Re opiculandum, non verbis, say the *Latins*;

אין חתרי נורם כחך הכתי של
הבו אסתר קיסר שלבך

To **WORK** [פּעפּעאן, Sax. *wercken*
Belg. *werken*, Teut.] to labour.

WORK [פּעפּע, Sax. *werck*, L. S. and
Teut. *Werk*, Dan.] Labour, Pains in
doing any thing, Business; the Production
of the Brain.

WORK'MAN, an Artificer.

WORKS [Military Term] all the For-
tifications about the Body of any Place, as
by *Out-works* is understood those without
the first Inclosure.

The **WORLD** [פּעפּל, Sax. *werld*,
Belg.] the Universe, the Heaven, and Earth;
a Body of Men, People; the Publick.

A **WORLD'LING**, a worldly-minded
Man or Woman.

WORLDLINESS, the being too much
addicted to this World.

WORLD'LY, hunting after, or fond of
the Profits or Pleasures of the World.

A **WORM** [פּוּרמ, Sax. *worm*, L. S.
Vermis, E. *Vermis*, L.] a creeping In-
sect.

A **WORM** [among *Distillers*] a long
winding Pewter Pipe, placed in a Tub of
Water, to cool and thicken the Vapours in
the Distillation of Spirits.

Treat on a Worm, and it will turn.

This Proverb is generally used by Persons
who have received *gross Insults and Injuries*
from others (which they have for some time
born with *Patience*) to excuse their being at
last transported to some Warmth of *Revenge*;
ment and Passion: Habes Et masca splenem,
say the *Romans*; and *ἔσχατ' ἔστιν μύρμιρον*
say the *Greeks*.

To **WORM one**, to work one out of a
Place, Benefit, &c.

WORM-Gross, an Herb that kills
Worms.

WORM-Seed, the Seed of a Plant called
Holy Worm Wood, *Semen fantonicum*, L.

WORM'WOOD [פּוּרמ-פּוּרע, and
פּעפּעפּ, Sax. *wormwurd*, Belg. *wer-
muth*, Teut. *werms*, C. Br.] an Herb
well known.

To **WORM a Cable** [*Sea Phrase*] to
strengthen it, by winding a small Rope all
along between the Strands.

To **WORM a Dog**, is to take out a
Worm from under his Tongue; which, if
let alone, would choke him dead.

To be **WORRIED**, to be choked.
N. C.

To **WORRY** [פּוּרפּיאן, Sax. to run
to and fro; or פּעפּעאן, to provoke; or
Wurgen, to vex cruelly] to tease or tug,
or pull or tear in Piece, as wild Beasts do;
to tease or tug.

WORSE [פּוּרע, Sax.] more bad.

WORSHIP [פּעפּל פּרעפּע, Sax.] Dig-
nity; also Adoration.

To

To **WORSHIP**, to adore, to do Reverence, to pay Submission to.
WORST, most bad.

To **WORST** One, is to get the better of one, or to overcome him.

WORSTED [cf popð, a Hill or Village, and Streda, a Place, Sax.] a Town in Norfolk, 98 Miles N. N. E. from London, noted for fine spinning, whence the Wool, there spun, &c. took its Name, *Worsted*.

WORM [pynt, Sax. wuiste, Du.] new Drink, either Ale or Beer.

WORT [pynt, Sax.] an Herb, and at the End of compound Words, so it signifies, *Colewort, Liverwort, &c.*

WORTH [perpð, Sax. wehrt, Teut. Werth, C. Br.] Price or Value, Desert or Merit.

WORTH [of p-pð, Sax. a Court or Farm; perpðige, a Way, a Street, a Field] a Termination joined to Names of Places; as *Thistleworth, &c.*

To **WORTH** up, to ascend. O.

WORTHIES, Men of great Worth, illustrious Personages.

The nine **WORTHIES** [of the World] Three of them were Jews; viz. *Josua, David, and Judas Macabaeus*: Three Heathens, viz. *Hector of Troy, Alexander the Great, and Julius Caesar*: And three Christians, viz. *Arthur of Britain, Charles the Great of France, and Godfrey of Bouillon*.

WORTHILY, deservedly.

WORTHINESS, Merit or usefulness.

A **WORTHINE** of Land, a particular Quantity or Measure of Ground in the Manor of King's-Land in Hertfordshire.

WORTHY [pythse, Sax.] deserving, that deserves any thing, honourable, commendable.

WORTHLESS, of no value.

To **WOT** ? [of p'ron, Sax. witten,

To **WOTE** { L. S.] to know.

WOTHER, Merit, Beauty, &c. *Shakspeare*.

WOULD [woltte, Teut. of pillen, or pillan, S. x.] as, I would.

WOULDING [Sea Term] the Winding of Ropes hard round about a Yard or Mast of a Ship; after it hath been strengthened by some Piece of Timber nailed thereto.

To **WOUND** [puro, Sax. wunde, Belg. wunden, Teut.] to make or cause a Wound.

A **WOUND** [puro, Sax. wunde, Belg. wunde, Teut.] a cutting or breaking the Continuity of the Parts of a Body.

A simple **WOUND** [among Surgeons] is that which only opens the Flesh, and hath no other Circumstances attending it.

A **Complicated WOUND**, is a Wound which is accompanied with grievous symptoms, as Fluxes of Blood, breaking of Bones, &c.

A **dangerous WOUND**, a Wound which is complicated, whereof the Accidents are dreadful; as when an Artery is pricked, when a Tendon or Nerve is cut, &c.

A **mortal WOUND**, such a Wound which must unavoidably be followed by Death, when it is situated deep in a principal Part, necessary for the Preservation of Life, as in the Heart, Lungs, Midriff, Spleen, Liver, &c.

WOUND [punben, Sax. Schunden, Teut.] wounded round. See to *Wind*.

WOUND Wort, [Wund-wort, Teut.] an Herb, efficacious for curing of Wounds.

WOWITH, waxeth, tosseth up and down. *Chaucer*.

WOXEN, waxed. *Spenser*.

WRACK [pnaec, Sax. wracke, Belg.] is when a Ship perishes at Sea, and no Man escapeth alive out of it; in which Case, if any of the Goods that were in it were brought to Land by the Waves, they belong to the King, or to such Person to whom the King has granted *Wreck*; but if a Man, Dog or Cat, escape alive, so that the Owner come, within a Year and a Day, and prove the Goods to be his, he shall have them again. A Shipwreck; also the Ship so perished.

WRACK, or *Sea Wreck*, a Weed.

WRAKE [of tackt, Teut.] Revenge. *Chaucer*.

WRAG LANDS, misgrown Trees that will never prove Timber. O. L.

To **WRANGLE** [q. d. to wrangle, of *Wrang*] to bawl, scold, quarrel, or bicker.

To **WRAP** [Skinner derives it of p'p'ro-pian, Sax.] to infold, or close in, to wind about.

WRATH [p'p'rad, Sax.] extreme Anger, Indignation.

WRATHED, moved to Anger. O.

WRATHFUL, full of Wrath.

WRANNESS, Frowardness. O.

To **WREAK** [p'p'raec, Sax. wrecke, Belg.] to discharge, to vent; as, *To wreak one's Anger or Malice upon*.

WREAKFUL, revengeful. *Spenser*.

A **WREA'SEL**, a Weasel. N. C.

To **WREATH** [p'p'raeth, Sax.] to twist or twine about.

A **WREATH** [p'p'raeth, Sax.] a Garland; a Reel, such as Women wear on their Head in carrying a Pail, &c.

A **WREATH** [in Architecture] the Torch or twisted Work.

WREATH [Hunt. Term] a Boar's Tail.

A **WREATH** [in Heraldry] the Representation of a Roll of fine Linnen, or Silk, like that of a *Tutibis Turbant*.

WRECFRY [p'p'raecfry, Sax.] Wreck-free, free from the Forfeiture of shipwreck'd Goods and Vessels to the King &c.

To **WRECK**, to think of, to reflect, to care for, or va. *Shakspr.*

WRE'KERIE, Vengeance. *Cbauc.*

A **WREN** [wrennan, *Sax.*] one of the least Sort of Birds.

To **WRENCH** [wringan, *Sax.* herenget, Dan. herrenchen, *Leut.*] to distort, or put out of its Place by a violent Force or Motion, to sprain a Foot, &c. to force open a Door, &c.

A **WRENCH** [wrenckung, *Teut.*] a Sprain.

To **WREST** [Appreien, *Sax.*] to wreath, twist, or turn about; to wring, pull or snatch; to force the Sense of an Author or Passage.

A **WREST**, a Sort of a Bow to tune Musical Instruments with.

To **WRESTLE** [of wrestian, *Sax.* wistelen, *Du.*] to use the Exercise of Wrestling, to contend or struggle earnestly, to strive for the Mastery.

A **WRESTLER** [wrestle, *Sax.*] one who wrestles.

WRESTLING [wrestlung, *Sax.*] the Exercise of a Wrestler.

A **WRETCH** [of wretch, *Belg.* a Castaway; or pwecca, *Sax.* an Exile; or of pweccan, *Sax.* to take Vengeance] an unfortunate, forlorn Creature.

WRETCHED, miserable, pitiful; forry, scurvy, wicked, lewd.

WRETCHEDLY, miserably, pitifully.

WRETCHEDNESS, Miserableness, &c.

WREX'HAM [wrextan, *Sax.* of wrexhe f, *Sax.* Wreaths, and Ham, *Sax.* a Village] a Town in *Denbighshire*, 138 Mile N. N. W. from London.

WREN [of wrennan, or wrennan, *Sax.*] to conceal, to hide. *Cbauc.*

To **WRIGGLE** [of wrecelian, *Sax.* wughele, *Belg.*] to turn here and there, as a Snake does, to insinuate or screw into one's Favour.

A **WRIGHT** [wryht, *Sax.* of wrycan, *Sax.* to labour] an Artificer; as Wheelwright, Shipwright, &c.

WRIGHTS, or *Merchants's Sailing*, is the Method of finding on a Plane the Place of a Ship upon any assigned Course, true in Longitude, Latitude, and Distance, the Meridian being supposed parallel, and the Parallels of Longitude straight Lines.

To **WRING** [wring, *Sax.* wrincke, *Belg.*] to press or squeeze hard, to pinch or gripe, or put in Pain.

To **WRINKLE** [wrincian, *Sax.*] to cause Creases or Wrinkles.

A **WRINKLE** [wrinkel, *Sax.* wrinkel, *Belg.*] a Crease or Fold, as in Garments, Skin, &c.

THE **WRIST** [wrystr, *Sax.*] the Part of the Arm joining to the Hand.

A **WRIT** [of wrytan, *Sax.*] a written

Order or Precept from the King or Court of Judicature, by which any Thing is commanded to be done, relating to a Suit or Action; as a Defendant to be summoned, a Distress to be taken.

WRIT of Assistance, a Writ for the authorizing any Person to take with him a Constable, in order to seize prohibited or uncustomed Goods.

WRIT of Privilege, that which a privileged Person brings to the Court for Exemption by reason of some Privilege.

WRIT of Rebellion, a Writ when a Man (after Proclamation issued out of the Court of Chancery or Exchequer, and made by the Sheriffs to present himself to the Court under Pain of his Allegiance, by a certain Day) appears not.

Original WRITS, are those which are sent out by the High Court of Chancery, for summoning the Defendant in a real Action before the Suit begins, or to begin the Suit thereby.

WRITS Judicial, are those which are sent out by Order of the Court where the Cause depends, upon emergent Occasions, after the Suit began.

To **WRITE** [writan, and wrytan, *Sax.*] to enter down in Writing.

A **WRITER** [wrytere, *Sax.*] one who writes; a Penman, an Author.

A **WRITER of the T'lies** [in the Exchequer] a Clerk whose Business is to write upon the Tallies the whole Letters of the Tellers Bills.

To **WRITHE** [wrythan, *Sax.*] to wring, to twist, to writ.

WRITHED, twisted together. *Mil.*

WRIZZLED, wrinkled. *Spenc.*

WROKEN, wreaked, revenged. *Spenc.*

WRONG [wryng, *Sax.*] Injury, Injustice.

To **WRONG**, to do an Injury or Injustice.

WRONGED [wryngan, *Sax.* *Br.* wrough, *Belg.*] injured, unjustly dealt with.

WRONGFUL, injurious.

WRONGFULLY, injuriously.

WROTH [wryth, *Sax.*] very angry.

WROTHLY, wrothfully. *Cbauc.*

WROUGHT [wryocht of wryth, *Belg.* or of wrycan, *Sax.*] worked, did work.

WRY } of wrydan, *Sax.* to twist,
AWRY } to twine] on one side, not straight.

WRYETH, getteth, worketh. *O.*

WRYEN, to change. *O.*

WRY Neck, a little Bird.

WRYTHETH, casteth out. *O.*

WULPHER [of Ulphen, *Sax.* an Helper] a King of the *Mercii*, the Founder of the

the Minister of *Peterborough*, now a Cathedral.

WULVESHED [pulsa, Sax. a Wolf, and *Protop*, the Head, *q. d.* Wolfs-Haupt, Teut.] the Condition of such among the *Saxons*, as were outlawed for not submitting themselves to Justice.

To **WUN** [of *punian*, Sax. *wohnen*, Teut. to dwell or inhabit] as, *Where wun you ? Where dwell you ? N. C.*

WUST, frightened, driven. *Chauc.*

WYCH Houfe, a House in which the Salt is boiled.

WY'DRAUGHT, a Water-Course, a Sink or Common-shore.

WYCHE [pic, Sax.] a Farm or Village.

WYKET'US [Old Law] a Wicket or little Door.

WYTA [p'ra, Sax.] a Fine antiently

WYTA } paid, to make Satisfaction for several Offences.

WYTIES, the Senses. *O.*

X.

X, Numerically signifies Ten.

X, in prescribing, sometimes signifies an Ounce.

XANG'NI [among the *Chinese*] is the Supreme Governor of Heaven and Earth; they having no other Name for God.

XEN'IA [Ξενια, Gr.] Presents bestowed upon Friends, Guests, and Strangers, for the renewing of Friendship.

XENIA [in *Old Records*] such Presents or Gifts as use to be made to Princes or Governors of Provinces.

XENODOCHY [Ξενδοχία; of Ξενος; a Stranger, and δέχομαι, to receive, Gr.] Hospitality, Kindness to Strangers.

A **XENODOCHY** [Ξενδοκίον, Gr.] an Hospital, or Place of Entertainment for Strangers, an Inn.

XERAN'TICA [Ξερανθία, Gr.] Drugs or other Things of a drying Quality.

XERAPHIUM [Ξεραφίον, Gr.] a Medicine proper against the Breakings-out of the Head and Chin.

XERAS'IA [Ξερασία, Gr.] a Fault in the Hairs when they appear like Down, and as if it were sprinkled with Dust.

XERIFF, the Title of a Prince or chief Ruler of *Barbary*.

XEROCOLLY'RUM [Ξεροκόλλυρον, of Ξηρος; dry, and κόλληρον, an Ointment for the Eyes, Gr.] a dry Plaster for sore Eyes.

XERO'DES [Ξεροδες, Gr.] any Tumour attended with the Property of Dryness.

XEROMY'RUM [Ξερύμιον, of Ξηρός; and μύρον, a liquid Ointment, Gr.] a drying Ointment.

XEROPHAGY *Xerophagia*, L. of Ξερόφαγία, of Ξηρος; and φαγία, eating, Gr.] the eating of dry Meats, a Sort of Fast among the Primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHAUMY [*Xerophthalmia*, L. of Ξεροφθαλμία, of Ξηρος; and οφθαλμία, a Disease in the Eyes, Gr.] a dry, red soreness or itching of the Eyes, without any Dropping or Swelling.

XEROTES [Ξέρτης; Gr.] a dry Habit or Disposition of Body.

XERXES, a King of *Persia*, the Son of *Darius*, the Grandson of *Cyrus*, who entered the *Hellaspont* with so vast a Fleet that it filled it, and joined the Continents together, having with him an Army of 2000000 Men, who were entirely defeated by 40000 *Greeks*.

XESTA [Ξεστα, Gr.] an *Attick* Measure of Capacity; for Things liquid it contained one Pint five solid Inches, and 616 decimal Parts of an Inch of our Wine Measure; for Things dry it contained one Pint 48 decimal Parts of a solid Inch of our Corn Measure.

XIPHIAS [Ξίφιας; Gr.] the Sword-fish; also a Comet shaped like a Sword.

XIPHIO'DES [Ξιφιοδες; Gr.] the pointed Sword-like Cartilage or Gristle of the Breast-bone.

XOCHITOTLE, the Hang-nest of *America*, a Bird like a Sparrow.

XYLOAL'OE [Ξυλόαλοι, of Ξύλον, and αλοι, Gr.] the Aloe-Tree Wood.

XYLOBALSAMUM [of Ξυλόβαλσαμον, of Ξύλον and βάλσαμον, Balm, Gr.] the Wood of the Balsam Tree.

XYLOCASSIA [Ξυλόκασσια, of Ξύλον, and κασσία, Cassia, Gr.] a Sort of Cassia or Shrub.

XYLOCIN'NAMON [Ξυλόκιννάμωμον, of Ξύλον, and κιννάμωμον, Cinnamon, Gr.] the Wood of the Cinnamon Tree.

XYLOCOL'IA [Ξυλόκολλα, of Ξύλον, and κόλλα, Glue, Gr.] a Glee that serves for the joining of Wood.

XYSTER [Ξυστρα, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape and shave Bores with.

XYSTOS [Ξυστος, Gr.] a large Portico or Gallery, where the *Greek* Wrestlers used to practise in Winter Time.

XYSTUS ? [Ξυστος, Gr.] an open **XYSTUM** } walking Place where the *Romans* entertained one another; a Knot-garden.

Y A

YACHT, [*Yacht*, Teut.] a small Ship or Pleasure-Boat.

YALDING, a Town in *Kent*, 27 Miles S. E. from *London*.

To **YALL** [of *aller*, F.] to go. *N. C.*

YANCE, once. *N. C.*

YANDEU, the great Ostridge in the Island of *Maraguana* in *America*, a Fowl that exceeds the Stature of a Man.

YANE, one. *N. C.*

YANESBURY [q. d. *Vespasian's* Bury] a Town in *Wiltshire*, remarkable for a Trench and Wall of *Roman* Workmanship, said to be cast up or built by *Vespasian*.

YAP, a little Dog.

To **YAPE**, to jest. *O.*

YARD [*gert*, *Sen.* *Gart*, *Dan.*] a Court belonging to a House.

YARD [*gert*, *girt*, *Sax.* *Garde*, *Belg.* *Gette*, *Teut.*] a Measure of three Foot in Length; also a Man's Privy Member.

Brace the YARD [*Sea Phrase*] is to traverse aft the Yard arm, whose Brace is haled; so that *Traverse the Yard* is the same as to say, *Brace it aft*.

Square the YARDS [*Sea Phrase*] i. e. see that they hang right a-cross the Ship, and one Yard-arm not traversed more than the other.

YARD-Falling [*in Horses*] a Disease.

YARD-Land [*Old Law*] a certain Quantity of Land, containing from 20 to 40 Acres, except at *Wimbleton* in *Surry*, where it contains no more than fifteen Acres.

YARD-Muttering [*in Horses*] a Disease.

YARDS [of a Ship] or *Sail-Yards*, are long Pieces of Timber made a little tapering at each End, and fitted each a-thwart its proper Masts, with the Sails fastened to them.

Top the YARDS [*Sea Phrase*] i. e. make them hang even.

YARD-Arm [*Sea Term*] is that half of the Yard that is on either Side the Mast, when it lies a-thwart the Ship.

YARD [*Greys*, *Sax.*] ready, eager or sharp upon any Thing. *N. C.*

YARE [among Sailors] nimble, ready, quick, expeditious.

YARE, covetous, stingy. *N. C.*

Be **YARE** at the Helm [*Sea Phrase*] i. e. set a fresh Man at the Helm.

To **YARK** [*geapian*, *Sax.* *Gart*, *Belg.*] to prepare. *N. C.*

YARMOUTH [of the River *Dee*, in *York* or *Lein*, and Mouth] a famous town, in *Norfolk*, 100 Miles N. E. from *London*.

YARN [*geapian*, *Sax.* *Gart*, *T.*] spun Wool.
YAR/RINGLES } an Instrument
YARRINGLE Blades } from which
Hanks of Yarn are wound into Clews or Balls.

YARRISH [*Gart*, *C. Br.* rough] of a dry Taste.

YARROW [of *gynar*, *Sax.* *Fens*] a Place in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, memorable for the Birth of venerable *Bede*.

YAR/ROW [*geapian*, *Sax.*] the Herb Milfoil.

YAR/ROW, faint-hearted. *O.*

A YASPEN. See *Yeepfen*. *N. C.*

YAS/PING, grasping. *C.*

YASPIN, a handful. *O.*

YATCH/ES, are one decked Vessels, carrying 4, 8, or 12 Guns, with 30 or 40 Men, and from 30 to 160 Tuns.

YATE *Yatt* [*gate*, *Sen.*] a Gate. *C.*

YAW [probably of *Geynen*, *Teut.* to yawn] a Ship is said to yaw or make yavos, when thro' the Fault of the Steersman, she is not kept steady in her Course, but makes Angles in and out.

To **YAWL**, to bawl or cry out.

YBENT, bent, inclined, addicted. *Sp.*

YBLENT, blinded. *Spenc.*

YBORN, born. *Spenc.*

YBOUR'DED, jested. *Cbauc.*

YBRENT, [*gebrant*, *Teut.*] burnt. *Spenc.*

YCHAPED *with Silver* [*Old Phrase*] having a Silver Handle.

YCLAD, [*gekletet*, *Teut.*] clad, clothed. *Spenc.*

YCLEAP'ED [of *Clypian*, *Sax.*] called, named. *O.*

YCLENCHED, covered, cross barr'd. *O.*

YCONNE, to learn. *Spenc.*

YCONOMUS, a Patron of a Church, Advocate, Defender, Protector. *O. L.*

YCORVED [of *Coepgan*, *Sax.*] cut. *O.*

YCREASED [of *Escrise*, *F.*] broken. *O.*

YDAMNED, condemned. *Cbauc.*

YDIGHT, dressed. *Cbauc.*

YDRAD, feared, dreaded. *Spenc.*

YEA [*gea*, *Sax.* and *ja*, *Sax.*] yes.

To **YEAD**, to go. *Spenc.*

To **YEAN** } [*Ganish*, *Sax.*] to bring

To **EAN** } forth Lambs as an Ewe does.

YEAN'DER, the Forenoon. *N. C.*

YEAR [*geap*, *S.* *jaet*, *B.* *jaht*, *T.*] the Time the Sun takes up in going thro' the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiac*, which is either *Astronomical* or *Civil*; the former is also divided into *Tropical* and *Sydeereal*; And the Year is also *Solar* or *Lunar*.

The *Natural Solar YEAR* } is that Time
The *Tropical Solar YEAR* } which the
Sun takes to go from one Point of the *Ecliptic* to the same again, and contains 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 48 Minutes.

The *Sydteal* YEAR, is the Time the Sun takes in departing from any fixed Star, till it returns to the same again, and it contains 12 Months, or 52 Weeks, or 365 Days, 6 Hours, and almost 10 Minutes; which odd Hours in 4 Years Time amounting to 24 or one whole Day, make that *Bissexile* and *Intercalary*.

The *Civil* YEAR, is that which is in common Use among Nations, being very various both as to its Beginning, and its Length, according as they follow the Course either of the Sun, or Moon, or both.

The *Lunar* YEAR, contains 12 Lunations or Synodical Months, and is less than the Solar by 11 Days; the exact Duration of it being 354 Days, 8 Hours, and 48 Minutes; so that its Head in about 33 Years will run thro' all the Months and Seasons of the Year; and this kind of Year is now in use among the *Turks*.

YEAR and a Day [in *Common Law*] is a Space of Time that determines Right in many Cases; in some implying a Usucaption, and in others a Prescription; as in Case of an *Asfray*, if the Owner (after Proclamation made) does not challenge it within that Time it is forfeited: So the Year and Day is given in Case of an Appeal; and also for the Recovery of a Person, who has been bruised or wounded by another, &c.

YEAR and Day and Waste, is a part of the King's Prerogative, by which he challenges the Profit of the Lands and Tenements of such as are attainted of Petty Treason, or Felony, for a Year and a Day; and may at last lay waste the Tenements, root up the Woods, Gardens and Pastures, plough up the Meadows, &c. except the Lord of the Manour compound or agree with him for the Redemption of such Waste.

YEARDLY, very, as yearly much, very much, &c.

YEARLING, a Beast a Year old.

YEARLY [Eplic, Sax.] every Year, by the Year, annually.

To YEARN [Epnian, Sax.] to be mov'd with Compassion; as my *Beovols* yearn.

To YEARN [Hunt.] to bark as Beagles or Hunting Dogs do at their Prey.

YEARNING [Epnaunge, Sax.] Commiseration.

YEAST [gret, Sax. Ghest, Du.] the Froth in the Working of New Beer, Ale, &c.

YE [thist, C. Br.] you.

The YEEN'DER, the Forenoon: *Derbyshire*.

A YEEP'SEN, as much as can be taken up in both Hands together. *Effex*.

YELK of an Egg. See *Yolk*.

To YELL [ghellen, Du. to make a Noise; schellen, to sound] to make a dreadful howling Noise.

To YELL [gilpan, Sax. to boast] to prate, talk. O.

YELLOW [geale, Sax. Gheslinc, Du. Griallo, Ital. giallo, Span. Jaune, F.] a Colour like that of Gall.

YELLOW Golds, Marigolds. O. Flores. *Calendula*, L.

The YELLOWS [in a Horse] a Disease.

To YELP [Gleppr, F. Gaiqe, Belg. to cry like a Fox] to cry like a Dog, &c.

YELT, a young Sow. C.

YENE [for Hyems, L.] Winter. O. R.

YENE, sigh, or as if. O.

A FORE-YEAN, over-against. O.

YEOMEN [of Gopeman, a Shepherd, or gemane, Sax. Gemein, Teut. common, g. a common Man, one of the Commonalty, *Spelman* derives it of gemana, Sax. Company or Fellowship, or geozgman, Sax. youngman] the first Degrees of the Commons, Freeholders, who have Land of their own, and live on good Husbandry, Sir *Thomas Smith* defines a Yeoman to be a free-born *Englishman*, who may lay out of his own free Land in yearly Revenue, to the Sum of 40 Shillings. An inferior Member of a Company or Corporation.

YEOMEN [in the King's Court] a Sort of Officers in a middle Place, between a Serjeant and a Groom; as the *Trojan* of the *Chandry*, of the *Scullery*, of the *Stirrup*, &c.

YEOMEN of the Guard, a Sort of Foot-Guards, who bear Partizans, whose Office is to wait upon the King in his Houses; also abroad by Water or by Land.

YEOMAN Treader, an Usher in a Prince's Court.

YEOMAN Wardens *Southwicks of the Tower*.

YEOMANRY, the Body of Yeomen.

YEOVEN; dated; as *Twelve the Day* and Year above written. O.

YEPELY [geaplice, Sax.] cunningly, wisely. O.

YERD [gind, Sax.] a Rod, a Plague.

To YERK [gercken, Gethick, as *Misfeas* thinks] to jerk or whip; to wince or throw out the Legs as an Horse does.

YERVA, the Root *Contrayerva*, much in Esteem for its *Alexipharmick* Quality.

YES [Lipe, Sax. Yea, Du. Ja, C. Br.] an Adverb of answering affirmatively.

YESTERDAY [Geoprelice, Sax. *Hesternus dies*, L.] the Day immediately preceding the present.

YET [get, Sax. *Mar. Caf.* derives it of *Yer*, Gr.] still, to this Time; also notwithstanding, nevertheless.

To YET-TEN, to get, or lay up. O.

YEVEN, given. *Spane*.

YEW [Iep, Sax. Yf, F. Yeu, C. Br. Ja] which generally grows in the moist by Grounds and colden Mountains. *Taxon*

YEW, a Female Sheep. See *Ewe*.

YEW'D [of *Go'de*, *Sax.*] went. *N. G.*

YEW'ING [of *Geap*, *Sax.*] going. *O.*

To YEX, to hickup, to sob.

YEE'RE, together. *Spenc.*

YERAU'GHT, laden full. *Spenc.*

YEROUNCED [of *franser*, *F.* to knit the Brows] frowning. *F.*

YCLEAP'ED [of *cleap*, *Sax.*] call'd out

YGOE', since, ago. *Spenc.*

To YIELD [of *liuban*, *Sax.* to pay, to perform or exhibit] to give or grant, to produce or bring forth, to surrender, to give over or up, to part with, to make over, to submit, to give way or place.

YIELDING, which yields, brings forth, gives up, &c. submissive, compliant, pliant.

YIFTER [of *gepp*, *Sax.*] as yister this, even at this. *O.*

YLIKE, alike. *Spenc.*

YLOG'GIT, lodged. *Cbauc.*

YMMA'GYTYF, imaginative. *Ch.*

YNCA, a Tide of the ancient Kings of Peru in America, and of the Princes of their Family, signifying Lord, King or Emperor, or one of the Royal Blood.

YNEMP'NID, named. *Cbauc.*

YODE [of *ere*, *Sax.*] went. *Spenc.*

YOKE } [of *oc* or *leok*, *Sax.* *Yock*, *L.S.*

YOAK } *Yoch*, *Teut.* *Yong*, *F.* of *Yugum*, *L.*] a Frame of Wood to couple Oxen for Drawing; or to put over the Neck of Swine, or other unruly Beasts to keep them from running thro' Hedges, &c. whence it is figuratively taken for Subjection, Bondage, or Slavery.

YOKE-ELM, a Sort of Tree.

YOKE-Fellow, one who bears the same Yoke or Burthen with another, especially a Wife or Husband, each being joined to the other by the same Bond of Matrimony.

YOLD, yield. *Spenc.*

YOLK of an Egg [of *Grealepe*, *Sax.* yellow] the yellow Part of an Egg.

YON, yonder.

YON Thing, the Thing yonder. *C.*

YOND, beyond. *Sp.*

YOON, an Oven. *N. G.*

YOKE [of *geapa*, *Sax.*] heretofore, antiently. *Spenc.* As, *In the Days of Yore*.

YORE'LY, antiently. *O.*

YORK [of *eorpe* *n.c.* or *eorpe* *n.c.*, *Sax.* of *Scypte*, a wild Boar, and *p.c.* a Refuge, *g. d.* a Retreat from the wild Boars which were in the Forest of Goutries, *Versigan*; called in Latin *Eboracum*] the next City in Eftrem to London in England, 130 Miles N. from London, memorable for the Death of two Emperors, *Severus* and *Constantius Chlorus*; as also for the Nativity of *Constantine the Great*.

-YOU [of *Tuh*, and *E. p.* *Sax.*] thou or ye.

YOUR [of *gepp*, *Sax.* *ewat*, *Teut.*] of or belonging to you.

To YOVLK [among *Falecrers*] to sleep,

as the Hawk yulks, i. e. sleeps.

YOUNG [of *geong*, *Sax.* *Young*, *Belg.* *Young*, *Teut.* *Juvenis*, *L.*] youthful, not old, having been but a small Time.

YOUNGER [of *georg*, *n.*, *Sax.* *Junger*, *Belg.* *Junger*, *Teut.* *Junior*, *L.*] more young. The younger Brother the better Gentleman,

Tho' this Proverb contradicts their Notions, who thinks such Persons only the best Gentleman, who had the largest Estates, and it being the Custom of England for the eldest Son to go away with the whole Patrimony, it may to them seem a Paradox; but as it is grounded on a different Notion, so there have been, and are plentiful Instances to confirm the Truth of it; for while the Elder Brother of a House, depending upon his Estate, is either indulged by Parents, or gives up himself to an indolent Humour, so that his Soul in his Body, like a Sword in the Scabbard, rusts for want of Use, thinking it sufficient, if he have only the Accomplishments of a Fox-Hunter, or a Country Justice; the Younger Brother being put to his Shifts, having no Inheritance to depend upon, by plying to his Studies hard at home, and accomplishing himself by Travels abroad, oftentimes either by Arts or Arms, raises himself to a conspicuous Pitch of Honour, and so becomes much the better Gentleman; for 'tis Manners makes a Man, which was the usual Motto William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, Founder of the College there, and New College at Oxford, inscribed on the Places of his Founding.

YOUNGER Regiment or Officer [in Military Affairs] is that which was last raised, and that Officer whose Commission is of latest Date, tho' he be ever so old a Man and hath served ever so long in other Capacities.

YOUNGEST [of *youngst*, *Belg.* *Youngst*, *Teut.*] the most youngest of all.

YOUNGHEDE, [of *jugend*, *Teut.*] Youth. *Chaucer.*

A YOUNGLING [of *georgling*, *Sax.* *Youngling*, *Teut.*] a Child very young, a young Creature.

YOUNG'MEN [Statute 33 Henry VIII. Chap. 9.] Yeomen.

YOUNGSTER [of *Donker*, *Juncker*, a young Gentleman, *Tut.*] an airy brisk young Man; a raw or unexperienced Youth, a Novice.

YOUNGTH, Youth. *Spenc.*

YOUNKER, a lusty Lad. *Du.*

YOUNKERS [among Sailors] are the young Men, fore-Mast Men, whose Business is to take in the Top-sails, or Top and Yard for furling the Sails, ringing the Yards, &c. and to take their Turns to the Helm.

YOUTH [of *geyut* or *geyg*, *Sax.*] tender Age, the State and Condition of young People, or their Persons.

A YOUTH [geogeb, or Juguß, Sax. a young Man, a Lad.

YOUTH Wort; a Kind of Herb.

YOUTHFUL [of Juguß, and full, Sax.] belonging to Youth, young, vigorous, brisk, gay, full of Play, frolicksome.

YOUTH'FULLY, after a youthful Manner.

YOUTH'FULNESS, the being youthful, briskness.

To YO'WSTER, to fester. N. C.

YPEN'1, pent up or folded like Sheep. *Spencer.*

YPIGHT, placed. *Spenc.*

YPUENT [of gepeceb, Sax.] quenched, extinguished. O.

YRAPT, rapt in an Extasy. *Spenc.*

Y'ROKE, YWRAKEN [of Wyracan, or Apracan, Sax.] wreaked, revenged. *Spenc.*

YRON'NE [of gepunnian, Sax. geronnen, Teut.] coagulated, turned as Milk with Rennet. O.

YROWN'ED, whispered. *Cbauc.*

YSA'ME, [zusammen, Teut.] together. *Sp.*

YSHEND, hurt, blamed. *Spenc.*

YSHRI'VEN, confessed. *Cbauc.*

YSI'CUS [Antient Dead] a Sort of pickled Salmon; called Ynges in Old English.

YSO'RID, befotted. *Cbauc.*

YS'REINT, sprinkled. *Cbauc.*

YSTO'PE, stopped. O.

YTHEL [ευδαλς, Gr. i. e. a very flourishing] a Welsh proper Name of Men.

YTW'GHT, twitched. O.

YU [of Yule] Christmas. N. C.

YU'PA, an Indian Herb, of which Bread is made by the Native Indians.

YUBATCH' [q. d. Yule Batch] a Christmas Bitch. N. C.

YU'CA, an American Tree, of the Root of which Bread is made by the Indians.

To YUCK [of Jucken, L. S. Jucken, Teut.] to prick, to rub, to scratch. N. C.

YVELNESSE, Wickedness. *Cbauc.*

YVERNA'GIUM [of Hybernus, L.] the Winter-iced Time, or Season for fowling of Corn. *Old Records.*

YUGAMES, Christmas Games. N. C.

YULE [gehul, Sax.] a Word, which, among the Country People in the North of England, signifies Christmas, or the Festival of the Nativity of Christ.

YULE-Block, a Christmas Block, or Wood for Fuel, such as is commonly burnt in that Season.

YULE-Games, Christmas Gambles; such Sports as are used on that Festival.

YULE [of August] the first Day of August, called Lammas Day. N. C.

YWEX'ETH, [walcheth, Teut.] growing. *Cbauc.*

YWIS, I suppose. *Spenc.*

YWOXE [of peacen, Sax.] warm, grown. O.

YWRIEN [gepningeb, Wpigan, Sax.] covered. O.

To YUX [of geoxa, geouaxg, Sax. a Sigh or Sob] to sob or sigh.

Z A

Z. [in Physicians Bills] a Drachm.

ZABULON [צבולון, Heb. i. e. ZEBULON] a Dwelling Place

a proper Name of one of the Patriarchs.

ZABULUS, the Devil. O. L.

ZAC'CHO [Archiburo] the lower Part of the Pedestal of a Column.

ZACHARIAH [of זכריה, a Memorial, and יי, the Lord, זכריה, Heb. i. e. the Memory of the Lord, or mindful of the Lord] the Name of a Prophet.

ZACO'VIN, Satin or fine Silk. O.

ZA'FREN any Thing of a yellow ZAFFREN Colour, antiently for that Reason applied chiefly to Ocre; now used only for the Crocus, which we write in English Saffron.

ZAGAYE, a sort of Javelin used among the Moors.

ZA'HAB [זהב, Heb. Gold] an Hebrew Coin, in value about 17. 10s. Sterling.

ZA'MORIN [in Malabar in the East-Indies] the Title of Sovereign Princes.

ZAMPOG'NI, a common Flute or Whistle. *Ital.*

ZANI [Mer. Caf. derives it of zann, Gr. a Fool, Skinner of Sanna, L. a Scold: But it rather is of Zane, Ital. a Contraction of Giovanni, i. e. John, as we use Jack often by way of Contempt] one who makes Profession of moving Laughter by his Gestures, Actions, and Speeches; a Buffoon, a Merry Andrew, a Jack-pudding, *Ital.*

ZAPHA'RA a Mineral used by Potashers to make a Sky Colour.

ZEAL [zē, Gr.] Spelt; also Bear-Barley or Beer-Corn. L.

ZEAL [zele, F. zeus L. of ζῆλος, Gr.] is an earnest Passion for any Thing; especially Religion and the Welfare of one's Country.

A ZEALOT [zealoteur, F. zelote, L. of ζῆλωτης, Gr.] a zealous Person, a great Stickler or Party-man, and principally a Matter of Religion; in an ill Sense, a persecutor, a Fanatick, or Schismatick.

ZEALOUS [zele, F. zelotus, Gr.] full of Zeal.

ZEALOUSLY, in a zealous Manner. ZEALOUSNESS, fullness of zeal.

ZE'BRA, an *Indian Beast* like a Mule.

ZE'CHIN ? [so called from *la Zee-ZA'CHIN*] *cha*, a Place in the City of *Venice*, where the Mint is settled] a Gold Coin worth about 7 s. 6 d. Sterling.

TURKISH ZE'CHIN, a Gold Coin, in Value about 9 s. Sterling.

ZEDEKFAH [זִדְקָיָה, Righteousness, and מֶלֶךְ, the Lord, *Heb.* i. e. the Justice of the Lord] the Son of *Jehoiab*, King of *Israel*.

ZELOTYPY [*zeleotypia*, L. ζήλοτυπία, Gr.] jealousy.

ZE'NITH [of *نُؤْد*, *Arabick*, whence *نُؤْد*, the Top of the Head] is that *Vertex* or Point in the Heavens, which is directly over one's Head, being necessarily ninety Degrees distant from the Horizon, otherwise called the *Vertex*, or *Vertical Point*.

ZE'NITH Distance [in *Astrology*] is the Complement of the Sun's or Star's Meridian Altitude, or what the Meridian Altitude wants of ninety Degrees.

ZEOPY'RUM [of *ζῆα* and *πυρῶν*, Gr. i. e. Spelt and Wheat] a Kind of Grain betwixt Spelt and Wheat.

ZE'PHYRUS [ζέφυρος, Gr. q. d. ζέφω, Gr. bringing to Life] the West Wind, so called by the *Greeks*, and *Favonius* by the *Latins*, which begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the Beginning of *February*.

ZE'RETH [רֶצֶת, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew Measure* containing nine Inches.

ZER'NA [among *Physicians*] a Tetter or Ring-Worm. L.

ZE'RO, a Word used for a Cypher, or Nought (0) especially by the *French*.

ZERUB'BABEL ? [זְרֻבָּבֶל, *Heb.* i. e.

ZOROBABEL } Repugnant to Confusion] eminent for his Zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jerusalem*.

ZEST, the woody, thick Skin, quartering the Kernel of a Walnut; also a Chip of Orange or Lemon Peel, such as is usually squeez'd into Ale, Wine, &c. to give it a Flavour. F.

ZEST, an Afternoon's Nap or Sleep, or, to go to one's Zest. F.

To ZEST an Orange or Lemon [among *Confectioners*] is to cut the Peel from Top to Bottom into small Slips, as thin as possible.

ZE'TA [in *Old Records*] a Dining-room, Hall or Parlour.

ZE'FA ? [either of *τέ ζῆν*, Gr.

ETICULA } *Pliny*, to be warm, be-

it receives and multiplies the Sun; or

ζῆν, to live, because there is com-

ing living in it] a little withdrawing

with Pipes convey'd along in

ceive from below either

the cool Air, or the Heat of warm Water, also a Stove-Room.

ZETET'ICK *Mutbon* [in *Mathematics*] is the Analytick or Algebraick Way of resolving Problems or Questions, whereby the Nature and Reason of the Thing is primarily investigated and discovered; so called of *ζῆτις*, Gr.] to seek or investigate.

ZEUG'ITES [ζευγίτης, Gr.] Canes or Reeds which Falconers used to catch Birds with. L.

ZEUG'MA [ζευγμα, Gr. i. e. joining together] a Figure in *Grammar*, when a Verb agreeing with divers Nouns, or an Adjective with divers Substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by Supplement, as *Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit*. Virgil.

ZEUS [Ζεύς, Gr.] a black Fish, very delicious, taken from *Cadiz*, a *Daice*.

ZEUX'IS, an ancient *Grecian Painter*, who lived about 400 Years before our Saviour, and brought Painting, but then in its Infancy, to a great Perfection. He growing very rich would at last sell none of his Works, but gave them away, saying, *He did not know how to set a Price upon them equal to their Value*. He painted a Bunch of Grapes so to the Life, that the Birds came and peck'd them, and afterwards having painted a Boy holding a Bunch of Grapes, which the Birds also flew to and peck'd, he was angry, and ingenuously confessed that his Work was not compleat, in that if he had drawn the Boy as well as he had done the Grapes, the Birds would have been afraid of him. And having disputed with *Parabassus*, which was the best Painter, *Parabassus*, painted a Curtain so ingeniously, that *Zeuxis* taking it for a real one which hid the Antagonist's Work, desired it might be drawn, that he might see what he had done; but coming to know his Mistake, he acknowledged he was outdone, since himself had deceived none but Birds, but *Parabassus* had deceived even the Master of the Art itself.

ZIBELL'INA *Musfela*, a Sable, a little wild Beast somewhat less than a *Marteen*, that yields a very rich Furr; which breeds in the Woods of *Muscovy*.

ZIBE'THUM [Zawinur, Gr. of *זֶבֶת*, *Heb.* to flow] Civet; a Perfume like Musk, contained in kernelly Bladders in the Groin of a Civet Cat.

ZIM'RI [זִמְרִי, *Heb.* i. e. a Song or Singing] an Usurper of the Kingdom of *Israel*, who killed his Master *Eli*.

ZINCK is a Metallick Marcassite, which some also called *Spelter*.

ZINZ'BER ? [ζίνζιβερ, Gr.] GINGER, a Spice that grows in most of the Provinces of *India*.

ZIZANIUM [*Ζίζανιον*, Gr.] Darnel or Cockle growing among Corn.

ZYZIPHUM [among *Apothecaries*] a Kind of Fruit called *Jujubes*. L.

ZOBOLA, the Ermin or Weasel, whose Furr is called Sable.

ZOCK, a Mineral, also called *Spelter*.

ZO'CLE [*Architeſture*] a square Member, lower than its Breadth, ſerving to ſupport a Pillar, or any other Part of a Building, inſtead of a Pedestal, Baſe or Plinth. *Ital.*

Continued **ZO'CLE** [in *Architeſture*] a continued Pedestal on which a Structure is raised, but has no Baſe or Cornice. *It.*

ZODIACK [*Ζωδιακός*, ſo called of *ζῷον* *Zōon*, Gr. i. e. of the living Creatures that are imagined to be in it; or of the Figures of them; or of *το ζῶν*, Gr. becauſe it is believed to afford Life and Heat to Animals] is one of the greateſt imaginary Circles of the Heavens, which paſſes obliquely between the two Poles of the World; 'tis cut into two equal Parts, by the Equator, one of which comprehends the fix Northern Signs towards the *Arctic* Pole, and the other the fix Southern Signs towards the *Antarctic* Pole; it is furniſhed with twelve Conſtellations repreſented upon Globes, by the Figure of twelve living Creatures. The Sun goes about this Circle once every Year, and the Moon once a Month, and in the Middle of it is the *Ecliptick* Line, from which the Sun never departs; but the Moon and Planets wander up and down for the Space of eight Degrees, and ſometimes more in both.

ZODIACK of the Comets. *Mr. Caſſini* hath obſerved a certain Tract in the Heavens, within whoſe Bounds (by many Obſervations) he hath found moſt Comets, but not all to keep; this he makes as broad as the other *Zodiack*, and marks it with Signs or Conſtellations like that, which are *Antinous*, *Pegasus*, *Andromeda*, *Taurus*, *Orion*; the leſſer Dog, *Hydra*, the *Centaur*, *Scorpion* and *Sagittary*.

ZO'PLUS [*Ζῆλος*, Gr.] an envious Perſon.

ZONE [*Ζώνη*, L. *ζώνη*, L.] a Belt, a Girdle, ſuch as Maids anciently wore about their Middle when they were eſpouſed, which the Bridegroom untied the firſt Night.

ZONE [among *Physicians*] a Diſeaſe, a Kind of *Shingles*, called *Holy Fire*.

ZONES [in *Anatomy* and *Geography*] Spaces contained between two Parallels, or Diviſions of the Heavens or Earth, bounded by the two Polar-Circles, and the two Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*: Of theſe Zones there are commonly reckoned 5; 2 *Frigid* or *Frozen*, 2 *Temperate*, and 1 *Torrid* or *Burning*.

The Frigid or Frozen ZONES [ſo called of *Frigidus*, L. i. e. exceeding cold; becauſe, being extremely remote from the Sun's Courſe in the *Ecliptick*, they partake of but little of its Heat] are thoſe comprehended between the Pole and the Polar Circle; therefore one muſt be towards the *North*, and the other towards the *South*: The *Frozen* or *Frigid Zone* towards the *North*, lying between the *North Polar Circle* and the *North Pole*, contains Part of *Iceland* and *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Finmark*, *Samoseda*, *Nova Zembla*, *Greenland*, and ſome other Parts of *North-America*; the *Frigid Zone* towards the *South*, lying between the *South Polar Circle* and the *South Pole*, is not yet known, whether it be Land or Water.

The Temperate ZONES owe their Name and Advantages to their Situation between the *Torrid* and the two *Frigid Zones*; the one on the *North Side* of the Equator, between the *Arctic* Polar Circle, and the Tropick of *Cancer*, in which we live, is call'd the *Northern*; and the other between the *Antarctic* Polar Circle, and the Tropick of *Capricorn*, is called the *Southern*; each of them taking up 42 Degrees, or about 2380 Miles in Breadth.

The Torrid ZONE [ſo called of *Torridus*, L. i. e. parching or burning; becauſe under the Sun's Road, the Beams fall directly on it, and continually cauſe ſo exceſſive an Heat, that the Antients thought it uninhabitable] is bounded by the Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, lies in the Middle of the two Temperate Zones, and is divided by the Equator into two equal Parts, the one *Northern*, and the other *Southern*; its Breadth being 47 Degrees, or about 2820 Miles.

ZOO'GONIA [*Ζωογονία*, of *ζῷον*, alive, and *γενν*, Offspring, Gr.] a breeding or bringing forth of perfect Animals or living Creatures. L.

ZOOGRAPHY [*Ζωογραφία*, of *ζῷον*, L. ſe, and *γραφία*, Deſcription, Gr.] a Deſcription of the Nature and Properties of any Kind of Animals, as Birds, Beaſts, Fiſhes, Serpents, Inſects, &c. L.

ZOO'GRAPHER *Ζωογράφος*, Gr.] a Deſcriber or Painter of living Creatures. L.

ZOOLOGY [of *ζῷον*, an Animal, and *λογία*, Gr. Diſcourſe] a Treatiſe concerning living Creatures.

ZOO'PHYTES [*Ζωοφυται*, of *ζῷον*, an Animal, and *φυτον*, a Plant, Gr.] certain Subſtances which partake of the Nature of Plants and living Creatures, as *Span* &c.

ZOO'PHORUS [*Ζωοφορος*, Gr.] a **ZO'PHORUS** } between the *Arctic* and *Carnice*, ſo called by

sects, by reason of the Ornaments carved on it, among which were Figures and Animals. *L.*

ZOOTOMY [*Zootomia*, of *ζῷον*, and *τομή*, to cut, *Ital.*] an artificial Dissection of the Bodies of Brute Beasts, or any other Creatures, except Men. See *Andromory*.

ZO'PISSA [*Zopissa*, Gr.] the best sort of Pitch; or Pitch scraped off from the Sides of Ships, and tempered with Wax and Salt.

ZOPYRUM [*ζῶπυρον*, Gr.] the Herb *Puleg* of the Mountain.

ZOROASTER, the first Inventor of *Magick*, whom *Pliny* makes to be much antienter than *Moses*, and is believed by *Clemens* to be *Cham* the Son of *Noah*, and to have been worshipped for a Deity. *Justin* says positively; that *Zoroaster* was King of the *Babrians*, and the Inventor of *Magick*; it was the same *Zoroaster* against whom *Ninus* made War.

ZORONY'SUS [*ζωρόνιος*, Gr.] a precious Stone found in the River *Indus*, made use of by Magicians.

ZOSTOR [*ζωστής*, of *ζῶνιον*, Gr.] to encompass the Shingles, a Disease.

ZOROB'EL. See *Zerubbabel*.

ZOUCH [of *de la Zouch*, *F.* the Trunk of a Tree] a Surname.

ZU'CHE [*Old Records*] a withered or dry Stock of Wood.

ZUTOLO, a Bird-pipe or small Flagelet. *Ital.*

ZUMA [*ζύμη*, Gr.] Leaven.

ZUPA'LUM [among *Physicians*] a Jewel, a sort of physical Petion.

ZUZ [*זוז*, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* Coin, of which four make a *Shekel*, in value Seven Pence Half-penny *English*.

ZYGIATI [among *Astrologers*] such Persons as are born under the Sign *Libra*, called *ζυγιάς* in *Greek*.

ZY'GOMA [*ζύγωμα*, Gr.] one of the Bones of the upper Jaw, which on the upper

Parts joins to the *Os Sphenoides*, and the lower to the *Os Maxillare*, its outward Parts having a long Process or Knob, called *Processus Zygomaticus*.

ZYGOMATICUM [in *Anatomy*] one of a Pair of Muscles, otherwise called *Jugalis*, which draw both Lips obliquely to either Side.

ZYGOMA'TICUS [of *ζύγωμα*, Gr.] a Muscle in the Face, so named by *Riolanus*, because it rises from the *Zygoma*, but it is inserted near the Corner of the Lips. When this Muscle and its Partner act, they draw both Lips upward, and make a pleasant Countenance.

ZYGOSTA'TES [*ζυγοστάτης*, Gr.] a Clerk of the Market, an Officer who has the Oversight of the Weights. *L.*

ZYGOSTAT'ICK [*Zygosicus*, *L.* *ζυγοστατικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Clerk of the Markets or Weights.

ZYMOMA [*ζύμμα*, Gr.] Leaven or Leavening.

ZY'MOMA [among *Physicians*] any kind of Ferment, as that of the nitrous Air, the watery Juice in the Mouth, the acid or sharp Liquors in the Stomach, the Blood in the Spleen, &c.

ZYMO'SMETER [of *ζύμωσις*, Fermentation, and *μετρῶν*, Gr. a Measure] an Instrument by which the Degrees of Fermentation, which arises from the Mixture of divers Liquors, is measured, or the Temperament or Degree of Heat in the Blood of Animals, &c.

ZYMO'SIS [*ζύμωσις*, Gr.] Fermentation.

ZYTHOGALA [*ζυθόγαλα*, Gr. of *ζυθος*, Ale, and *γάλα*, Milk] Posset-drink.

ZYTHUM [*ζύθος*, Gr.] a Drink made of Corn or Malt, Ale or Beer.

Z. Z. The Antients used these two Letters to signify Myrrh; but late Writers use them only for *Zinziber*, Ginger.

SICUBI, inter legendum, voces quædam Græcæ parum justo accentu notatæ, aut alia, quæ typographi, nostramque eludere curam, sese oculis objecerint, ut properanti prelo imputes, nobis humaniter condones, & amico corrigas, debite lector, velim.

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